

**ALUM ROCK PARK  
HISTORIC RESOURCES REPORT**

**SAN JOSÉ, SANTA CLARA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**



**LSA**

October 2008

## **Cover**

Alum Rock Park mineral springs area: Pedestrian Bridge #2 over Penitencia Creek in foreground, Mineral Spring grotto and Restroom Building #3 in background. View to the southeast. Photograph taken January 30, 2008.

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SAN JOSÉ, SANTA CLARA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Submitted to:

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Community Facilities Department  
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## INTRODUCTION

Alum Rock Park is a 720-acre regional park set in the rugged Diablo Range foothills in eastern San José, Santa Clara County, California (Figures 1 and 2). Alum Rock Park is owned by the City of San José (City) and managed by the City's Department of Parks, Recreation and Neighborhood Services and is in City of San José Council Districts 4 and 5. The Park is located at 15350 Penitencia Creek Road, and consists of Santa Clara County Assessor Parcels 599-07-015, 599-25-001, and 599-32-002. The Park has an extensive historical background beginning with the distinction of being among the first generation of municipal parks in the state of California.

This report presents the results of the identification and evaluation of several City-specified historic built-environment resources in the Park. The built environment resources were evaluated for their eligibility for listing on (1) the National Register of Historic Places (National Register); (2) the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register), and/or (3) the City of San José Historic Resources Inventory (HRI) as a City Landmark. This report will be used in the planning of future Park projects to determine if they might have significant effects on National Register historic properties, California Register historical resources, and/or City of San José Landmarks. Specifically, there is an immediate need for evaluation of a chemical and equipment storage shed that was part of the Park's former Natatorium.

A goal of this report is to contribute to San José's HRI and create an important preservation tool alerting property owners, developers, contractors, and City staff of sensitive historic and architectural resources that should receive careful scrutiny during land use and planning activities for Alum Rock Park. This report,

- Developed a Historic Context Statement for Alum Rock Park;
- Identified park buildings, structures, or features that may contribute to a potential district and/or cultural landscape; and
- Evaluated the eligibility of such a district and/or cultural landscape for listing in local, state, and national registers of historic resources.

This report does not include archaeological evaluations. Given the long record of historic activity in this area, archaeological sensitivity is likely to be moderate to high for surface and buried resources and deposits. A formal archaeological survey is recommended. This study has identified Alum Rock Park as constituting the Alum Rock Park Historic District (District), which is eligible for the National Register, California Register, and the City of San Jose HRI as a City Landmark. The Park's significance derives from its 1872 civic park designation by the California legislature, placing it among the first generation of municipal parks in California, and for its association with historic change in the context of public recreation, arts, and leisure (Montes 1977; Walker 2007:58-66).<sup>1</sup> The Park itself has been designated State of California Point of Historical Interest SCL-017; a historic resource by the County of Santa Clara Historical Heritage Commission (Alum Rock Canyon); a City of San Jose Landmark Structure (the 1916 log cabin). An element of the Park has been formally determined eligible for the National Register (the 1914 Alum Rock Bridge). In addition to the

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<sup>1</sup> The first planned park in a California municipality is Oakland's 226 acre Mountain View Cemetery, designed by New York Central Park creator Fredrick Law Olmsted in 1863. Other municipal parks preceding Alum Rock Park include the 1,440-acre Balboa Park in San Diego created in 1868, and San Francisco's Golden Gate Park, a 1,018-acre expanse initially planned and surveyed in 1870.

previously listed resources, this study further identified the following built-environment resources as contributors to the District's National and California register and San José's City HRI eligibility: ten bridges, fourteen mineral springs enclosed by rock grottos or exposed in open clamshell reservoirs, three restrooms, 26 decorative lampposts, a gazebo, and a Youth Science Institute. Other resources which may be contributing resources, but not studied for this report, include trails, signage, the historic railroad alignment through the Park, Alum Rock (a large geologic feature from which the Park takes its name), and the natural landscape of the District. As a whole, these resources constitute a rich landscape associated with recreation, arts, and leisure. Resources not eligible as contributing elements to the Alum Rock District are Automobile Bridge 2; Restroom Buildings 1, 5, 6, and 7; the Aviary, and the surviving buildings of the former Natatorium. These resources are not individually eligible due to insufficient age and/or loss of historical integrity, nor are they contributors to the Alum Rock Historic District. Please see Figure 3 for locations of resources identified above; and Table 2, Historic Status Matrix of Alum Rock Park Resources for presentation of eligible and ineligible resources.

Cultural resources formally determined eligible for listing in the National Register are automatically listed in the California Register (CCR Title 14(11.5) §4850(a)) and, in accordance with CEQA, constitute a historical resource. Also, cultural resources eligible for a local listing, such as the San José HRI, are a historical resource under CEQA. The City has determined that a resource eligible for HRI listing as a candidate City Landmark constitutes a historical resource.

Future projects in Alum Rock Park may have an effect on historical resources in the study area. The District and the elements that contribute to its National Register, California Register, and City of San José HRI eligibility constitute a historical resource under CEQA. CEQA applies to all discretionary projects undertaken or subject to approval by the state's public agencies (CCR Title 14(3) §15002(i)). A project "that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have significant effect on the environment" (CCR Title 14(3) §15064.5(b)). CEQA states that

Where maintenance, repair, stabilization, rehabilitation, restoration, preservation, conservation or reconstruction of the historical resources will be conducted in a manner consistent with the Secretary of Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic buildings or the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings (1995), Weeks and Grimmer, the project's impact on the historical resource shall generally be considered mitigated below a level of significance and thus is not significant. [CCR Title 14(3) §15126.4 (b)(1)].

It is recommended that any alterations to the resources in the study area and setting be done in accordance with the *Secretary of Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* (Weeks and Grimmer 1995). Should future projects have the potential to affect historic resources, such projects should be done in compliance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines in order to have a less than significant effect on the historical built environment of Alum Rock Park. Future projects, if done in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines, will also have a positive effect on stabilizing and maintaining Alum Rock Park's historic qualities. If it is not possible to implement a project in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines, mitigation of adverse project effects is recommended (see Recommendations section).

This historic resources report was prepared by LSA Associates, Inc. (LSA), Point Richmond, California. This historic resources study was carried out by, or under the direct supervision of, persons meeting the *Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards* for history and architectural history (48 CFR 44716). This study was conducted under the direction of LSA Principal/Cultural Resources Manager Christian Gerike, and the study was conducted by LSA Architectural Historian Michael R. Hibma. Mr. Gerike meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards as a prehistoric and historical archaeologist and is Registered Professional Archaeologist #15630. Mr. Gerike has a B.A. in Anthropology, with a minor in Geography, and an M.A. in Cultural Resources Management, both from Sonoma State University. Mr. Gerike has 30 years of experience in California cultural resources management, archaeology, ethnography, and history. Mr. Hibma meets the Secretary of Interior's Professional Qualification Standards as an architectural historian and historian and is Registered Professional Historian #603. Mr. Hibma has a B.A. in History from Humboldt State University and an M.A. in History from Sacramento State University. He has more than four years of cultural resources management experience in California history and architectural history. Mr. Hibma meets the City of San José professional qualifications requirement for history and architectural history in accordance with 36 CFR Part 61.

Preparation of this report was guided by the City of San José's Department of Planning, Building, and Code Enforcement's *Guidelines for Historic Reports*, the *Historic Preservation* chapter of the San José Municipal Code, the California Office of Historic Preservation's *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources*, and National Park Service Preservation Briefs 17 (*Architectural Character*), and 35 (*Understanding Old Buildings*). Contributing resources were recorded on appropriate California Department of Parks and Recreation DPR523 forms and the City of San José's Historic Evaluation Sheets.

Images were used with permission and courtesy of the California Room in the Martin Luther King Jr. Branch of the San José Public Library (Figures 4-6) and History San José (Figures 7 and 8).

## **Background Research**

Background research was conducted to identify recorded cultural resources and cultural resource studies of the study area. The background research consisted of a records search, literature review, and internet and archival research.

**Records Search.** The background research for this report included a records search at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California. The NWIC is an affiliate of the California Office of Historic Preservation and is the official state repository of cultural resource reports and records for Santa Clara County.

As part of the records search, LSA reviewed the following inventories for cultural resources in the study area:

- *California Inventory of Historic Resources* (California Department of Parks and Recreation 1976);
- *Five Views: An Ethnic Historic Sites Survey for California* (California Office of Historic Preservation 1988);
- *California Historical Landmarks* (California Office of Historic Preservation 1996);

- *California Points of Historical Interest* (California Office of Historic Preservation 1992);
- *Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File* (California Office of Historic Preservation, December 4, 2007). The directory includes the listings of the National Register of Historic Places, National Historic Landmarks, the California Register of Historical Resources, California Historical Landmarks, and California Points of Historical Interest.
- The City of San José Historic Resources Inventory.
- The City of San José Heritage Tree Inventory.
- The Santa Clara County Heritage Resources Inventory.

**Records Search Results.** Background research identified previous eligibility determinations of cultural resources within the study area for inclusion on historical registers. The Office of Historic Preservation's *Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File* for Santa Clara County, December 4, 2007, lists the 1913 Alum Rock Bridge (Bridge #37C-807) on Penitencia Creek with a "2S2" rating as eligible in 1986 "for separate listing by a consensus determination." The *California Points of Historical Interest* and the *Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File* lists Alum Rock Park as Point of Historical Interest SCL-017, designated on June 22, 1972, under the theme of Arts and Leisure. In 1975, the County of Santa Clara Historical Heritage Commission listed Alum Rock Canyon, which includes the entire study area, on the Santa Clara County Heritage Resource Inventory. The City of San José *Historic Resources Inventory* lists the 1914 Alum Rock Log Cabin as City Landmark Structure 15571 by 1981 City Council Resolution #55620. The NWIC did not have any studies of built environment resources in the study area.

**Archival Research.** Background research for this report included historical research at the History San José Park Research Library in San José, and the California Room in the Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Library.

**Literature Review.** LSA reviewed publications, websites, and maps for archaeological, historical, ethnographic, and environmental information about the study area. Please see the bibliography in Appendix A for the list of literature reviewed.

### **Field Survey**

A field survey of the historical resources evaluated in this report was done on January 30, 2008 by LSA architectural historian Michael R. Hibma. The resources specified by the City were reviewed and documented with field notes, maps, and photographs. On June 30, 2008, LSA archaeologist Alex Merritt-Smith conducted an additional survey to photograph and document the locations of the 26 remaining decorative lampposts dating from the 1930s.



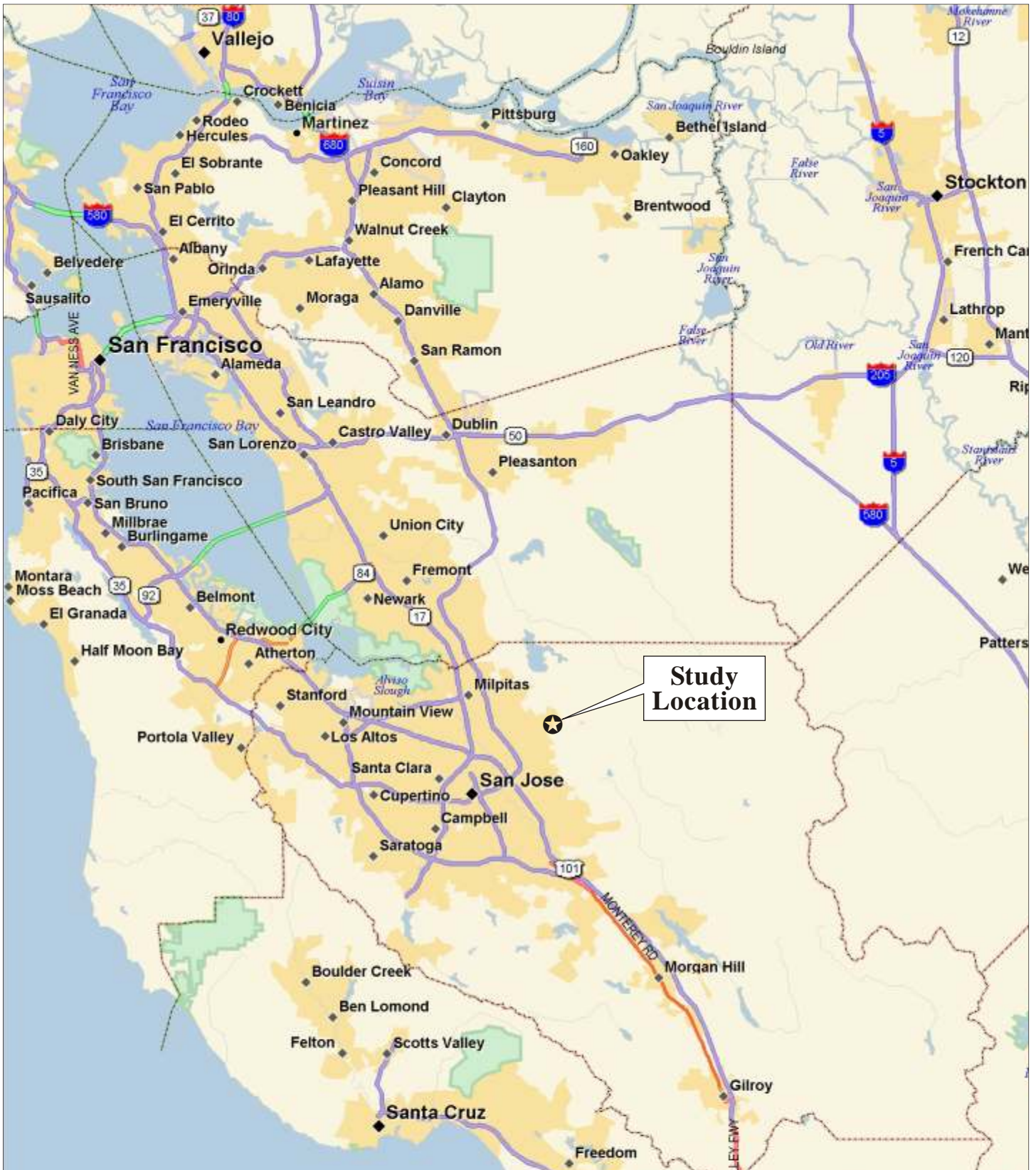
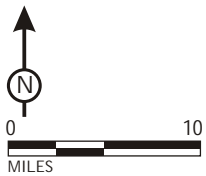


FIGURE 1

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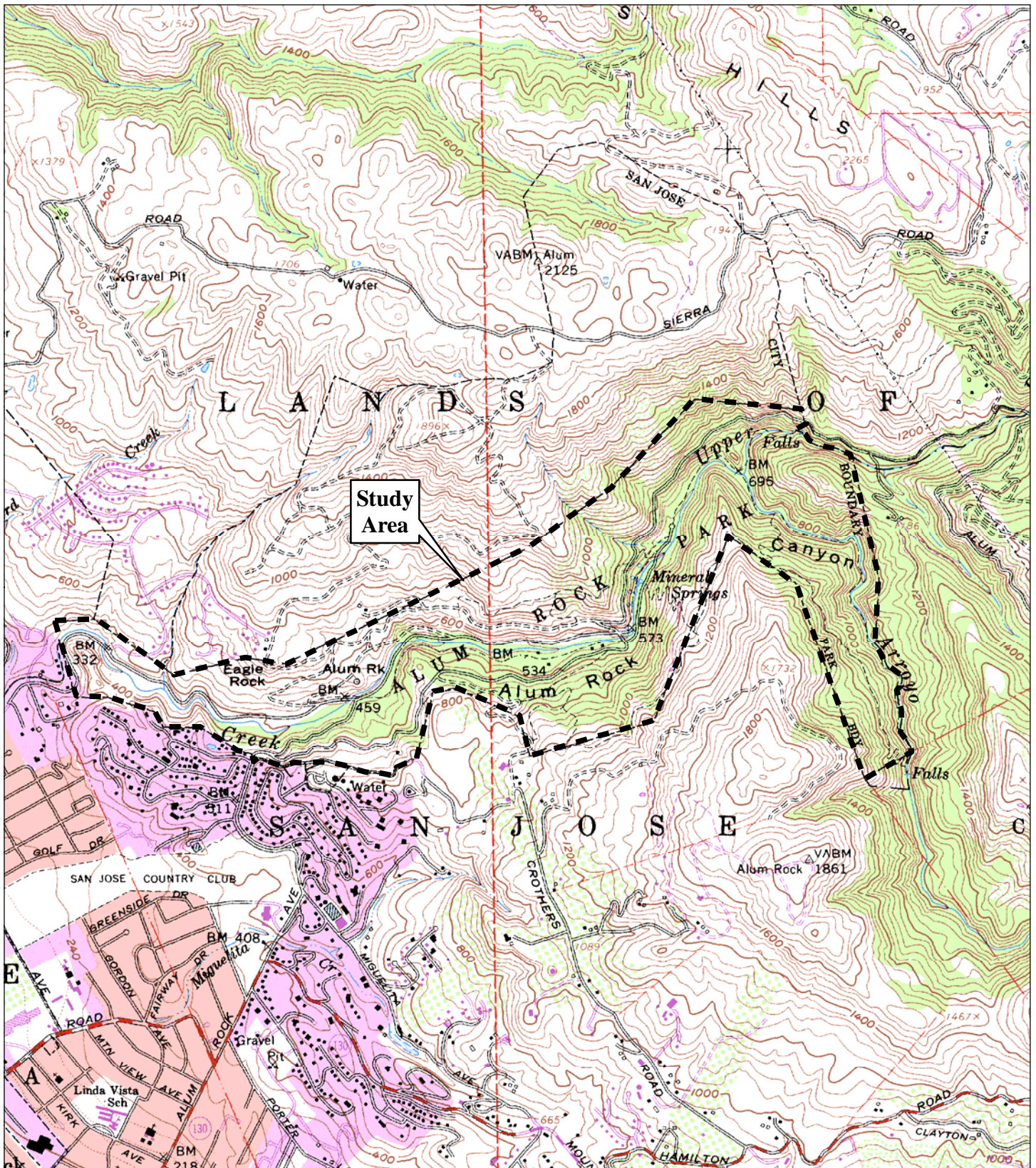


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*Alum Rock Park Historic Resources Report  
San Jose, Santa Clara County, California*

Study Location



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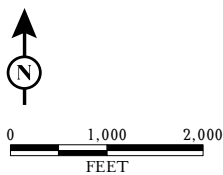


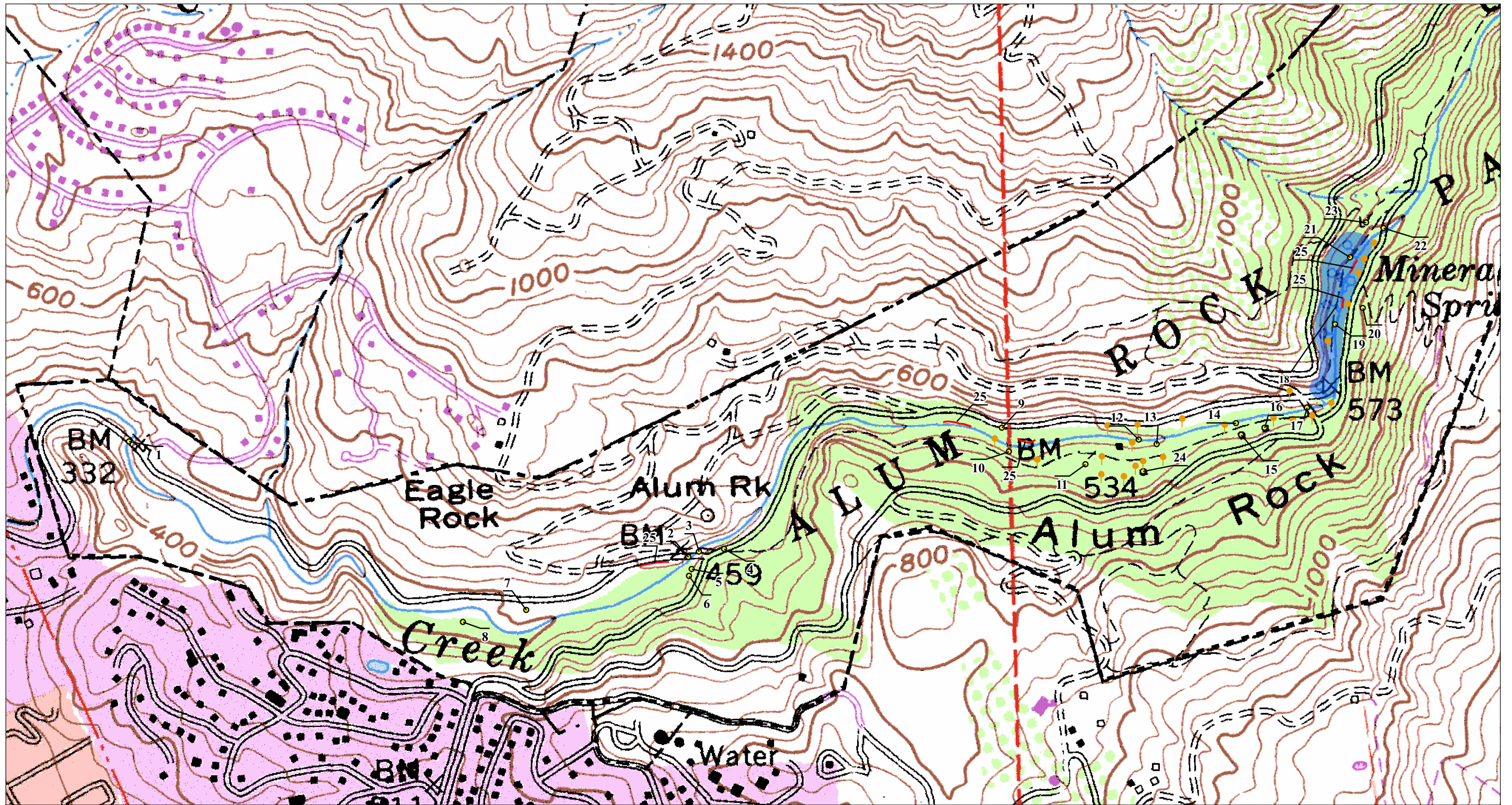
FIGURE 2

Alum Rock Park Historic Resources Report  
San Jose, Santa Clara County, California

Study Area

SOURCE: USGS 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle: Calaveras Reservoir, Calif (1980)

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SOURCE: 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle *Calaveras Reservoir, Calif.* (1980)  
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- 1 - AUTOMOBILE BRIDGE #1\*
- 2 - AUTOMOBILE BRIDGE #2
- 3 - PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE #5\*
- 4 - AUTOMOBILE BRIDGE #3\*
- 5 - RESTROOM BUILDING #1

- 6 - RESTROOM BUILDING #2\*
- 7 - RESTROOM BUILDING #5
- 8 - RESTROOM BUILDING #6
- 9 - AUTOMOBILE BRIDGE #4\*
- 10 - CABIN\*

- 11 - NATATORIUM SITE (SERVICE YARD)
- 12 - PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE #4\*
- 13 - AVIARY
- 14 - PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE #3\*
- 15 - YOUTH SCIENCE INSTITUTE\*

- 16 - GAZEBO\*
- 17 - AUTOMOBILE BRIDGE #5\*
- 18 - MINERAL SPRINGS AREA\*
- 19 - PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE #2\*
- 20 - RESTROOM BUILDING #3\*

- 21 - PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE #1\*
- 22 - AUTOMOBILE BRIDGE #6\*
- 23 - RESTROOM BUILDING #4\*
- 24 - MODERN VISITOR'S CENTER
- 25 - MASONRY WALLS\*

● - LAMP POST\*

\* CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

FIGURE 3

*Alum Rock Park Historic Resources Report  
San José, Santa Clara County, California*

Historic Resources in Study Area

## HISTORICAL BACKGROUND<sup>2</sup>

### Alum Rock Park

Alum Rock Park is in Alum Rock Canyon, in the western foothills of the Diablo Range, approximately seven miles northeast of downtown San José. The built environment of the Park has changed significantly over time, coinciding with larger changes in social values. The Park was created by an Act of the California State Legislature in 1872, granting 400 acres of what was then called the “City Reservation” for a public park (San José City Council minutes, cited in Hartesveldt & Harvey 1972:18). Since its creation by the Legislature, the area has been called, “the Reservation”, “the City Reservation”, and “Alum Rock Park” (Hooper n.d.:26).

The Park has experienced periods of over-use and waning popularity spanning its 130-plus years of operation and the Park’s history is best understood within a context of changing purposes and interpretations of public recreation by the City of San José and its citizens. These altering interpretations range from late nineteenth-century Victorian predilections for a health resort atmosphere and recreation space set in orderly, tidy designed landscapes demonstrating human “control” over the natural environment to a modern, balanced use approach between ecological regeneration and preservation, and interpretive education with opportunities for recreational activities. The history of the Park’s built environment reflects these views.

### Park Name and Size

The Alson tribelet of the Costanoan (Ohlone) linguistic family, who relied on the area’s water and food resources in prehistoric times, named the Park’s creek and steeply-walled canyon “Shestuc” (Levy 1978:485-495; Milliken 1995:228, 253; Hartesveldt and Harvey 1972:10). Since the time of the Spanish explorers and later settlers, this geographic area has received numerous other designations. The creek was named “Aguague” or “Aguaje” (Watering Place) by the Spanish. During the period of increasing Anglo-American presence the name became La Penitencia, a name relocated from a nearby creek to the north, which was roughly on the modern border of Milpitas and San José and served Mission San José friars as a location for solitude, supplication, and penance (Sawyer 1922:203 cited in Hooper n.d.:26). The name “Alum Rock” originated at an unknown date by John Martin Ogan who named a large rock in the center of the canyon Alum Rock. Ogan suspected the rock was made largely of alum, a crystallized form of aluminum potassium sulfate used in the wool dyeing process and for water treatment.

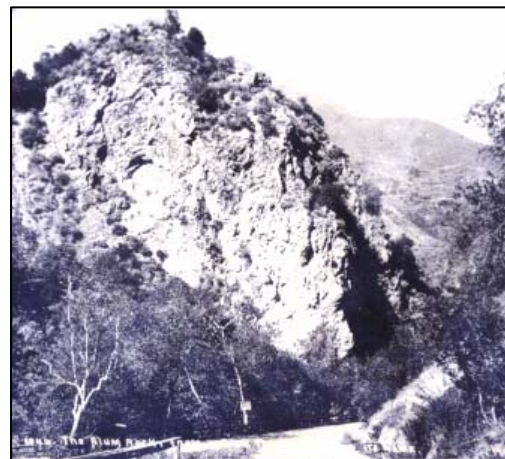


Figure 4: Alum Rock (1905)\*

<sup>2</sup> Portions of this section are adopted from two documents: a 1992 report by Glory Anne Laffey of Archives and Architecture titled: *Historical Overview and Context for the City of San José*; and a 1972 report by R.J. Hartesveldt, and H.T. Harvey for the City of San José titled: *Cultural and Natural History of Alum Rock Park*; the History section of which was written by David Kemp.

\* Image: Courtesy of California Room, San José Public Library

The Park's size has changed over time. Reports of the Park's size range from just under 400 acres (*San Jose Mercury-Herald* September 8, 1866) to over 1,000 acres (Hartesveldt and Harvey 1972:12-13). Today the Park consists of 720 acres.

## Historical Background

The history of the Park's association with the City dates back to the Spanish colonial settlement of what was to become California. Colonization policy goals were to pacify native peoples, encourage settlement by *gente de razón*, and block competing foreign claims in Spanish territory. Implementing this policy utilized three institutions: missions, presidios, and pueblos designed to operate in an interdependent relationship to reinforce each other and secure the land for the King of Spain.

Recorded Spanish activity in the Santa Clara Valley begins in 1769 with the Portolá expedition. The subsequent years brought more expeditions which favorably noted the fresh water, adequate timber, and rich soils of Santa Clara Valley (Laffey 1992:2). In 1777, a party of settlers from San Francisco led by Lieutenant Moraga set out for the Santa Clara Valley to establish, on the banks of the Guadalupe River, the first civic settlement in California. The land that would become the Park was included in the formal Pueblo de San José de Guadalupe grant of July 22, 1778, by Governor Felipe de Neve in the name of King Charles III under provisions of the *Recompilacion de Leyes de los Reynos de las Indias*, a massive four-volume codex of Spanish colonial law. The provisions of the codex called for the boundaries of a pueblo grant to be four leagues square of flat ground, one square league in each cardinal direction from a central plaza (Hall 1871:334; Munro-Fraser 1881:370).

Mexico won independence from Spain in 1822, disbanded the mission system in 1834, and liquidated the mission holdings into huge land grant ranchos. Due to the province's remoteness, the native Hispanic people, known as Californios, soon found themselves ignored by Mexico City. As more Anglo-Americans from eastern states came to California, sympathies to join the United States grew. The Mexican-American War, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and the discovery of gold on the American River in January of 1848, set in motion the Californios' loss of California (Laffey 1992:5).

After California became a state in 1850, the first Legislature met in San José and quickly passed an Act to incorporate the town and include all of the previous legal stipulations and conditions of the Spanish pueblo grant. However, due to nearby land claims bordering on the Pueblo grant; the previously mentioned four square leagues of flat land were not available. A special proviso in *Recompilación* stated that pueblo lands shall extend to the summit of the nearest range of hills should sufficient flat land not be present to demarcate the standard four-league size (Hall 1871:338). By the time of the survey to establish the pueblo boundaries, neglect by the City of its land claims resulted in most of the Alum Rock Canyon lands having become private property. Legal battles of land ownership resulted in an 1866 State Supreme Court ruling that found for the City. The Court's decision compelled the City to authorize a formal survey of its holdings in and around the study area. The Common Council passed a resolution on September 13, 1866, to authorize a survey "of such parts of lands on or in vicinity of Penitencia Creek, as they may deem sufficient...as a public park" (*San José City Council Minutes*, cited in Hartesveldt and Harvey 1972:17). The survey, in 1867 by Santa Clara County Surveyor J.J. Bowen, determined that roughly 400 acres of what was Alum Rock Ranch was in fact City land.

The City used the survey's results to evict settlers. On March 13, 1872, the State Legislature settled land ownership dispute by conveying title of "City Reservation" lands to the City for use as a public park (*San José Mercury-News* September 24, 1972). To capitalize on the Park acquisition and enable

public access, the City authorized a road for access to the Park. A special 10 cent tax was enacted in 1872 to raise the funds necessary to build a road with red adobe brick paving “100 feet wide and bordered on each side by two rows of evergreen trees” creating an impressive sight to later visitors (*San Jose News* December 10, 1971; Hartesveldt and Harvey 1972:19).

The Park has gone through several distinctive periods in its history as presented in the table below.

**Table 1: Historic Periods**

Period	Time	Characteristics
Health Resort	1866-1970	Emphasis on health aspects of mineral springs, swimming facilities, and operation of mineral baths, first by private parties and later by the City.
City Ownership	1872 - Present	Progressive political administration via Alum Rock Park Board of Commissioners (1891-1916), erection of bathhouse, pavilion, concession operations, zoos, formal landscaping, concert bandstands, as per 1912 Childs Report.
Railroads	1891-1932	Remains of former railroad alignment, trestle (Pedestrian Bridge #5), and use of railroad rail as masonry wall reinforcement.
Public Works Administration	1933-1939	Further development of <i>Park Rustic</i> style in bridges, lampposts, picnic grounds, rock grotto and clam-shell reservoir reconstruction, and trail network development.
Post War to Modern Day	1945- Present	Emphasis on public education and interpretation regarding the Park’s natural resources and returning lands to native state through modern land management practices

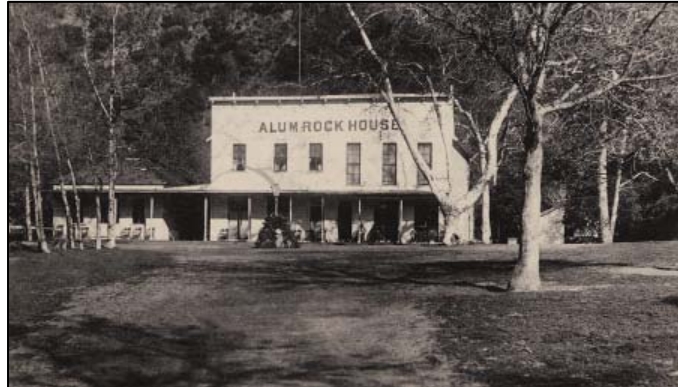
### Health Resorts and Related Amenities in Alum Rock Park (1866 – 1970)

Reflecting a preference to re-create the health-spa atmosphere then in vogue among the upper-class, the first phase of development in the Park was to create a European health resort where the well-to-do would come and “take the cure” (i.e., partake of the benefits of the Park’s mineral springs in a convalescent setting). Until the Civil War (1861-1865), Americans who could travel for pleasure routinely sought out exclusive resorts and spas to see and be seen. Historian Hans Huth described life in these settings:

...life moved in well-worn ruts—much as it did in the city. A lady would rise, dress, go down to the spring, drink the waters in accompaniment of music of a band, walk around the park, greet friends, chat, drink the waters again, breakfast, see who came in on the train, take a siesta, walk, and have a little talk with groups of ladies and gentlemen. A gentleman would perhaps smoke on the stoop, play billiards, go to the bar, and gamble, ad infinitum, until the “cure” came to a happy consummation [Huth 1957:106-07].

The spa-going set during the late 1800s and early 1900s was typically a well-dressed and well-mannered crowd. Most spa places were beyond the means and scope of the common citizen and parks and health spas were the domain of the wealthy (Cox 1981:19).

The spas and waters in Alum Rock Canyon, however, were used by San José's public at large, something new and egalitarian in the history of health resorts and public space. The Park's natural springs and the development of them along the lines of a European-style resort captured the imagination of many who wanted to develop the Park's resources for commercial purposes. Prior to the Park's land acquisition by the City, a hotel called "Alum Rock House" was built in 1866 near



**Figure 5: Alum Rock House (1885) \***

the springs by Woolsey Shaw. This well-known hotel was set amidst an oak grove. Woolsey, the owner of the surrounding Alum Rock Ranch, sold the hotel and adjoining land to J.O. Stratton, who operated the hotel, made improvements, and constructed new bath houses to further a viable commercial spa.

While European-style health resort-goers praised landscapes infused with history and monumental man-made edifices as the sole setting capable of moving one's spirit, American resorts, short on history and grandiose monuments, looked to rugged settings to instill a similar feeling. This trend stresses "elemental forces of creation" or civilized comfort within close proximity to "natural curiosities or wonders...they were the American answer to the man-made monuments of Europe" (Cox 1981:20). Historian Leo Marx observes that for Americans "regenerative power is located in the natural terrain: access to undefiled, bountiful, sublime Nature is what accounts for the virtue and special good fortune of Americans. The landscape," Marx argues, "thus becomes the symbolic repository value of all kinds—economic, political, aesthetic, religious... it is a complex, distinctly American form" (Garreau 1988:363-364). The setting at Alum Rock was ideal for this early Americanized version of a health resort spa. Although the results of the 1867 City survey ended the early chapter of a resort in what would be Park lands, it colored the early twentieth century development of the Park's built environment as a health and recreation resort set in a rugged natural setting not far from an urban center. The Park continued to offer the public access to private mineral baths and swimming facilities through the nineteenth and to the mid to late twentieth centuries to the closure of the Natatorium Building in 1970.

After the City acquired the land, the hotel continued as part of a leased based operation and proved moderately profitable until 1890 when the hotel burned to the ground. The concept of a hotel in the Park persisted for years beyond Alum Rock House's demise. As late as 1913 the speculation persisted that a hotel in the Park would be "a gold mine" (*San Jose Mercury* February 26, 1913). A landmark 1912 survey plan of the Park commissioned by the Alum Rock Park Board of Commissioners, and completed by Stephen Child, determined that no hotel should be in the Park and was accepted by the City (Child 1912:25).

\* Image: Courtesy of California Room, San José Public Library.

### City Ownership (1872-present)

On July 9, 1888, the City solicited bids for the construction of a new bath house (Figure 6). The plans were developed by the City Architect, and J.E. Clinton's low bid of \$2,892 was selected and construction began under the supervision of Jacob Lenzen (San José City Council Minutes, July 1888).<sup>3</sup>



Figure 6: Historic Bathhouse and Gazebo (1900-1910).\*

The bathhouse continued in operation until demolished during construction of the larger Plunge in 1914-1916.

As San José grew in population, demand for public recreation facilities also grew. Efforts increased to provide recreation for the citizenry in a fiscally responsible and accountable manner in line with the emerging Progressive model of local governance. The Progressives felt disdain for the corruption and waste of the spoils system of party machine politics at all levels characterized by party bosses. They desired a more efficient system using empirical science with participation by recognized professionals and experts. This new ideology led to the adoption of a new City Charter in 1897 and creation of numerous non-partisan citizen groups such as the Alum Rock Park Board of Commissioners (Mowry 1951:55; Pincetl 1999:25-34; Eakins, ed. 1976:4-17).

**Alum Rock Park Board of Commissioners.** Although the Park was officially owned by the City, due to its lengthy distance from downtown the City failed to adequately develop and maintain it. The Alum Rock Board of Commissioners (Board) was organized in 1891 (City Ordinance June 22, 1891; and August 11, 1891). Responsible to the Mayor and Common Council, the Board was authorized to oversee operations, development, and maintenance of the Park. The Board consisted of five appointed members with ten-year terms without compensation to participate in the monthly meetings. Along with the Commissioners, there was a paid Secretary and Treasurer.

<sup>3</sup> *Architect and Engineer* 20 (March 1910):99; cited in Page and Turnbull (2007). Jacob Lenzen (1832-1910) was born in Germany, and arrived in San José in 1862. Within twenty years, Lenzen was the town's prominent contractor, builder, and self-taught architect. Lenzen's obituary noted the "old State Insane Asylum at Agnews, Hotel del Paso Robles at Paso Robles, County Hall of Records, St. Joseph's College, the Dougherty, Alice, Letitia, Archer, Rucker, Rea, Sweigert and Theater buildings, all in San Jose; the Park hotel at Alameda, the Flood residence at Menlo Park and the Bank of Hollister" among his works. Lenzen served as the City Building Inspector and served on the City Council from 1874 to 1876. While Lenzen did not directly design the Bathhouse, he supervised its construction

\* Image: Courtesy of California Room, San José Public Library.



The Board consisted of three sub-committees: Improvements, Control, and Auditing. The Improvements Committee was responsible for “all work for the improvement and beautifying of the Park, according to the plans adopted by the Board.” The Control Committee was responsible for making sure all Park rules, regulations, and ordinances were adhered to and individuals under contractual arrangement to provide concessions and entertainment services fulfilled their obligations. This committee was also responsible for “the buildings, baths, playgrounds, and other appurtenances” in the Park. The third committee, Auditing, was charged with examining and verifying “all bills and if found correct, shall present the same to the Board for approval” (Board Minutes July 30, 1891).

**Early Park Development.** Issues before the Board involved building and managing new bath facilities, managing a railroad in the Park, handling relations between the City and concessionaires, and public safety. The Board operated with annual City appropriations as well as revenue generated from mineral bath ticket sales, concession sales tax, rental receipts from a restaurant and later a café built in 1915, a Japanese Tea Garden, and stable for livery services for patrons. In the 1908 annual report to the City, the Board presented a total of \$5,221 in revenue with over \$11,400 in expenses. The report pointed out the City’s appropriated monies were insufficient “to meet the growing demands of our Park.” The Board identified the need for repair and maintenance of bathing facilities to meet growing demand, restoring a proper water supply for bathing and drinking, tapping into springs recently purchased by the City to augment existing supply, building a stone bridge at main entrance, and general operating expenses totaling over \$27,500 (Board Minutes, Report to the City, July 13, 1908:145-147).

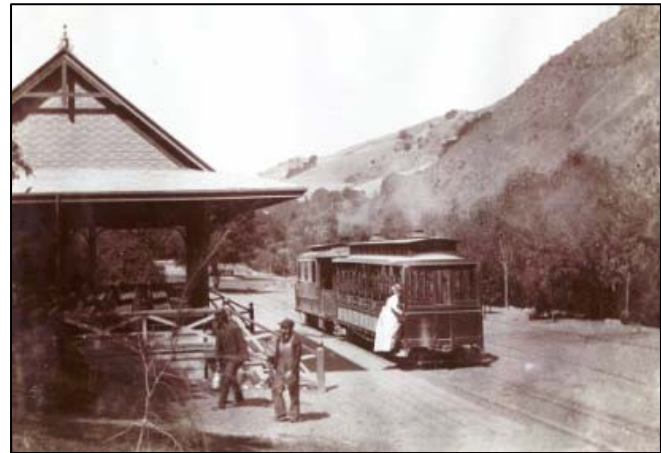
**Park Bond Election and Child Report.** Increasing public attendance, combined with an overtaxed existing infrastructure heavily damaged in 1910 by winter flooding, pushed the issue of a planned program of Park improvements. In the regular monthly meeting of December 1910, the Board of Commissioners authorized a committee to begin the process of conferring with City officials to authorize the election of a special Park Improvement Bond. On March 11, 1911 in a special meeting, the Board authorized the creation of a special committee to “confer with Mayor and Council Monday, March 13, 1911 with view of having Bond Issue Election called at an early date” (Board Minutes March 11, 1911). The election was called and the Bond for \$110,000 passed, beginning a building spree in the Park.

Spending of monies generally followed the 1912 plan submitted by San Francisco-based landscape architect Stephen J. Child. In his report, Child presented a comprehensive plan for the development of the Park. Proposals included the construction of a Natatorium, a large Music Court with bandstand, buildings for commercial ventures in one general area; more trails to improve accessibility; lighting features; extensive planting of native plants; improvements to the Mineral Springs area; road improvements to accommodate increasing automobile use by park patrons, mass transit facilities, and a plan for a parkway system to the Park. Many of Child’s proposals were adopted. Child’s findings and recommendations resulted in the construction of a bandstand and Natatorium (both demolished in 1973), creation of a trails network to open up the more remote areas of the Park, and the beginning of a trend to increase automobile access and repair the natural environment by favoring native species over exotics to “restore destroyed natural conditions.” By the time of the Board’s decommissioning in 1916, with the adoption of a revised City Charter, the Board had authorized bids for park buildings, provided construction oversight, generated revenue-schemes to supplement public monies, battled with a railroad for damage to the landscape, heard testimony from experts, solicitations from the public for concession leases, and presented the Mayor and Common Council annual reports arguing for more investment and improvements for the Park.

The operation of the Board bridged an important span of time of the park's history. From humble beginnings to overseeing a large payroll and proposing expensive improvement projects that shaped the Park's landscape and use until the 1960s, the Board's legacy reflected the growing public demand for adequate health and recreation facilities.

### Railroads (1891-1932)

A key factor in the transformation of the Park's built environment was facilitating public access. Located seven miles from downtown, the Park was too far away for most people to visit. In 1891, Richard H. Quincy secured a franchise to lay a narrow-gauge road connecting downtown to the Park. The western terminus was located at Santa Clara Street and 24<sup>th</sup> Street.



Construction was hampered many times by insufficient funds and frequent turnover of ownership. Construction began in May of 1891 and stopped in June, due to bankruptcy, at White Road roughly halfway to the Park. In 1893, Quincy secured funding from John Center, a wealthy San Franciscan. Construction resumed, but soon stopped again due to widespread economic collapse. Center sold the railroad and the franchise to his nephew Hugh Center, who finally brought the railroad to the Park in 1896 (James 1933:138).

One way fare was 25 cents. In 1902, the steam railroad switched to electricity and the line was extended to the bath house. The heyday of the Alum Rock Railroad lasted from 1896 to 1907, at which time the nation experienced another depression. The March 1911 floods washed out the railroad bed, ties, and rails.

An already financially shaky enterprise was bought out by the Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR) who removed the narrow-gauge wreckage and built the sought-after standard gauge road into the Park.



Figure 8: Alum Rock Park Tunnel (1900-1910).\*

\* Images: Courtesy of History San José.

\* Images: Courtesy of History San José.

The SPRR built the new road higher up from the creek to prevent washouts. The Peninsular Railway (PR), a short-route road subsidiary of the SPRR that operated between the cities of San José, Los Gatos, and Palo Alto, took over operation of the Alum Rock Route bringing in the first load of park-goers in April 1912 (Hilton and Due 1960:404; McCaleb 1968:63).

In order to safely accommodate the heavier standard-gauge rail cars in the Park, the construction of infrastructure to support them began. This building program included such extant built-environment resources as abutments and a reinforced concrete compound arch bridge near the junction of Alum Rock Avenue and Penitencia Creek Road. This bridge spans Penitencia Creek and was built to carry the railroad grade over Alum Rock Avenue and Penitencia Creek. The later history of the railroad in the Park is one of declining ridership and annual budget deficits brought about by the increasing popular use of the automobile. The railroad ended service to the Park in 1932 as ridership declined due to the worsening of the Great Depression and the rise of the automobile. As early as 1912, the Child report supported increasing auto use in the Park and by 1920 newspapers were describing auto trips to the Park as ideal because of “a large parking space for automobiles and the motorist-picnicker can find many a scenic spot” (*San Francisco Chronicle* May 23, 1920).



**Figure 9: Pedestrian Bridge 5 (LSA)**

### **Public Works Administration (1933-1939)**

The Park’s modern visitors built environment experience today is largely due to public works projects during the Great Depression by the Civilian Conservation Corps and the State Emergency Relief Administration. During this period, the San Francisco Bay Area received massive government aid to put the unemployed back to work radically changing the landscape (Merrill 1981:50, 112-114). Hundreds of unemployed, mostly men, were assigned jobs ranging from creating 32 miles of trails; bridge and restroom construction; and ground clearing and lawn seeding; to rebuilding and expanding picnic areas to include new redwood tables and stone barbeque pits and benches. In January 1934, workers from the Civil Works Administration tore down the pavilion building, railroad station, and café (*San Jose Mercury* January 28, 1934; cited in Hooper: 29).



**Figure 10: Lamppost (LSA)**

Workers from the State Emergency Relief Administration built a new aviary; a Spanish Revival inspired Lodge, and unique hand-hewn wooden light posts set in stone pedestals were installed in the Park’s central area, 26 of which remain.

Among the many improvements to the Park during this time, the numerous rustic bridges that cross Penitencia Creek perhaps are the most noteworthy. Made of local rock in a simple masonry arch design, six bridges were built, using style elements from a bridge built in 1909 near the front entrance (*East San Jose Sun* August 26, 1964).

The style, known as *Park Rustic*, resembles many others built by public works programs “for they are firmly rooted in the Arts and Crafts movement that flourished earlier in the century” (Brechin 2008:28). National Parks architect Albert H. Good argued the rustic masonry appearance, “gives the feeling of having been [built] by pioneer craftsmen... [and] achieves sympathy with natural surroundings and with the past” (Brechin 2008:28). The Great Depression-era public works expenditures for improving the Park was \$362,475.29, including \$68,675.88 from the City (*San Francisco Chronicle* April 23, 1939).



**Figure 11: Pedestrian Bridge 1 (LSA)**

### Post War to Present (1945-present)

Building on the prewar popularity of the automobile mentioned in the Child Report, the period following World War II, coupled with the building of the interstate highway system, offered local patrons opportunities to experience outdoor recreation outside of the region at the expense of local destinations, like Alum Rock Park. In 1953, the Santa Clara Junior Museum opened in the 1936-built Lodge and in five years changed its name to the present Youth Science Institute and operated educational programs and tours to allow students to see animals such as birds, reptiles, a small herd of deer, a bobcat, a pair of Java monkeys and a laryngitic lion named Jerry (*San Jose Mercury* April 1, 1960:17). Up to the mid 1950s the Park hosted free Sunday concerts which eventually ended due to declining patronage. The Park’s use continued to decline among families and older citizens, while becoming popular with youth who earned a bad reputation for “frequent drunken brawls and gang fights” common in the now unsafe Park (*San Jose Mercury News* August 10, 1977).



**Figure 12: Automobile Bridge 4 (LSA)**

Over time, many built environment resources constructed in earlier eras were demolished. These resources include the buildings, structures, and objects torn down by public relief work crews in the 1930s as well as a carousel, a zoo, a bandstand, a Japanese tea garden, a café and restaurant, the natatorium, and the plunge. Currently, the Park is undergoing a rebirth. Today, with the public’s concepts of recreation include appreciation of natural beauty with interpretive education opportunities, the Park is poised to become what Stephen Child considered an opportunity for the “community to completely develop and fully enjoy the manifold attractions of this exceedingly beautiful mountain canyon” (Child 1929:3).

## HISTORICAL RESOURCES DESCRIPTION

Built environment resources within the Park reflect the various stages of its history and constitute elements of the proposed Alum Rock Park Historic District, with a theme of arts, leisure, and recreation, and a period of significance from 1866 to 1939 (National Park Service 1999:21). Resources evaluated for this study include a late ca. 1880-90s Classical designed gazebo the appearance of which resembles ancient Greco-Roman water shrines, buildings associated with the former ca. 1915 Natatorium, a 1916 replica log cabin and several bridges, retaining walls, and stream control infrastructure (associated with New Deal era Public Works projects). Taken as a whole, along with the rugged natural landscape and extensive network of trails, the Park possesses a significant linkage of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development and thus constitute a historic district.<sup>4</sup> Many of these resources constitute elements of the Alum Rock Park Historic District. Please see Figure 3 for resource location. More detailed discussions of these buildings, structures, and objects are presented on State of California Department of Parks and Recreation form DPR523 records in Appendix C. Please see Table 2: Historic Status Matrix of Alum Rock Park Resources for Candidate City Landmark eligibility.

### Buildings

**Gazebo.** The gazebo is a circular structure having Classical architectural features resembling the appearance of ancient Greco-Roman water shrines. The gazebo, built approximately 1890, is the oldest structure in the Park. It is made of metal and wood construction with six Classical-inspired columns supporting a round ribbed dome. Under the dome is a fountain that once provided mineral water from nearby springs. The fountain now provides City water. The gazebo is in fair to good condition and is a contributor to the Alum Rock Park Historic District.



Figure 13: Gazebo (LSA)

**Youth Science Institute.** The Youth Science Institute (YSI) is a Spanish Revival inspired building of concrete built in 1936 as a Lodge. In 1953 it became the Santa Clara Junior Museum. By 1958, the building became the YSI. The building is currently used as an education facility. The YSI is in good condition and is a contributor to the Alum Rock Park Historic District.



Figure 14: Youth Sciences Institute (LSA)

**Restroom Buildings.** Alum Rock Park has seven restroom facilities. Several of them are of earlier construction from the 1930s and have a Spanish Revival theme that is found in the later design of the Youth Science Institute (YSI) and several were constructed outside the period of significance. The reason for using this architectural theme was not expressly found in the research, but it may be due to San José being California's first civic settlement.



Figures 15 & 16: Restroom #1 (LSA)

<sup>4</sup> A District is composed of a significant concentration of sites or buildings conveying a visual sense of the overall historic environment or an arrangement of historically or functionally related properties (City of San José 1998:2)

Other restroom buildings are of cinder block masonry design typically found in modern municipal parks, smaller than the older facilities, and feature decorative Spanish or Moorish window treatments. See individual descriptions and accompanying images below.

*Restroom Building 1* is a rectangular building of cinder-block masonry construction that appears to have been built in the late 1950s or early 1960s. The architectural style is not unique and other examples can easily be found elsewhere, the decorative window treatments parallel the character-defining features of the Youth Science Institute and older restrooms. This restroom is in fair to good condition, but due to an apparent lack of sufficient age, it is not a contributor to the Alum Rock Park Historic District.

*Restroom Building 2* is a rectangular building of concrete construction built between 1930-1935. This restroom is in fair to good condition, is of sufficient age, and exhibits unique architectural characteristics. It is a contributor to the Alum Rock Park Historic District.



Figure 17: Restroom # 2 (LSA)

*Restroom Building 3* is a rectangular building of concrete built between 1935 and 1945. The architectural style is vernacular style with Spanish Revival features. This restroom is in good condition, is of sufficient age, and exhibits unique architectural characteristics such as tiled roof and decorative window treatments. It is a contributor to the Alum Rock Park Historic District.



Figure 18: Restroom #3 (LSA)

*Restroom Building 4* is a rectangular building of concrete construction built between 1935 and 1945. The architectural style is vernacular with Spanish Revival features presented in decorative masonry window screens. This restroom is in fair to good condition, and is a contributor to the Alum Rock Park Historic District.



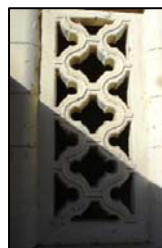
Figure 19: Restroom #4 (LSA)

*Restroom Building 5* is a rectangular building of cinder-block masonry construction that appears to have been built in the late 1950s. While the architectural style is not unique and other examples can be found elsewhere, the decorative window treatments parallel the character defining features of the Youth Science Institute and older restrooms. This restroom is in fair to good condition, but due to an apparent lack of sufficient age, it is not a contributor to the Alum Rock Park Historic District.



Figure 20: Restroom #5 (LSA)

*Restroom Building 6* is a rectangular building of cinder-block masonry construction that appears built in the late 1950s. While the architectural style is not unique and other examples can be found elsewhere, the decorative window treatments parallel the character defining features of the Youth Science Institute and older restrooms. **Figures 21 & 22: Restroom #6 (LSA)**



This restroom is in fair to good condition, but due to an apparent lack of sufficient age, it is not a contributor to the Alum Rock Park Historic District.

*Restroom Building 7* is a rectangular building of concrete construction built in 1911-1912 as part of the original Natatorium Building that was demolished in 1973. The architectural style is vernacular with Spanish Revival features presented in decorative masonry window screens. While this restroom is in fair to good condition, the removal of the associated Natatorium building has severely compromised its integrity and it is not a contributor to the Alum Rock Park Historic District.

**Figure 23: Restroom #7 (LSA)**



**Automobile Bridges.** Alum Rock Park has six bridges that convey automobile traffic. The bridges range in age and style: the oldest rustic-style bridge near the main entrance built in 1909; the National Register eligible Alum Rock Bridge (Bridge #37C-807) built in 1913; two flat concrete-beam bridges built by the Southern Pacific in 1911-12; and two rustic-style bridges near the center of the Park date from 1930s public works projects and resemble the many masonry arch pedestrian bridges from the same era. With the exception of Automobile Bridge 2, these resources appear eligible for individual listing on the National and California registers, and the City of San José’s Historic Resources Inventory (HRI). See individual descriptions and accompanying images below. See Figure 3 for bridge locations.

*Automobile Bridge 1* is a two-lane, single span masonry rock and concrete arch bridge built in 1909 and conveys Penitencia Creek Road over Penitencia Creek. The architectural style is unique as an early example of *Park Rustic* style and the local stone quarried nearby and concrete used in its construction, and rough masonry styling influenced the Park’s later bridge design. This bridge is a contributor to the Alum Rock Historic District and also appears individually eligible for listing in the National Register, the California Register, and the City of San José’s HRI at the local level of significance as a City Landmark as an important example of early bridge design.



**Figure 24: Automobile Bridge #1 (LSA)**

*Automobile Bridge 2* is a two-lane flat concrete beam bridge built in 1911-1912 and carries Penitencia Creek Road over Penitencia Creek near its junction with Alum Rock Avenue. This bridge has diminished structural integrity due to extensive damage along the top railing. The bridge is not a contributor to the Alum Rock Historic District and does not appear eligible for listing in a historical register or inventory.



**Figure 25 Automobile Bridge #2 (LSA)**

*Automobile Bridge 3* is a two-lane flat concrete beam bridge with articulated concrete railings built in 1911-1912 and carries Alum Rock Avenue over Penitencia Creek. This bridge is a contributor to the Alum Rock Historic District and appears eligible for listing in the National Register, the California Register, and the City of San José’s HRI on the local level of significance as an important example of early bridge design.



**Figure 26: Automobile Bridge #3 (LSA)**

*Automobile Bridge 4* is a two-lane concrete single-span masonry-arch bridge built in the 1930s as part of a government work-relief program. The bridge allows automobile access from Alum Rock Avenue into the central area of the Park. This bridge has structural integrity, is a contributor to the Alum Rock Historic District, and appears eligible for individual listing in the National Register, the California Register, and the City of San José's HRI at the local level of significance as an important example of early bridge design.



Figure 27: Automobile Bridge: #4 (LSA)

*Automobile Bridge 5* is a two-lane, single-span, concrete and masonry arch bridge, formally known as the Alum Rock Bridge, and was built in 1913. Based on a 1986 evaluation, this bridge was determined eligible for listing in the National Register by consensus determination (Office of Historic Preservation 2008). Along with the earlier ca. 1909 bridge near the entrance, the Alum Rock Bridge design and materials helped to establish a unique style and design repeated in later bridges. This bridge has retained sufficient integrity to be a contributor to the Alum Rock Historic District.



Figure 28: Automobile Bridge #5 (LSA)

*Automobile Bridge 6* is a two-lane, single-span concrete and ashlar masonry verneer arch bridge built prior to the 1930s. Research did not indicate a specific build date. The bridge carries Alum Rock Falls Road across Penitencia Creek into and from the central area of the Park. This bridge is closed to public vehicle access and is used by Park maintenance staff. This bridge is a contributor to the Alum Rock Historic District and appears eligible for individual listing in the National Register, the California Register, and the City of San José's HRI at the local level of significance as an important example of early bridge design.



Figure 29: Automobile Bridge #6 (LSA)

**Pedestrian Bridges.** There are five bridges in Alum Rock Park that convey pedestrian traffic. Research indicated that with the exception of Pedestrian Bridge 5, the former Railroad Bridge built in 1911-1912, the bridges were constructed at the same time during the 1930s as part of government work relief programs. They all share common structural and design characteristics: a basic reinforced concrete and rough masonry arch bridge with mild variation in masonry guard rail design. They retain their integrity to be contributors to the Alum Rock Historic District and appear eligible for individual listing in the National Register, the California Register, and the City of San José's HRI.



*Pedestrian Bridge 1* is a distinctive concrete and masonry arch bridge that carries pedestrian traffic over Penitencia Creek to the mineral spring grottos on both sides of the creek. This bridge is in excellent condition and is a contributor to the Alum Rock Historic District and appears eligible for individual listing in the National Register, the California Register, and the City of San José's HRI at the local level of significance as an important example of early bridge design.



**Figure 30: Pedestrian Bridge #1 (LSA)**

*Pedestrian Bridge 2* is a distinctive concrete and masonry arch bridge that carries pedestrian traffic over Penitencia Creek to mineral spring grottos on both sides of the creek. This bridge features unique repeating triple mini-arch and parapet stones atop the guard rails. This bridge is in very good condition and is a contributor to the Alum Rock Historic District and appears eligible for individual listing in the National Register, the California Register, and the City of San José's HRI at the local level of significance as an important example of early bridge design.



**Figure 31: Pedestrian Bridge #2 (LSA)**

*Pedestrian Bridge 3* is a distinctive concrete and masonry single-span arch bridge that carries pedestrian traffic from the parking lot over Penitencia Creek to the central Park area. This bridge features unique repeating triple narrow rectangular guard rail accents on both sides of the arch which is topped with parapet stones. This bridge is in very good condition and is a contributor to the Alum Rock Historic District and appears eligible for individual listing in the National Register, the California Register, and the City of San José's HRI at the local level of significance as an important example of early bridge design.



**Figure 32: Pedestrian Bridge #3 (LSA)**

*Pedestrian Bridge 4* is a distinctive concrete and masonry single-span arch bridge that carries pedestrian traffic from the parking lot over Penitencia Creek to the central Park area. This bridge features unique repeating double narrow rectangular guard rail accents on both sides of the staggered arch which is topped with parapet stones. This bridge is in very good condition and is a contributor to the Alum Rock Historic District and appears eligible for individual listing in the National Register, the California Register, and the City of San José's HRI at the local level of significance as an important example of early bridge design.



**Figure 33: Pedestrian Bridge #4 (LSA)**

*Pedestrian Bridge 5* is a reinforced concrete bridge built by the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1911-1912 to carry standard-gauge rail cars over Penitencia Creek and Alum Rock Avenue. This bridge is made of two unequal-length arches joined with a central pier. Alum Rock Avenue passes under the shorter, stout, flat arch, while Penitencia Creek flows underneath the longer, more graceful closed spandrel span. This bridge is the largest in the Park. The rails and related equipment were removed in the 1930s and the bridge and former railroad is currently used as a trail.



**Figure 34: Pedestrian Bridge #5 (LSA)**

This bridge is in good condition and is a contributor to the Alum Rock Historic District and appears eligible for listing in the National Register, the California Register, and the City of San José’s HRI at the local level of significance as an important example of early bridge design.

**Mineral Springs Area.** Along upper Penitencia Creek is a 30-acre area containing sulphur springs housed in rustic-finished grottos and in open clamshell reservoirs, which, according to Park Staff, contain 14 grottos, 13 of which are currently operational and one is capped, and 5 clamshell reservoirs. The grottos feature the characteristic rustic masonry design and style found in the Park’s bridges and retaining walls. The grottos vary in size, some are tall enough to stand in and others require kneeling or stooping. The open clamshell reservoirs are approximately four feet deep, with stone stairs leading down to the spring. Research indicated their presence in the Park in the late 1800s suggesting early initial construction dates for the grottos, but their present form took shape during rebuilding efforts by public work relief projects during the 1930s.<sup>5</sup>



These grottos and clamshell reservoirs contribute to the Alum Rock Historic District and appear eligible for listing

in the National Register, the California Register, and the City of San José’s HRI at the local level of significance as an important example of unique masonry design and structures.

**Figure 36: Rock Grotto (LSA)**

*Grottos* were built of rough masonry from local sources, and these rock grottos are on both sides of Penitencia Creek. These grottos are in very good condition and are contributors to the Alum Rock Historic District. The grottos shown is typical of those located along the north bank of upper Penitencia Creek.

*Clamshell Reservoirs* are open-air masonry features containing sulphur springs and are located in the flat areas on both sides of Penitencia Creek. These reservoirs are in very good condition and are contributors to the Alum Rock Historic District.



**Figure 35: Clamshell Reservoir (LSA)**



**Figure 37: Clamshell Reservoir (LSA)**

**Masonry Retaining Walls.** As a result of seasonal Penitencia Creek being a central geographic and aesthetic feature, the Park has, at times, suffered severe floods from heavy rain. Recorded history describes floods as having the power to wipe out roads, rails, and railroad beds. As part of an effort to mitigate against the effects of heavy rains, stretches of Penitencia Creek have masonry retaining walls to support the Alum Rock Avenue roadbed, bridge abutments, and picnic areas. These walls are made of local stone whose construction dates could not be precisely determined. It is suspected that years of heavy rains, such as those in 1910-11, resulted in repair work that exists today. Exposed segments of masonry walls along Penitencia Creek Road reveal the presence of railroad rails as reinforcement,

<sup>5</sup> Images of the rock grottos are depicted on historic ca. 1890s postcards in the History San José collection indicating their long time presence in the Park, with one shown on page 17 of the Child Report. Research indicated that the grottos and clamshell reservoirs were rebuilt by workers in Great Depression public relief programs during the 1930s. See Appendix B.

suggesting rebuilding efforts during the 1930s by PWA workers following the end of railroad service into the Park. These resources are contributors to the Alum Rock Historic District. Presented below are some typical examples of these walls.

*Penitencia Creek Retaining Wall.* The retaining wall depicted in Figure 38 is on the north bank of Penitencia Creek, and directs stream flow away from the



Figure 38: Masonry Retaining Wall (LSA)

Alum Rock Avenue roadbed. Note crumbling of wall at right shown in Figure 39. A two-part retaining wall shown at left in Figure 38.



Figure 39: Masonry Retaining Wall (LSA)

**Log Cabin.** Built in 1916 and dedicated by the Vendome Parlor of the Native Daughters of the Golden West to commemorate pioneers, this rectangular, one-story side-gabled log cabin is near a picnic area south of the former Natatorium. The cabin is listed on the City of San José Historic Resources Inventory as a certified City Landmark Structure. This building is a contributor to the Alum Rock Historic District.



Figure 40: Log Cabin (LSA)

**Aviary.** This building, built in 1937, is of steel frame construction and covered by a hipped roof and rests on a decorative course masonry foundation. This architectural style is not unique, and its current purpose as a covered seating area diminishes its significance as a once glass-walled aviary. Due to significant alterations this building is not a contributor to the Alum Rock Historic District.

Figure 41: Aviary (LSA)



**Natatorium.** Shown in Figures 42-44 are three buildings that are all that remain of the large two-story Natatorium building that was built in 1912-1914 and demolished in the early 1970s. The



remaining buildings serve as materials and equipment storage and public restrooms. The former Natatorium site itself is used as a Park facilities area with a central paved lot for vehicle parking and equipment storage.

Figures 42 & 43: Storage sheds (LSA)



These buildings, while part of the former Natatorium, no longer convey their historical significance as they no longer retain sufficient integrity and are not contributors to the Alum Rock Historic District. Please see Appendix B for historic images of the Natatorium.

**Figure 44: Restroom Building 7 (LSA)**



**Lampposts.** Wooden lampposts within the Park were hand-hewn by Civilian Conservation Corps workers during the Great Depression. There are 26 remaining individual lamppost sites and are situated at locations along the main path throughout the central Park and Mineral Springs areas. Individually, these lampposts are in various stages of condition, but collectively they are contributors to the Alum Rock Historic District and appear eligible for listing in the National Register, the California Register, and the City of San José's HRI at the local level of significance as a City Landmark as an important example of unique woodwork design and craftsmanship from the Great Depression-era public works programs.

**Figure 45: Lampposts (LSA)**



## SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION

The evaluation of the historic resources specified for evaluation by the City of San José within Alum Rock Park was done in accordance with the criteria of the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, and the City of San José's Municipal Code, Chapter 13.48, *Historic Preservation*. These criteria and associated legislation are discussed below; evaluations in accordance with these criteria are presented below.

### National Historic Preservation Act

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (16 U.S.C. 470) was enacted by Congress in 1966 to establish national policy for historic preservation in the United States. The NHPA created the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) as an independent federal agency to advise the President and Congress on matters involving historic preservation, as well as to review and be afforded the opportunity to comment on all actions undertaken, licensed, or funded by the federal government that may have an effect on properties listed in, or eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places. National Register Bulletin *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* states:

Preserving historic properties as important reflections of our American heritage became a national policy through passage of the Antiquities Act of 1906, the Historic Sites Act of 1935, and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. . . The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 authorized the Secretary to expand this recognition to properties of local and State significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture, and are worthy of preservation. The National Register of Historic Places is the official list of the recognized properties, and is maintained and expanded by the National Park Service on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior [National Park Service 1997a:i].

### National Register of Historic Places

The National Register was authorized by the NHPA as the Nation's official list of cultural resources worthy of preservation. The National Register is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect our historic and archeological resources. Properties listed in the National Register consist of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture (National Park Service 2007). The National Park Service, which administers the National Register, developed evaluation criteria to determine whether a cultural resource has significance as a historic property. Cultural resources that meet the significance criteria and retain their historic integrity (i.e., the ability to convey their significance) are eligible for listing in the National Register. The criteria for National Register eligibility are discussed below.

**Historic Property.** An historic property is any district, site, building, structure, or object listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register at the local, state, or national level (36 CFR §800.16(l)(1); National Park Service 1997b:Appendix VII:3). The criteria for determining a resource's eligibility for National Register listing are defined at 36 CFR §60.4. The evaluation of a resource's eligibility for listing in the National Register takes into account the property's age, period of significance, historic context, significance, and integrity.

**Age.** Generally, cultural properties must be 50 years of age or more to be eligible for listing in the National Register. National Register Bulletin *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, states that "properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not

be considered eligible” unless such properties are “of exceptional importance” (National Park Service 1997a:2).

**Period of Significance.** The period of significance for a property is “the span of time when a property was associated with important events, activities, persons, cultural groups, and land uses or attained important physical qualities or characteristics” (National Park Service 1999:21). The period of significance begins with the earliest important land use or activity that is reflected by historic characteristics tangible today. The period closes with the date when events having historical importance (i.e., 50 years and older) ended (National Park Service 1999:21). Except in cases of exceptional importance, a property must have obtained its significance more than 50 years ago.<sup>6</sup>

**Historic Context.** The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Preservation identify the historic context as the cornerstone of the planning process, i.e., the identification, evaluation, registration, and treatment of historic properties (National Park Service 2007). The premise of the historic context is that resources, properties, or happenings in history do not occur in a vacuum, but are part of larger trends or patterns (National Park Service 1997a:7). “Evaluation uses the historic context as the framework within which to apply the criteria for evaluation to specific properties or property types” (National Park Service 2000:15).

“Historic contexts are those patterns or trends in history by which a specific occurrence, property, or site is understood and its meaning (and ultimately its significance) within history or prehistory is made clear” (National Park Service 1997a:7). “A historic context is an organizational format that groups information about related historic properties, based on a theme, geographic limits and chronological period. A single historic context describes one or more aspects of the historic development of an area, considering history, architecture, archaeology, engineering and culture; and identifies the significant patterns that individual historic properties represent” (National Park Service 2007).

Evaluating cultural resources within their historic contexts requires the construction of a narrative statement which includes a description of the patterns of the area’s prehistory and history, discussion of individuals or events that have shaped the history of the area, and a general chronology of prehistoric and/or historic development (National Park Service 1986:15).

Subsequent to identifying the relevant historic context(s), four evaluation criteria are applied to the property in which the property’s significance for its association with important events or persons, importance in design or construction, or information potential is assessed (National Park Service 1997a:11).

**Significance Criteria.** The criteria for determining a resource’s significance for National Register listing are defined at 36 CFR §60.4 and are as follows:

. . .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

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<sup>6</sup> According to the National Register, the fifty year rule is so designed “in order to assure historical perspective and avoid judgments based on current or recent popular trends, the 50-year period was established as a guide for evaluating the historic resources worthy of preservation” (National Park Service 1998:ii).

- 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.

Under Criteria A, B, and C, the National Register places an emphasis on a resource appearing like it did during its period of significance to convey historical significance; under Criterion D, properties convey significance through the information they contain (National Park Service 2000:38).

**Integrity.** In order to be eligible for the National Register, a cultural resource must retain historical integrity, which is the ability of a resource to convey its significance. The evaluation of integrity must be grounded in an understanding of a resource's physical features and its environment, and how these relate to its significance. "The retention of specific aspects of integrity is paramount for a property to convey its significance"(National Park Service 1997a:44).

National Register Bulletin *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (National Park Service 1997a:2) states that the quality of significance is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity. There are seven aspects of integrity to consider when evaluating a cultural resource: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association:

- *Location* is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred. The actual location of a historic property, complemented by its setting, is particularly important in recapturing the sense of historic events and persons.
- *Design* is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. Design includes such elements as organization of space, proportion, scale, technology, ornamentation, and materials.
- *Setting* is the physical environment of a historic property. Setting refers to the character of the place in which the property played its historical role. Physical features that constitute the setting of a historic property can be either natural or manmade, including topographic features, vegetation, paths or fences, or relationships between buildings and other features or open space.
- *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.
- *Workmanship* is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. It is the evidence of the artisan's labor and skill in constructing or altering a building, structure, object, or site.
- *Feeling* is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. It results from the presence of physical features that, taken together, convey the property's historic character.

- *Association* is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

"To retain historic integrity a property will always possess several, and usually most, of the aspects" (National Park Service 1997a:44).

**Eligibility.** National Register Bulletin *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (National Park Service 1997a:3) states that in order for a property to qualify for listing in the National Register, it must meet at least one of the National Register criteria for evaluation by

- being associated with an important historic context *and*
- retaining historic integrity of those features necessary to convey its significance.

Resources that meet the age guidelines, are significant, and possess integrity will generally be considered eligible for listing in the National Register.

### **California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)**

CEQA applies to all discretionary projects undertaken or subject to approval by the state's public agencies (California Code of Regulations [CCR] Title 14(3) §15002(i)). CEQA states that it is the policy of the State of California to "take all action necessary to provide the people of this state with... historic environmental qualities...and preserve for future generations examples of the major periods of California history" (Public Resources Code [PRC] §21001(b), (c)). Under the provisions of CEQA, "A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment" (CCR Title 14(3) §15064.5(b)).

CEQA §15064.5(a) defines a "historical resource" as a resource which meets one or more of the following criteria:

- Listed in, or eligible for listing in, the California Register;
- Listed in a local register of historical resources (as defined at PRC §5020.1(k));
- Identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of §5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code; or
- Determined to be a historical resource by a project's lead agency (CCR Title 14(3) §15064.5(a)).

A historical resource consists of "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...Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be 'historically significant' if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources" (CCR Title 14(3) §15064.5(a)(3)).

CEQA requires that historical resources and unique archaeological resources be taken into consideration during the CEQA planning process (CCR Title 14(3) §15064.5; PRC §21083.2). If feasible, adverse effects to the significance of historical resources must be avoided, or the effects mitigated (CCR Title 14(3) §15064.5(b)(4)). The significance of an historical resource is impaired



when a project 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 the California Register of Historical Resources. If there is a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource, the preparation of an environmental impact report may be required (CCR Title 14(3) §15065(a)).

If an impact to a historical resource is significant, CEQA requires feasible measures to minimize the impact (CCR Title 14(3) §15126.4 (a)(1)). Mitigation of significant impacts must lessen or eliminate the physical impact that the project will have on the resource. Generally, the use of drawings, photographs, and/or displays does not mitigate the physical impact on the environment caused by demolition or destruction of a historical resource. However, CEQA requires that all feasible mitigation be undertaken even if it does not mitigate impacts to a less than significant level (PRC §21002.1(b); California Office of Historic Preservation 2001a:9).

### **California Register of Historical Resources**

The California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) is a guide to cultural resources that must be considered when a government agency undertakes a discretionary action subject to CEQA. The California Register helps government agencies identify and evaluate California's historical resources (California Office of Historic Preservation 2001b:1), and indicates which properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change (PRC §5024.1(a)). Any resource listed in, or eligible for listing in, the California Register is to be considered during the CEQA process (California Office of Historic Preservation 2001a:7).

The California Register was modeled after the National Register and the California Register significance and integrity criteria for listing historical resources are consistent with those of the National Register. A resource eligible for the National Register is eligible for the California Register. The National Register criteria, however, have been modified for state use by the California Office of Historic Preservation to include a range of historical resources which better reflect the history of California (California Office of Historic Preservation 2001c:69-70; 2006:1). There are three instances in which a resource not eligible for the National Register may be eligible for the California Register: moved resources; resources achieving significance in the past fifty years; and reconstructed resources (California Office of Historic Preservation 2006):

- *Moved buildings, structures, or objects:* A moved building, structure, or object that is otherwise eligible may be listed in the California Register if it was (1) moved to prevent its demolition at its former location; and (2) if the new location is compatible with the original character and use of the historical resource.
- *Reconstructed buildings.* A building less than 50 years old may be eligible if it embodies traditional building methods and techniques that play an important role in a community's historically rooted beliefs, customs, and practices (e.g., a Native American roundhouse).
- *Historical resources achieving significance within the past 50 years.* Resources less than 50 years old may be considered for listing in the California Register if it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to understand its historical importance.

**Significance Criteria.** A cultural resource is evaluated under four California Register criteria to determine its historical significance. A resource must be significant in accordance with one or more of the following criteria:

- 1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern 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; or
- 4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Age.** In addition to meeting one or more of the above criteria, the California Register requires that sufficient time must have passed to allow a "scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource." Fifty years is used as a general estimate of the time needed to understand the historical importance of a resource (California Office of Historic Preservation 2006:3; CCR Title 14(11.5) §4852 (d)(2)). The State of California Office of Historic Preservation recommends documenting, and taking into consideration in the planning process, any cultural resource that is 45 years or older (California Office of Historic Preservation 1995:2).

**Period of Significance.** The period of significance for a property is "the span of time when a property was associated with important events, activities, persons, cultural groups, and land uses or attained important physical qualities or characteristics" (National Park Service 1999:21). The period of significance begins with the date of the earliest important land use or activity that is reflected by historic characteristics tangible today. The period closes with the date when events having historical importance ended (National Park Service 1999:21). The period of significance for an archeological property is "the time range (which is usually estimated) during which the property was occupied or used and for which the property is likely to yield important information" (National Park Service 2000:34). Archeological properties may have more than one period of significance.

**Historic Context.** The significance of cultural resources is generally evaluated using a historic context which groups information about related historical resources based on theme, geographic limits, and chronological period (California Office of Historic Preservation 1995:11).

**Integrity.** The California Register also requires a resource to possess integrity, which is defined as "the authenticity of a historical resource's physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource's period of significance. Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association" (California Office of Historic Preservation 2006:2).

**Eligibility.** Resources that are significant, meet the age guidelines, and possess integrity will generally be considered eligible for listing in the California Register.

### **City of San José Criteria**

The City of San José *General Plan* states that: "Because historically or archaeologically significant sites, structures, and districts are irreplaceable resources, their preservation should be a key consideration in the development of the review process" (City of San José 1994). According to the City of San José's Municipal Code, Chapter 13.48, Sections 13.48.110 through 13.48.120, a resource

qualifies as a City Landmark if it has “special historical, architectural, cultural aesthetic or engineering interest or value of an historical nature” and is one of the following resource types: 1) an individual structure or portion thereof; 2) an integrated group of structures on a single lot; 3) a site, or portion thereof; or; 4) any combination thereof (City of San José Municipal Code).

The ordinance defines the terms: “historical, architectural, cultural, aesthetic or engineering interest or value of an historical nature” as deriving from, based on, or related to any of the following factors:

1. Identification or association with persons, eras, or events that have contributed to local, regional, state or national history, heritage or culture in a distinctive, significant or important way;
2. Identification as, or association with, a distinctive, significant or important work or vestige:
  - a. Of an architectural style, design or method of construction;
  - b. Of a master architect, builder, artist, or craftsman;
  - c. Of high artistic merit;
  - d. The totality of which comprises a distinctive, significant or important work or vestige whose component parts may lack the same attributes;
  - e. That has yielded or is substantially likely to yield information or value about history, architecture, engineering, culture or aesthetics, or that provides for existing and future generations an example of the physical surroundings in which past generations lived or worked; or
  - f. That the construction materials or engineering methods used in the proposed landmark are unusual or significant or uniquely effective.
3. The factor of age alone does not necessarily confer a special historical, architectural, cultural, aesthetic or engineering significance, value or interest upon a structure or site, but it may have such effect if a more distinctive, significant or important example thereof no longer exists (Sec 13.48.020.A).

The ordinance also provides a definition of a district: “a geographically definable area of urban or rural character, possessing a significant concentration or continuity of site, building or structures or objects unified by past events or aesthetically by plan of physical development” (Sec. 13.48.020.B).

Although the definitions listed are the most important determinants in evaluating the historic value of San José resources, the City also has a numerical tally system that must be used in identifying potential historic resources. The “Historic Evaluation Sheet” requires resources to be rated, on a points basis, according to visual quality/design; history/association; environment/context; integrity; reversibility; interior quality and conditions; and National and California register status.

Based upon the criteria of the City of San José Historic Preservation Ordinance, the San José Historic Landmarks Commission has established the following categories of significance:

- Candidate City Landmark (CCL): 67-134 points
- Structure of Merit (SM) and/or Contributing Structure (CS): 36-66 points
- Non-Significant (NS)/Non-Contributing (NCS): 0-32.

According to the City of San José’s *Guide to Historical Reports*, a City Landmark is “a significant historic resource having the potential for landmark designation as defined in the Historic Preservation Ordinance. Preservation of this resource is essential.” The preservation of Structures of Merit “should

be high priority.” The list of historically significant resources in San José is called the “History Resources Inventory.”

For the purposes of CEQA, the City considers designated City Landmarks, resources scoring 67 points and above as significant. Resources scoring lower than 67 points may have historical importance, but for the purposes of CEQA, are not automatically considered historically significant. In particular, Structures of Merit are typically properties that are currently ineligible for the California Register, but may become eligible in the future through advancing age, through inclusion in a newly identified historic district, or through additional historical research.

### **The Alum Rock Park Historic District**

The Alum Rock Park Historic District is significant for its association with the history of arts, leisure, and recreation in the San José area for over 130 years. The Park is among the first generation of municipal parks in California, created by the State Legislature in 1872. The Park has remained in the same location and maintains its setting in a rugged rural space near a major metropolitan area. While some resources from earlier periods discussed previously have been demolished, the Park still contains built environment resources that represent every major historic stage of Park development: the gazebo from the late 1800s Health Resort era; automobile bridges and remaining Southern Pacific Railroad-related resources from the Alum Rock Park Board of Commissioners administration of 1891-1916; rustic automobile and pedestrian bridges, retaining walls, and landscaping elements from government public works projects of the 1930s; and educational and restroom facilities from the post WW II period. Additional resources that may contribute to the Alum Rock Park Historic District include the historic system of trails, trail signage, landscaping, Alum Rock, and the Park’s landscape itself. Taken as a whole, the built environment resources are in and of themselves architecturally significant, while they also reflect how a municipal park has changed over time with the people who used it.

Many of the resources evaluated in the Study Area possess architectural characteristics representative of buildings and structures used by the public for the leisurely recreation and education typically found in a park setting. The characteristics include thick concrete construction coupled with the use of local quarried stone to provide a uniform, trademark rustic appearance to Park structural resources to sustain long periods of use and defray high maintenance costs. The study area contains the following contributors to a proposed Alum Rock Park Historic District: a gazebo, a Youth Science Institute building, three restroom buildings, five automobile bridges, four pedestrian bridges, a former Southern Pacific Railroad concrete trestle, a mineral springs area with several rock grottos and open clamshell reservoirs, a log cabin, 26 decorative lampposts, and creek side masonry retaining walls.

The Classically inspired gazebo represents a vestige of an earlier era in the Park’s history. The gazebo’s design resembles many ancient Greek and Roman shrines to water nymphs with fluted columns supporting a ribbed and banded dome on unadorned Doric-style capitals. This resource is depicted in photographs from 1900-1905.

The Youth Science Institute is a single story cross-gabled building built in 1936. It is a vernacular structure that exhibits characteristics of Spanish Revival architecture which may be homage to San José’s status as the first civic pueblo settlement in California. The character-defining features include a low-pitched tiled roof with wide overhangs, heavy-timbered post-and-beam patio support system, recessed windows with decorative wrought iron grills, and decorative circular tile attic vents. This building was used as a café and lodge facilities available for rent. In 1953, the building became the

Santa Clara Junior Museum. In 1958, the building was renamed the Youth Science Institute where it housed live animals to augment a zoo that once was in the Park. In 1977, a collection of over 250 preserved birds from a collection assembled by Frank Holmes between 1890 and 1910 was given to the Institute by Frank's nephew Warren (*San Jose Mercury News*, 5 April 1989).

The ten contributing bridges (Automotive Bridges 1, 3-6, and Pedestrian Bridges 1-5) located at various points along Penitencia Creek and upper Penitencia Creek Road are examples of early bridge construction and type. The oldest bridge, Automotive Bridge 1, dates from 1909 and is near the main entrance. This bridge is significant for it established the trend of using local materials like smooth river rock and quarried stone to make an ashlar masonry appearance evoking a rustic design appropriate to a rugged rural area. With the exception of two flat-beamed concrete bridges, (Automotive Bridges 2 and 3) the dominant design is a reinforced concrete arch with local quarried stone applied to the surface to provide a *Park Rustic* textured surface appearance as remnants evoking pioneer craftsmanship. Alum Rock Bridge (Automobile Bridge #5) was built in 1913 and determined eligible in 1986 for listing in the National Register by consensus determination. They are important components of the built environment and all are contributors to the District, except Automobile Bridge #2 which has heavily damaged articulated railings and areas of surface cracking and exfoliation.

The largest bridge, Pedestrian Bridge 5, is a smooth concrete finished combination arch bridge built in 1911-12 by the Southern Pacific Railroad to bring a standard gauge railroad into the Park. The upper deck of the former trestle is now used as a trail carrying foot traffic over streets and Penitencia Creek. This bridge, as well as Pedestrian Bridges 1 through 4 follows the design theme of a concrete arch with a rough masonry textured *Park Rustic* surface sympathetic to the surface texture found on the earliest bridge, Automobile Bridge #1. With the exception of Pedestrian Bridge 5, the pedestrian bridges in the Park were built during the Great Depression by public work-relief programs. They are important components of the built environment and all are contributors to the District.

The restrooms in the study area feature two basic construction types, poured reinforced concrete or hollow concrete ("cinder block") block methods whose use corresponds with the respective popularity of poured concrete and cinder blocks in the 1910s-1920s and 1950s-1960s. The restrooms all feature decorative cast stone or plywood Spanish or Moorish style window screens to evoke a common Spanish-style design theme.

Several of the masonry walls in the study area were built in response to flooding following heavy storm events. These walls were built between the late 1890s and 1915 with subsequent damage requiring rebuilding and shoring up during the 1930s as evidenced by the use of railroad rails- most likely rails from the defunct railroad to Alum Rock Park. Currently, there are damaged and crumbling sections due to recent seismic activity along the creek and on Penitencia Creek Road near its junction with Alum Rock Avenue.

The mineral springs area contains sulphur springs housed in numerous rock-walled grottos recessed into the mountain side and in open clam-shell reservoirs along Penitencia Creek. They were built between 1891 and 1902. These resources assumed their present appearance as a result of a rebuilding effort during the Great Depression-era public work relief program. They are no longer used by the public for health treatments; instead they remain as a remnant of the Park's past and are a key aesthetic feature of the District.

The log cabin was built in 1916 under the sponsorship of the Vendome Parlor, Native Daughters of the Golden West. The cabin is a simple side-gabled building made of logs from Santa Cruz County. It features several remaining original wooden framed windows and a chimney of local stone. The log cabin has moderate damage. The cabin is City Landmark 15571 by City Council Resolution #55620 passed in 1982.

There are 26 decorative lampposts in the central area of the Park. These lampposts were erected during the Great Depression as part of a larger building program in the Park. The 26 remaining lampposts are in various states of condition. They are unique to Alum Rock Park and a key aesthetic feature of the District

The aviary and surviving buildings related to the former Natatorium are significantly altered and do not possess the integrity for listing in the National Register, the California Register, or the City of San José's HRI.

LSA documented these built environment resources on California State Department of Parks and Recreation DPR523 forms as a historic district. See Appendix C for completed DPR523 records.

In accordance with the criteria of the National and California registers, and the City of San José, LSA compiled City Historic Evaluation Sheets for the District and for each of the city-specified buildings, structures, and objects in the study area using the City of San José Evaluation Rating System. The evaluation concluded that 21 of the evaluated resources surpassed the threshold of 67 points for qualification as individual Candidate City Landmarks. Six structures surpassed the threshold of 33 points for qualification as a Contributing Structure. Please see Appendix D for completed City of San José Historic Evaluation Sheets.

With the exception of those few resources less than 50 years old, the evaluation concluded that most of the evaluated resources are contributors to the Alum Rock Park Historic District, are resources eligible for listing in the National and California registers for significance at the local level, and are historical resources for the purposes of CEQA.

### **Significance Evaluation.**

The District comprises Alum Rock Park, whose lands are part of the original Pueblo de San José de Guadalupe land grant by the Spanish in 1777, the site of the first civil settlement in California. The study area is part of an area protected by an 1872 Act by the California State Legislature to set aside 400 acres of land for public use later known as Alum Rock Park, which is among the first generation of municipal parks in the State of California. The use of Alum Rock Park by the public has changed along with the public's conception of what a "park" was and what it represented; from an elegant European style health spa set in a rugged rural American setting, to a place for live music, amusement, and play, to appreciation of the natural landscape for its own sake.

In order for a resource to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register, the California Register, or the City of San José's HRI, it must meet one or more of the significance criteria as presented in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, and the City of San José's Historical Preservation Ordinance criteria section of this report. It must also retain historic integrity for its period of significance and must be of sufficient age.

**National and California Registers.** The contributing buildings, structures, and objects used by local residents and travelers constitute “a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (National Park Service 1997a:5). Contributing architectural resources within the study area include the ca. 1890-1905 Gazebo, the 1909 Automobile Bridge, the 1911-1912 SPRR concrete trestle, the ca. 1934-1939 public-works built automobile and pedestrian bridges, the ca. 1891-1902 Mineral Springs Area, the three ca. 1930s restrooms (#’s 2, 3, and 4), 26 wooden and masonry lampposts (in various conditions), and the 1936 Youth Science Institute. These resources possess the collective integrity necessary to convey their significance as part of a historic district, and with the resources’ age ranging from approximately 120 to 69 years old; they meet the minimum age requirement that a property be at least 50 years old to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register and California Register. Study area buildings, structures, and objects as part of the District are eligible for listing in the National Register at the state level and California Register at the state level under criterion A/1 and C/3 because it “is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history and cultural heritage,” and is representative of “a method of construction.”

**Criterion A/1:** The study area buildings, structures, and objects are associated with the significant theme of (a) the history of parks and recreation development in California and recreational public land use from 1866 to 1939, and (b) the growth and development of the community of San José. Specifically, the establishment of a municipal park provided a viable means for sustaining the community’s citizens needs for recreation facilities and leisure for over 120 years. Among the first municipal parks in California, and after 120 years of continuous use, this Park represents a significant historical event.

**Criterion B/2:** The project area buildings do not appear to be associated with persons of significance to local, state, or national history.

**Criterion C/3:** The project area buildings, structures, and objects are representative examples of historical park facilities expressing a *rustic* style. The buildings are significant in terms of a method of construction, design, and appearance that reflects the history of the study area as a municipal park. Architectural design characteristics of the Park’s built environment resources are representative of park architecture and are also reflective of the change of Park use and presentation over time. The gazebo’s classically inspired design evokes a civilized, sedate, and controlled theme, consistent with late Victorian sensibilities. Architectural expressions found in later-period resources shift to expressing a rough, natural, or authentic style to appropriately reflect the rugged rural environment the Park possesses. This style, called *Park Rustic*, was created during a period of rapid transformation in American society. Modernization rapidly took hold and many Americans felt they were losing their cultural bearings. Architecture, as found in the historic bridges, masonry walls, and in the mineral springs area perhaps offered a subconscious form of relief, enabling the modern visitor to reacquaint themselves with their not-so-distant past.

**Criterion D/4:** The project area buildings do not appear to be able to answer questions important in history.

**City of San José Historic Resources Inventory.** The District is eligible for inclusion in the City of San José’s HRI under 1 and 2a, and 2c-f, as a Candidate City Landmark for its, “association with persons, eras or events that have contributed to local, regional, state or national history, heritage or culture in a distinctive, significant or important way” and for its further, “association with a distinctive, significant or important work or vestige: of an architectural style, design or method of

construction; of high artistic merit; that provides for existing and future generations an example of the physical surroundings in which past generations lived or worked; or that the construction materials or engineering methods used in the proposed landmark are unusual or significant or uniquely effective. "A District possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development...The identity of a district results from the interrelationship of its resources, which can convey a visual sense of the overall historic environment or be an arrangement of historically or functionally related properties." A District can be comprised of various components that lack individual distinction but are connected under a common historical context or contexts (National Park Service 1997a:5-6; City of San José Municipal Code Sec. 13.48.020.(A)).

The Alum Rock Park Historic District meets the following City of San José Criteria as presented in the City of San José Municipal Code, Chapter 13.48, Sections 13.48.110 through 13.48.120:

**Criterion 1:** The District can be identified with the growth and development of outdoor public recreation facilities in the City of San José over several eras and the activities of public works programs during the Great Depression; events that have contributed to local, regional, state or national history, heritage or culture in a distinctive, significant or important way.

**Criterion 2:** Built environment resources within the District are identified as, or have associations with, a distinctive, significant or important work or vestige of

**a:** The *Park Rustic* architectural style, a style closely associated with outdoor recreation and park structures.

**c:** The high artistic qualities displayed in the District's built environment resources such as the Gazebo, the automobile and pedestrian bridges, the Log Cabin, and the Mineral Springs Area.

**d:** The District's collective built environment resources has a totality as a comprehensive work associated with the history of the area's association with outdoor recreation whose individual component parts may lack the same attributes singly.

**e:** The continued use of the area as a park enables future generations an example of the physical surroundings in which past generations lived and recreated. As such, the District is likely to yield information of value about history, architecture, culture, or aesthetics.

**f:** The use of building materials obtained nearby, as exemplified in the use of local quarried stone for masonry finishes on the automobile and pedestrian bridges and the Mineral Spring Area's grottos and clam-shell reservoirs are significant and uniquely effective.

**Period of Significance.** The period of significance for the District is from 1866 with the creation of a health resort in Alum Rock Canyon and its retained rugged natural landscape until 1939, at the close of public-works construction activities in the Park. The buildings, structures, and objects of the study area that contribute to the District are those that were built within the period of significance, which consist of the gazebo, rock grottos and open clam-shell reservoirs in the mineral springs area, automobile and pedestrian bridges, Youth Sciences Institute, log cabin, restrooms, decorative lampposts, and various stone retaining walls.



**Integrity.** The District maintains the historical integrity of *location, setting, design, workmanship, feeling, association, and materials*. The District is in its original *location*. The *workmanship* of the District has been retained and can clearly be seen in the construction of the contributing buildings, structures, and objects and architectural elements characteristic of city parks and related construction; particularly the bridges, rock grottos, open clam-shell reservoirs, decorative wooden and masonry lampposts, and masonry retaining walls featuring *Park Rustic* styling, the thick concrete of the bridge arches and former SPRR railroad trestle, and restrooms designed to prohibit unsanitary conditions and facilitate low maintenance costs.

The historical *feeling* of the study area is present. Upon arriving in the central area of the Park a feeling of history is immediately invoked. The built environment layout, retention of key architectural design features, arrangement, the continuous operation for over 120 years as a public park in a semi-rural area within minutes of a major metropolitan center in the San Francisco Bay Area region, enable the modern visitor to appreciate the overall District's historic feeling, and the fact that Alum Rock Park is among the first generation of municipal parks in California.

The study area buildings, structures, and objects retain integrity of *design and setting*, in the same arrangement and use of space, with essentially the same historic design features. The study area remains in a semi-rural setting which reflects its *association* with an undeveloped park-like setting. Historic *materials* still present include the concrete walls, wooden construction, and use of local quarried stone in the buildings structures, and objects.

The District has had its overall integrity affected by changes to its built environment landscape. These changes include demolition of the original bathhouse and plunge, carousel, railroad equipment and facilities, a restaurant and later café built in 1915, a Japanese Tea Garden, and a stable for visitors' livery needs and removal of an unspecified number of decorative wooden and masonry lampposts. As late as 1972, the park featured a large, two-story Natatorium containing a heated indoor swimming pool and dozens of individual private mineral baths for rent, a restaurant, and music facilities including a bandstand, and seating. This loss of integrity, however, does not detract from the pedestrian circulation patterns, overall historical structural spatial relationships, and does not detract from the historical values of the study area buildings, structures, and objects. The buildings, structures, and objects studied for this report all clearly evoke a historical period with sufficient integrity to convey their historic significance.

## CONCLUSION

The present study concludes that Alum Rock Park Historic District buildings, structures, and objects within the current study area are significant contributors to the District's National Register eligibility under Criteria A and C at the local level, California Register eligibility under Criteria 1 and 3 at the state level, and to the City of San José's HRI as a City Landmark for their association with the history of municipal parks in the state of California and the City of San José, their development, and the Rustic architectural style representative of resources typically found in public outdoor recreational venues. Most of the study area buildings, structures, and objects have the required age and the integrity to convey their historical significance.

This study identified Alum Rock Park as constituting the Alum Rock Park Historic District eligible for the National Register, California Register, and the City of San Jose HRI as a City Landmark. The Park's significance derives from its distinction as being among the first generation of municipal parks

in California and for its association with historic change in the context of public recreation, arts, and leisure. The Park itself has been designated a State of California Point of Historical Interest and elements of the Park have been determined eligible for the National Register, the County of Santa Clara Historical Heritage Resource Inventory, and the City of San José's HRI. This study further identified the following built-environment resources as contributors to the District's National and California register and San José's City HRI eligibility: nine bridges, fourteen mineral springs enclosed by rock grottos or exposed in open clam-shell reservoirs, several restrooms, 26 decorative lampposts, a gazebo, a historic replica log cabin, and a Youth Sciences Institute. Other resources which may be contributing resources, but not studied for this report, include trails, signage, the historic railroad alignment through the Park, Alum Rock (a large geologic feature from which the Park takes its name), and the natural landscape of the District. City-specified resources in the study area that are not eligible as contributing elements to the Alum Rock District include Automobile Bridge 2; Restroom Buildings 1, 5, and 6; the Aviary; and the three structural remains of the former Natatorium.

**Recommendations.** Future projects in Alum Rock Park may have an effect on historic resources in the study area. The District and the elements that contribute to its National Register, California Register, and City of San José Historic Resource Inventory eligibility, constitute a historical resource under CEQA. CEQA applied to all discretionary projects undertaken or subject to approval by the state's public agencies (CCR Title 14(3) §15002(i)). A project "that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment (CCR Title 14(3) §15064.5(b)). CEQA states that

Where maintenance, repair, stabilization, rehabilitation, restoration, preservation, conservation or reconstruction of the historical resources will be conducted in a manner consistent with the Secretary of Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic buildings or the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings (1995), Weeks and Grimmer, the project's impact on the historical resource shall generally be considered mitigated below a level of significance and thus is not significant. [CCR Title 14(3) §15126.4 (b)(1)].

LSA recommends that the proposed Park development projects avoid effects or alterations to the eligible Alum Rock Park Historic District resources in the study area. However, should effects to eligible Alum Rock Park Historic District resources be unavoidable, proposed alterations should be done in accordance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings* (Weeks and Grimmer 1995) in order to be considered as mitigated to a level of less than a significant impact (CCR Title 14(3) §15064.5(b)(3)). Those resources determined not eligible as contributors, warrant no further study or protection.

Should a proposed project be unable to conform to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines, it is recommended that a mitigation program be implemented to reduce project effects as much as possible. A mitigation program should consist of (1) preparation of Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) photographic documentation of the District (2) preparation of a report documenting Alum Rock Park's history, and (3) dissemination of information about the Alum Rock Park District's history to the public. The photographic documentation and reports should meet the

standards for HABS documentation published by the U.S. Department of the Interior (1989). A thorough report presenting the history of Alum Rock Park should be prepared. Copies of the photo documentation and the report should be submitted to the following local repositories: the History San José Research Library in San José, the California Room in the Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Library in San José, and the Northwest Information Center at Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California. Information about the District’s history should also be disseminated via brochures for distribution at the Alum Rock Park Visitor Center, the Youth Science Institute, and local libraries and museums.

The table below presents the various individual resources that comprise the Alum Rock Historic District. For more complete individual descriptions, as presented on DPR 523 records, see Appendix C; for more detailed analysis of how the Adjusted Total points were derived, please see Appendix D for the City of San José Historic Evaluation Sheets. Resource numbering corresponds with resource numbering as presented on Figure 3.

**Table 2: Historic Status Matrix of Alum Rock Park Resources**

Resource #	Construction Date	Individual Eligibility		District Eligibility	Adjusted Total
		NRHP	CRHR	City of San José**	
1 - Automobile Bridge # 1	1909	YES	YES	CCL	111.04
2 - Automobile Bridge # 2	1911-1912	NO	NO	CS	48.55
3 - Pedestrian Bridge # 5	1911-1912	YES	YES	CCL	97.88
4 - Automobile Bridge # 3	1911-1912	YES	YES	CCL	74.96
5 - Restroom Building # 1	1955-1959	NO	NO	CS	45.68
6 - Restroom Building # 2	1930-1935	YES	YES	CCL	80
7 - Restroom Building # 5	1955-1959	NO	NO	CS	37.32
8 - Restroom Building # 6	1955-1959	NO	NO	CS	37.32
9 - Automobile Bridge # 4	1935-1937	YES	YES	CS	134.05
10 - Cabin	1916	YES	YES	CL	98.3
11 - Natatorium Site	1912-1914	NO	NO	CS	39.05
12 - Pedestrian Bridge # 4	1934-1939	YES	YES	CCL	139
13 - Aviary	1937	NO	NO	CS	56.62
14 - Pedestrian Bridge # 3	1934-1939	YES	YES	CCL	139

15 - Youth Science Institute	1936	YES	YES	CCL	103.3
16 - Gazebo	1890	YES	YES	CCL	92.36
17 - Automobile Bridge # 5 <i>Alum Rock Bridge</i>	1913	YES	YES	CCL	136
Listed in the National Register					
18 - Mineral Springs Area: (grottos)	1891-1902 (rebuilt in 1930s	YES	YES	CCL	118.49
(reservoirs)	by PWA )	YES	YES	CCL	129.35
19 - Pedestrian Bridge # 2	1934-1939	YES	YES	CCL	139
20 - Restroom Building # 3	1935-1939	YES	YES	CCL	82.33
21 - Pedestrian Bridge # 1	1934-1939	YES	YES	CCL	141
22 - Automobile Bridge # 6	1920-1930	YES	YES	CCL	97.96
23 - Restroom Building # 4	1935-1939	YES	YES	CCL	80.32
24 - Modern Visitor's Center	1980s	NO	NO	NC	N/A
25 - Masonry Walls	1934-1939	YES	YES	CCL	83.1
26 - Lampposts (26)	1934-1939	YES	YES	CCL	72.31

**\*\* City of San José Categories of Significance:**

**CL:** City Landmark

**CCL:** Candidate for City Landmark

**CS:** Contributing Structure

## **APPENDIX A**

### **Bibliography and Historic Inventory Checklist**

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## HISTORIC INVENTORY CHECK LIST

Address: 15350 Penitencia Creek Road

Survey Ref. #: \_\_\_\_\_

Parcel Number (APN): 599-07-015; 599-25-001, and 599-32-002  
 Subdivision Survey/Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Block/Range/Lot: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Cross Streets: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Other Addresses: Alum Rock Park

Field Survey Form completed:

Archival Research:	Ck'd	Data?	Secondary Sources:	Ck'd	Data?
<b>Inventories:</b>			Arbuckle	No	
San Jose	✓	Yes	Bancroft Pioneer Index	No	
County	✓	Yes	Bielharz & De Mers	No	
Butler	No		Davis	No	
King Inventory	No		Foote	No	
Downtown EIR	No		Guinn	No	
Other	✓	Yes	Hall	✓	Yes
<b>Historic Maps:</b>			Hendry & Bowman	No	
Sanborn Maps	✓	No	James & McMurry	✓	Yes
Thomas Block Books	✓	No	Loomis I	No	
Thompson & West Atlas	✓	Yes	Loomis II	No	
Surveyor's	✓	Yes	McNamee	No	
Court House	✓	No	Munro-Fraser	✓	Yes
Recorded	✓	Yes	Older	No	
SJH Museum	✓	Yes	Payne	No	
Deeds	No		Peyton	No	
Building Permits	No		Pierce	No	
Other	✓	Yes	Sawyer	✓	Yes
City Directories*	No		Sunshine, Fruit, & Flowers	✓	Yes
Tax Assessment Records*	No		Thompson & West	✓	Yes
Great Registers*	No		Other:		
<b>Census*</b>			<u>Laffey, Glory Anne (1992)</u>		
Population	No		<u>Thompson, George (1866)</u>	✓	Yes
Products of Industry	No		<u>McClellan, Charles S. (1968)</u>	✓	Yes
Agricultural	No		<u>Bakins, David (1976)</u>	✓	Yes
Probate Records	No		<u>Alum Rock Park Commissioners</u>	✓	Yes
Newspaper Obituary	No		Oral Interviews: <u>L 1912</u>		
Architects File	No		<u>NONE</u>		
<b>Other Sources:</b>					
<u>History San Jose Research Lib</u>					
<u>California Room @ MLK Jr. Library</u>					

\* Use appropriate form to record data

All other information should be copied, identified, and inserted in the research folder or information should be recorded on a Data Source Record form.

General Land Office Maps

## **APPENDIX B**

### **Related Documents and Images**

**(Used with permission from  
History San José, and  
The California Room,  
Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Library)**

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A PLAN FOR THE DEVELOPMENT

OF

ALUM ROCK PARK

(PENITENCIA CANYON)

BY

STEPHEN CHILD

Landscape Architect

Consultant in City Planning

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San Francisco, California

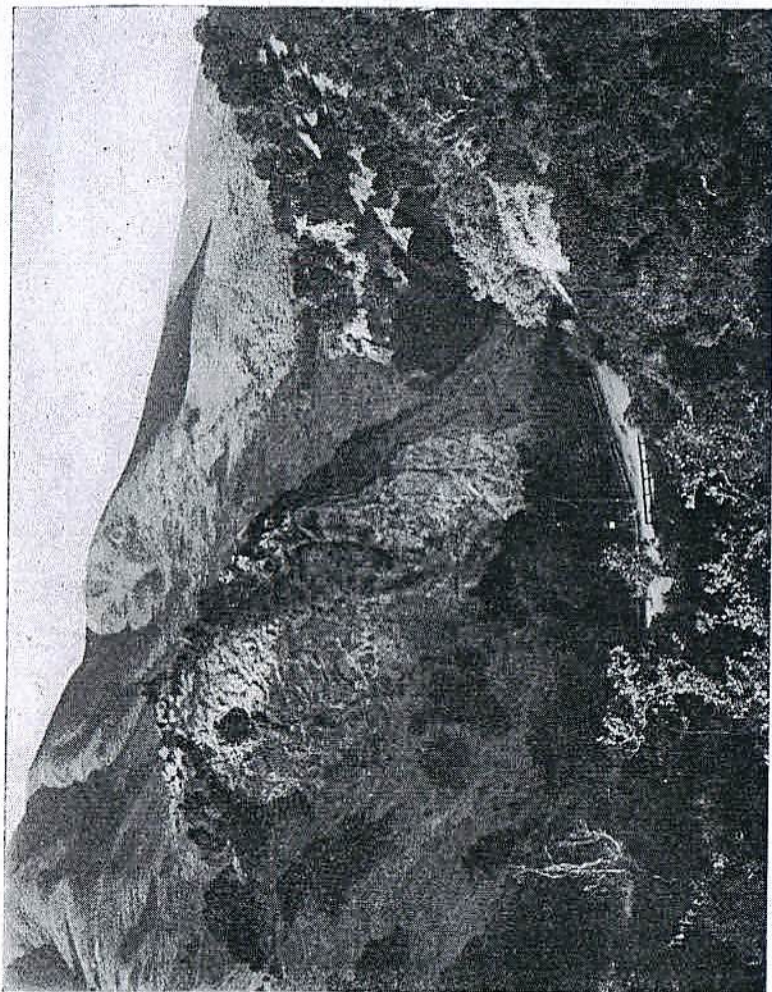
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Fellow, American Society of Landscape Architects  
Member, American Society of Civil Engineers  
Member, British Town Planning Institute

---

CHARLES MULFORD ROBINSON  
Special Consultant

1912 - 1916 - 1929



PENITENCIA CANYON, WITH VIEW OF ALUM ROCK

## NOTE

The original draft of this report was presented to the Board of Alum Rock Park Commissioners on May 15th, 1912. It was published in full in the San José "Mercury-Herald" of June 30th, 1912, and copy of the original report with its accompanying plans placed on file in the office of the City Manager.

It is to be particularly noted however that the original report was quite thoroughly revised in July, 1916, for much that had been recommended in 1912 had by that time been accomplished, and in the meantime too, the progress and growth of San José had necessitated certain changes in the text and there was opportunity to correct a few defects in the earlier report. A copy of this revision of 1916, together with a revised plan of the Music Court, are filed with the City Manager and are therefore available to anyone interested in studying the problem in greater detail.

Much that was recommended in both 1912 and 1916 still remains to be done and funds for the publication of the entire revised report being unavailable it is now (1929) proposed to publish its "Summary" (again brought up to date) together with the particularly interesting and appreciative "Introduction" by Mr. Charles Mulford Robinson. It is believed even in this abridged form the report will stimulate interest and by calling attention to the original ideas and ideals of the designers, at least help prevent wasteful expenditures on inharmonious details and patchwork projects never intended for Alum Rock Canyon, and perhaps lead to some more definite policy on the part of officials now in charge of the Park to achieve the purposes the designers had in mind. These have not changed with the passing years, the ideals and purposes of both the earlier and the revised reports and their accompanying plans was to enable your community to completely develop and fully enjoy the manifold attractions of this exceedingly beautiful mountain canyon, whilst at the same time, as far as is consistent with such development and use, preserving, maintaining and if possible enhancing its rare charm.

STEPHEN CHILD

San Francisco: October 29, 1929



## PART I

### INTRODUCTION

by

MR. CHARLES MULFORD ROBINSON



Though Mr. Child has courteously asked me to write an Introduction for his admirable report on the improvement of Alum Rock Park, I feel that there is little for me to say. The report speaks fully for itself. Its evidence is conclusive as to the conscientiousness of the study of his problem which the author made. It bears on its face the proof that only the best interest of all the people of San José was considered.

Perhaps, however, I should here explain that in its final form the plan differs in various particulars, and especially in its development of the Music Court, from that which was tentatively adopted for a working basis on the last day of my short stay with Mr. Child in San José. This is more or less inevitable in the definite working out of a park plan. I speak of the change only in order that if the Court, as now projected, commends itself to popular approval, the praise may go wholly to Mr. Child. In the choice of the site for it, however, half the responsibility is mine.

I would here emphasize the general principles and the broader, larger aspects of the plan. This embraces more than the exact location of any building or of any road or trail. If there be the proper spirit and the right feeling, and sufficiently interested public concern, the rest will follow, for mere technical skill can be easily secured. Yet that is not to be undervalued. In fact, no one can study the Plan for Alum Rock Park, as here presented in text and map, without being impressed by the amount of thought which has gone into it and by the importance of the study which still remains to be made in detailed plans for planting and construction. The park's consistent and harmonious development, as well as the proprieties, will suggest that this work be given to Mr. Child.

Another point which I would emphasize is with regard to the recommended extension of the park area. There can be no question that from a landscape point of view—for the safeguarding of the park picture—the Commission should own from summit to summit. The skyline of the girdling hills is the picture's frame. Whatever is within this frame should belong to the Park Commission, or be absolutely controlled by them. Where, therefore, Mr. Child—in his endeavor to secure maximum results at a minimum cost,—has suggested any curtailment of these additional areas yet to be secured, I should be inclined to think that the residue, which he urges should be purchased, was the very minimum of what ought to be had—that San José could not afford to lose one square foot of what he recommends. As to the lines of acquirement as laid down by him, I have to trust to his examination on the ground for the sufficiency of the area they enclose. Certainly his report makes a convincing case for a further pushing out of much of the southern boundary, even if the park's efficiency only were to be considered.

Finally, I hold connection with Alum Rock Park's development to be an honor and privilege which the wisest men and women of San José and the wisest landscape designers and engineers, might covet. Great responsibility goes with great honor. My own part in it has been small indeed, yet what I could do I tried to do faithfully. But now it is for the people of the city to realize that to have a plan is only a first step. Adherence to the plan, so that as development work proceeds the plan may by degrees be realized, is the next great step. The Park Commissioners cannot give this adherence unless the people back them up and support them in it. The ultimate responsibility rests with the people. If they have high ideals for the park, and are insistent, they will have the beautiful and useful park they desire.

(Signed) CHARLES MULFORD ROBINSON.

May 6th, 1912.

#### NOTE

The following SUMMARY was prepared in July, 1916, but has now been slightly revised and amended, bringing it up to date.

STEPHEN CHILD  
San Francisco, California  
October 29, 1929

## SUMMARY



That the busy men and women may more fully appreciate and be roused to strong support of the plans, the following Summary has been prepared:

### PART I.

Mr. Robinson's interesting and appreciative introduction will be read by all. It is its own best recommendation, and needs no comment. I would only call attention here to its emphasis, well placed, upon personal responsibility of all the people of the community; that high ideals may not be forgotten.

### PART II.

Existing Conditions: Alum Rock Canyon is a Scenic Reservation rather than an Urban Park. The two-fold purpose: enjoyment of natural beauties, and of the health-giving springs, not only by the people of San José but by the Metropolitan Community surrounding San Francisco Bay. Several extensions of area are necessary for complete control of the Canyon's beauty.

(For details see complete Report on file with City Manager.)

1. The statement of conditions of the original Report reveals the fundamental characteristics of the Canyon to be not those of an Urban Park but rather a Nature or Scenic Reservation. Its development should therefore be in accord with this distinction. Municipal Golf Links have been suggested here. I am heartily in favor of Municipal Golf Links and more play grounds, but they would be quite out of place in Alum Rock Canyon.

2. The purpose of the Reservation is two-fold: the enjoyment (a) of the distinctively beautiful mountain and canyon scenery, and (b) of the various remarkable

Springs. The latter require special transportation and structural facilities while the former will be aided by restricting and concentrating these.

3. There is a steadily increasing use of the Reservation, not only by the people of San José but the entire "Bay District." It is in truth, a Metropolitan Park Reserve and this fact would certainly justify County aid and probably that of the proposed Metropolitan Park Commission, in its development, particularly as to:

4. Proposed extensions of area.

Any valley or canyon park of this sort should include the summits of the surrounding hills, for as a master park designer of an earlier generation, Charles Eliot, has well expressed it:

"A public domain is not well bounded if it includes only half a hill, half a pond, or *half a glen or valley*. Neither is it well bounded unless it includes such *contiguous lands as form the essential framework of the hill, pond, glen, or valley scenery*, or whatever other type of scenery it is desired to preserve."

The extensions of area should be considered in the following order:

- (a) The slopes north of Eagle Rock to North Summit.
- (b) The slopes south and east of Inspiration Point Drive to the South Summit.
- (c) All the Miller and Harlan Ranches, i. e., the *land* as well as the water rights.

(See General Plan for Alum Rock Park.)

The copies of the unabridged report on file with the City Manager give more details of these extensions, but in each case their exact limits should be determined by two factors,—first, the control of the canyon to the summits of its enclosing hills, and second, the future practicability of border roads or trails enclosing the reservation.

### PART III.

IMPROVEMENTS PROPOSED: The problem is two-fold: First and most important, to preserve and enhance natural beauty; second, to provide adequate transportation and other facilities for the enjoyment of the Springs.

#### APPROACHES BY AUTOMOBILE

1. *Alum Rock Avenue*: Restore original excellent conditions in the Linda Vista District and extend these toward town at least as far as King Road, the present city limits,—better still, all the way to Coyote Creek.

2. *The Penitencia Creek Parkway Scheme*: After some restoration of natural growth present conditions of the Creek and Road from the Reservation limits west to White Road, are quite ideal as far as they go. Eventually there should be another Park Drive north of the Street Railway; then two Park Drives, one on either side of the creek *all the way to Mabury Road*. This would *open new lands for residence and provide adequate storm water control*. Mabury Road should be widened and improved as a parkway. Coyote Creek from Mabury Road to Alum Rock Avenue should have park drives on either bank. This is of course a city planning project that should command the hearty cooperation of the Park Department, the City Planning Commission and the County officials, for much of it would come under County jurisdiction.

(See "Key Map" in corner of General Plan.)

NOTE: There is only to add to the above, (prepared in 1912) that the writer has recently studied this project again quite carefully on the ground and finds it even now (1929) quite possible of accomplishment. To be sure conditions have changed some, particularly in that portion of the proposed Parkway alongside Coyote Creek and just north of Alum Rock Avenue where some of the more recent house building might necessitate a slight change just north of the Alum Rock Avenue bridge.

It is of course realized that the completion of this Parkway scheme would cost a great deal of money, but it

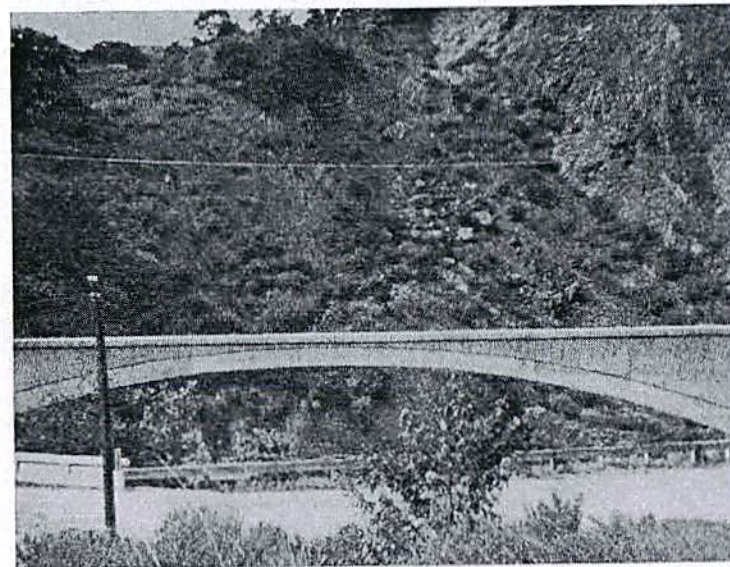
would be a great improvement to San José—first, as increasing the agreeableness of the drive to or from Alum Rock Park—the reason it is included in this report—but for another very important reason. This Coyote Valley is becoming a menace to the health of the entire community; it will not do to always permit this district to remain a public dumping ground,—it is too near town and altogether too valuable for homes.

All that is necessary now, however, is to appreciate the facts, take a little pains to study the problem far enough to be able to lay down the lines of such a Parkway, and by modern city planning methods control any future building within these lines. The rest will follow in due season. The building encroachments since the preparation of earlier reports only emphasize the need of immediate action. It would seem that it would only be necessary to present the facts in regard to this proposed Parkway to owners of lands along these two creeks in order to have much of the area needed donated,—the very evident advantages of the completed scheme should make it an attractive proposition financially. As noted above, the County should cooperate when it comes to construction.

#### APPROACHES BY STREET RAILWAY

These are largely now a matter of fact. From the Park designer's point of view, the Street Railway should have stopped west of Alum Rock Cliff, but adequate accommodations for the enjoyment of Springs and Baths necessitated extension of tracks some distance into the real "park unit".

These railway tracks with the "upper" and "lower" roads make the narrower portion of the Reserve west of Alum Rock an *Approach Unit*; an extension of the Penitencia Creek Parkway Scheme. *The ugly trestles and raw slopes, should be covered with vines and planting.* It is surprising what an improvement these will make in a short time.



HOW THE LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT MANAGED THE STREET RAILWAY  
PROBLEM  
An ugly wooden trestle was at first proposed here

#### THE BRIDGES AND ARCHES AT ALUM ROCK CLIFF

These make this the real *portal* to the Park Reserve. The Street Railway Company, following the advice of your Landscape Architect, agreed to abandon their original plan of crossing the canyon here on a very ugly steel trestle, and have erected the two quite attractive concrete arches. Vines and other planting will help appearances here about still further, but the most important need in this neighborhood right now is a retaining wall along the southerly bank of the Creek, extending not on ugly straight lines and angles, but on agreeably slightly curving lines from one roadway bridge to the other,—the central pier of the Street Railway arches to be incorporated in such a wall.

THE GROUP AT THE SPRINGS  
THE MUSIC COURT

The Natatorium and Restaurant-Pavilion are now placed with reference to the ultimate development of the Music Court. As funds avail, Pergola, Bandstand, Railway Terminal, Walks, Paths and Planting will take their places naturally and fittingly in this ideal scheme. (See Plan of Music Court, pp. 14-15.) Let artificiality and formality stop here. Elsewhere is Nature's domain and the hand of man should be sternly restrained.

The Bandstand mentioned above may well be the first new structure erected here. It would serve several useful purposes besides outdoor concerts, although provision for these is now almost universal in such Reservations. It would be used for various sorts of outdoor meetings other than concerts,—pageants or plays, for example, as well as for appropriate addresses and lectures.

It should of course, be carefully designed and placed in accordance with the Plan of The Music Court. It will be noted that as there shown this structure rises from a curving retaining wall and the platform level could be so arranged that below it, facing the proposed new terminal facilities of the Street Railway, there could be a much needed new Public Comfort Station.

This Bandstand might very well be built as a memorial to some honored individual,—a gift to the Park of relatives or friends.

The merry-go-round should be removed; the space occupied is needed for parking automobiles. All the scattered lunch and candy stands should be removed and all eating and drinking concentrated in the Restaurant Pavilion already provided for these various purposes.

MAIN PARK DRIVES

(a) *Penitencia Creek Road*: Remove slides to ledges; where practicable, replace awkward angles by agreeable curves; plant slopes and ledges; *eliminate the formal row of elms.*

(b) *The Hillside "County Road"*: Its dangerous condition is unfortunate for it offers rare views; this will probably always have to be a narrow drive. Traffic restrictions; more turn-outs and better lines and grades will help, and these should be made by the County under some sort of cooperative agreement with the Park Department.

(c) *Alum Rock Road*: From the end of Alum Rock Avenue down to the Creek should always be thoroughly well maintained. This is a most important Park Drive.

(d) *Road to and encircling Buena Vista Tract*: Both of these are sadly in need of better grading and surfacing. The wonderful panorama of views here is now altogether too inaccessible.

(e) *New Inspiration Point Drive*: This has been considerably improved since 1916, but still needs better grading and surfacing. It should be widened in some places and slides prevented by more vine-covered retaining walls, etc.

SECONDARY PARK DRIVES

(Narrow roads eight to ten feet in width, with turn-outs.)

(a) To "*North Mountain*" summit from Eagle Rock.

(b) To "*South Mountain*" summit from Inspiration Point Drive. With a branch to the Falls later.

(These two might perhaps be built first as *Trails* but on lines adaptable to One-way road construction later.)

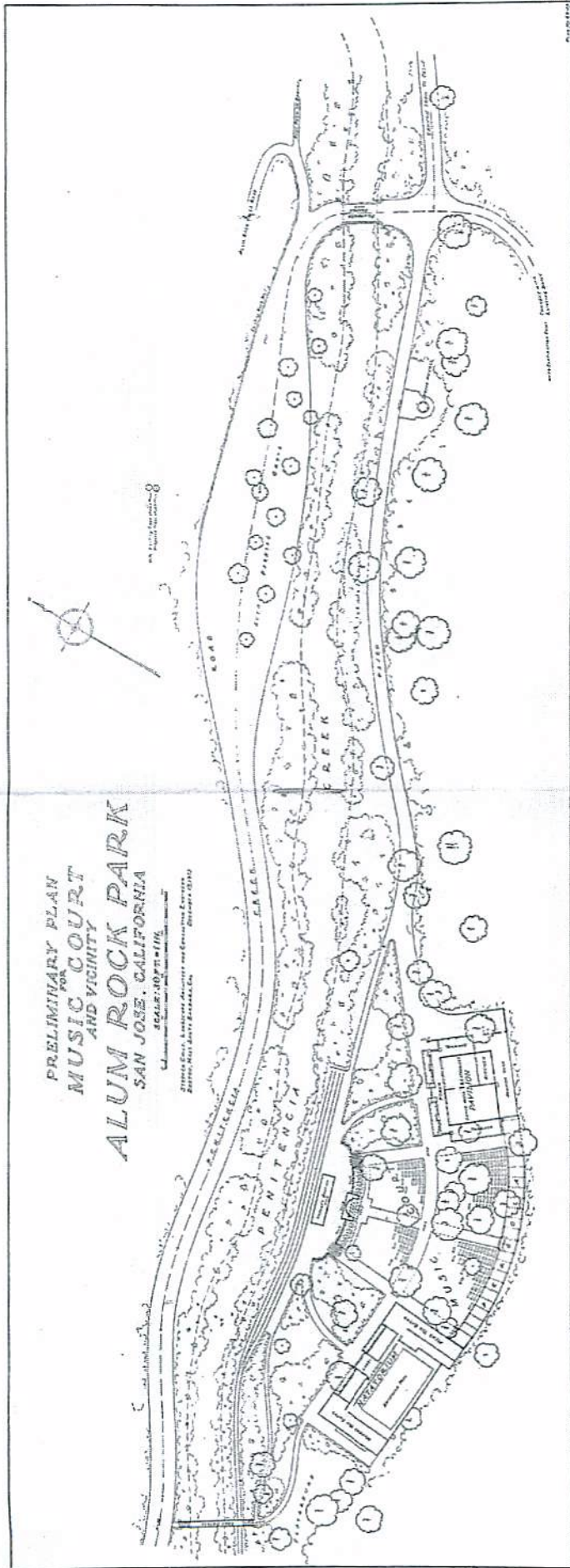
(c) *Hillside, or Upper "County Road"*: Referred to above; cooperation with the Supervisors should improve this.

(For details see unabridged report on file with City Manager and Outdoor Art League.)

TRAILS

(a) *To the Falls*: Most important; these beautiful cataracts should be made accessible;

(b) *To "Middle Mountain" summit*:



PLAN OF THE MUSIC COURT

The Park Restaurant and Bath House have been placed in accordance with the plan  
—the Band Stand and Music Court features are, it is hoped,  
soon to be completed.



ONE OF THE FALLS

(c) From cobblestone bridge to the upper end of Alum Rock Avenue offering more convenient access to Buena Vista Tract.

#### PATHS

The more important are:

(a) From the end of Alum Rock Avenue down the slope quite directly to the Creek. This and others should have steps of local stone split in half and bedded in the hillside, flat side up.

(b) A similar path winding to the top of Eagle Rock.

Many of the existing roads and paths are now edged with bits of rocks; they would look very much better if these were removed.

#### PICNIC GROUNDS

(a) *The Music Court* when not in use for concerts or out of door meetings is a splendid picnic ground, convenient to Restaurant, Pergola and Springs.

(b) The Grove above the springs.

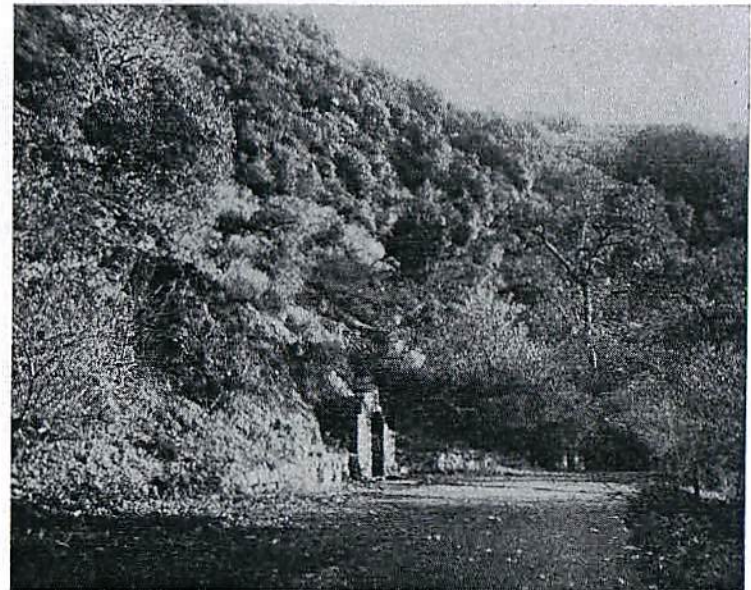
Many more secluded spots may be used thus, notably the "flat" below Alum Rock Cliff, if water is piped to them.

#### STONE FIRE-PLACES

Stone Fire-places would serve picnickers and aid the disposition of rubbish and prevent forest fires.

#### CAMPS AND CAMPING

Permit neither *in* the Reserve. A Tent-City or Auto-Camp with water supply and sanitary facilities, lighted and policed, a private venture under official control, might be permitted outside the Reserve.



ONE OF THE SPRINGS WITH AN ENCLOSURE SIMPLE AND UNOBTRUSIVE IN DESIGN

#### SPRINGS

At present most of them are most unhappily enclosed in stone structures resembling sepulchres. These should be replaced by grotto-like structures and natural conditions; with appropriate planting of shrubs and vines. (See illustration page 17.)

#### ROAD BRIDGES

These should be of concrete, uniformly simple in design; if the surface of the concrete be roughened they will the better harmonize with their surroundings. The surface of the "Cobble-stone" bridge should be thus treated. The new bridges near Alum Rock Cliff are now more presentable, but will be improved by vines and planting.

#### FOOT BRIDGES

These should have railings of rustic wood-work; simple in design; never of iron.

#### PENITENCIA CREEK BANKS

In all cases naturalness should be the key-note; maintain the rugged mountain stream character; above all avoid canal-like treatment of the banks; rough heavy cyclopean masonry walls with suitable concrete foundation are needed at several points, particularly as above noted near the Park Portal at Alum Rock Cliff.

#### LIGHTING

(a) Penitencia Creek Road from the entrance of the Park to the Springs should be lighted and the Supervisors should share expense. Also

(b) Alum Rock Drive from the end of Alum Rock Avenue to Creek. And

(c) Music Court and vicinity.

All wires should eventually be placed underground. In this climate there is no good excuse for overhead wires, which are particularly out of place in this Canyon. Light standards should be either concrete or brown-stained posts with wrought-iron brackets and simple lights.

#### DEER PARK

If deer *must* be kept in the comparatively small area now comprising the Reservation, the enclosure might be located on the slope between Alum Rock and Inspiration Point Drives. The fence posts of the enclosure could be of brown-stained logs, as at Golden Gate Park.

#### SMALL PARK DEPARTMENT GARAGE

Properly designed this could be placed near the Restaurant Pavilion as shown on the plans.

#### MINOR DETAILS

Place all water and other pipes, as well as wires, underground. Prepare a comprehensive scheme for all these and execute it bit by bit.

*No Green-House needed.* Alum Rock Canyon is no place for bedding plants or exotics requiring green-house care.

*No Hotel in the Reserve.* If required later it should be located near by and the management given proper concessions as to transportation service and use of water.

#### PART IV.

#### PLANTING AND GRADING

##### GRADING:

(a) Penitencia Creek Road: Sliding banks should be removed where practicable to ledges or permanent slopes; at the same time improve awkward alignment of roadway.

(b) Creek banks and walls. In all of this work aim for natural conditions, avoiding artificial and formal lines and grades. Some bad work has already been done. When floods remove this, do not permit restoration along present lines.

(c) Music Court and Vicinity: Some formality to be permitted here near the necessarily formal buildings. Have none elsewhere.

(d) New Roads and Trails: On account of inaccuracies in the survey furnished, these are but tentatively indi-



cated on the original plan and their more exact location will require further study to fit them to existing conditions.

PLANTING:

- (a) Ledges and slopes near the west entrance.
- (b) Trestles and shelves of Street Railway.
- (c) Slopes north of the creek.
- (d) North slope and new lands when secured above Eagle Rock.
- (e) Screen the barns now noticeable looking west from Alum Rock Cliff.
- (f) Remove the "Orchard" of Foreign Pines on slope north of Music Court, replacing the rows of in-harmonious exotic trees by groups of native shrubs and trees.
- (g) Remove hedge of elms, making the Park Drive less formal.
- (h) Remove eucalyptus trees wherever they are interfering with the growth of oaks or other native trees.
- (i) Save good exotic shrubs near the older buildings and use them about the Music Court, but have no carpet-bedding, roses, geraniums or sweet peas; to maintain them is to waste money needed elsewhere.
- (j) Plant native shrubs and vines about the re-arranged grottos enclosing the Springs.
- (k) Remove poison oak on borders of frequented Drives, Trails and Paths, taking care not to destroy other growth.
- (l) Tree surgery is needed for many of the fine old native trees.
- (m) *In all this planting use natives rather than exotics. The aim—to restore destroyed natural beauties.*
- (n) A "nursery" for native trees and shrubs not easily secured from nurserymen might be located outside of the Reserve.

PARTIAL LIST OF THE FLORA OF ALUM ROCK CANYON

TREES

- Western Sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*).  
Arroya Willow (*Salix lasiolepis*). Red Willow (*Salix laevigata*).  
Big-leaf Maple (*Acer macrophyllum*).  
White Alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*).  
Fast-growing, suitable on creek banks, about springs, and on wet slopes.  
Blue Elderberry (*Sambucus glauca*).  
California Buckeye (*Aesculus californica*).  
Fast-growing, suitable on new slopes, and about base of trestles and bridges.  
Valley Oak. Weeping Oak (*Quercus lobata*).  
Maul Oak. Golden Oak. (*Quercus chrysolepis*).  
Coast Live Oak (*Quercus agrifolia*).  
California Black Oak (*Quercus kelloggii*).  
Live oaks are faster growing under fair conditions than is commonly believed.  
Laurel or Bay (*Umbellularia californica*).  
Digger Pine (*Pinus sabiniana*).  
Madroña (*Arbutus menziesii*). On north slopes.  
Holly-leaved Cherry (*Prunus ilicifolia*).

SHRUBS

- Snow-Berry (*Symphoricarpos racemosus*).  
Chamiso (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*).  
Wild Rose (*Rosa californica*).  
Toyon. Christmas Berry. (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*).  
Groundsel-Tree (*Baccharis pilularis*).  
California Coffee (*Rhamnus californica*).  
Redberry (*Rhamnus crocea*, variety *ilicifolia*).  
Manzanita (*Arctostaphylos tomentosa*). On north slopes.  
Sticky Monkey-Flower (*Diplacus glutinosus*).  
Sagebrush. *Artemisia*. (*Artemisia californica*).  
Red-stemmed Arrow-Wood (*Cornus californica*).  
Wild Gooseberry (*Grossularia californica*).

VINES AND CLIMBERS

Clematis (*Clematis lasiantha*).  
 Wild Honeysuckle (*Lonicera hispidula*).  
 Violet Nightshade (*Solanum Zanti*).  
 Blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*).  
 Wild Morning-Glory (*Convolvulus luteolus*).  
 Wild Cucumber. Chilicothe. (*Echinocystis fabacea*).

PLANTS

Wild Onion (*Allium unifolium*).  
 Mariposa Tulip (*Calochortus venustus*).  
 False Solomon's Seal (*Smilacina sessilifolia*).  
 Brodiaea. Wild Hyacinth (*Brodiaea capitata*). Ithuriel's  
 Spear (*Brodiaea laxa*).  
 Soap-Plant (*Chlorogalum pomeridianum*).  
 Fairy Bells (*Sisporum Hookeri*).  
 California Poppy. Copa de Oro. (*Eschscholtzia californica*).  
 Wind-Poppy (*Meconopsis heterophylla*).  
 California Goldenrod (*Solidago californica*).  
 Groundsel (*Baccharis douglasii*).  
 Golden Yarrow (*Eriophyllum confertiflorum*).  
 Everlasting Flower (*Gnaphalium decurrens*).  
 Common Sunflower (*Helianthus specia*).  
 Sunshine (*Baeria gracilis*).  
 Mule's Ears (*Wyethia glabra*).  
 Indian Paint-Brush (*Castilleja foliolosa*).  
 Common Monkey-Flower (*Mimulus luteus*). Scarlet  
 Monkey-Flower (*Mimulus cardinalis*).  
 California Bee-Plant (*Scrophularia californica*).  
 Owl's Clover (*Orthocarpus erianthus*).  
 Pink Paint-Brush (*Orthocarpus purpurascens*).  
 Baby-Blue-Eyes (*Nemophila insignis*).  
 Small-flowered *Nemophila* (*Nemophila heterophylla*).  
 Lupine (*Lupinus albifrons*, *Lupinus densiflorus* variety  
*menziesii*, *Lupinus succulentus*, *Lupinus formosa*, *Lupinus*  
*bicolor* variety *tridentatus*).  
 Wild Broom. Deer-Weed. (*Lotus scoparius*).  
 Columbine (*Aquilegia truncata*).

Blue Larkspur (*Delphinium*). Northern Scarlet Larkspur  
 (*Delphinium nudicaule*).  
 Common Buttercup (*Ranunculus californicus*).  
 Shooting-Stars (*Dodecatheon Meadia*).  
 Blazing Star (*Mentzelia Lindleyi*).  
 Wild Hollyhock (*Sidalcea malvaeflora*).  
 California Fuchsia (*Zauschneria californica*).  
 Farewell to Spring (*Godetia amoena*).  
 Clarkia (*Clarkia elegans*) (*Clarkia concinna*).  
 Blue-Eyed Grass (*Sisyrinchium bellum*).  
 Hen-and-Chickens (*Cotyledon laxa*).  
 Woodland Star (*Lithophragma affinis*).  
 California Saxifrage (*Saxifraga californica*).  
 Pennyroyal (*Monardella villosa*).  
 Wild Buckwheat (*Eriogonum nudum*).  
 Gilia (Several species).  
 Wild Portulaca (*Calandrinia caulescens*, variety *menziesii*).  
 False Lady's Slipper (*Epipactis gigantea*).  
 Yellow Pansy (*Viola pedunculata*).

FERNS

Shield-Fern (*Polystichum californicum*).  
 Coastal Wood Fern (*Dryopteris arguta*).  
 Gold-back Fern (*Gymnogramme triangularis*).  
 Maidenhair Fern (*Adiantum capillus veneris*).  
 Poly Pody (*Polypodium vulgare*, variety *intermedium*).

Native Grasses, including the attractive Melic-grass (*Melica imperfecta*) of the dry slopes.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

It is well realized that many of these recommendations imply expenditure of funds and that additional appropriations are not readily secured. It is permissible to suggest as to funds, that if legislation could be secured, permitting the setting aside of a small portion of your tax levy each year, much could be accomplished. It would appear, too, that the County should help.

There are a number of "Don'ts" that should guide the expenditure of present limited funds, for example:

- Do not permit quarrying in the Reservation except for necessary repairs to roads *within* the Reservation and only at points where such quarrying work will not mar appearances.
- Do not permit any further buildings or farming operations upon any of the Canyon's slopes. Injunctions will restrain new; other legal steps may even remove existing encumbrances. The City's law department should be consulted and urged to act.
- Do not permit the ugly Street Railway trestles and shelves to remain longer without vines; start natives at once. (See list of recommendations.)
- Do not permit bedding plants, roses, sweet peas and geraniums anywhere in the Reservation. *A considerable amount of money that could well be more wisely employed is now worse than wasted upon these incongruous flower beds.*
- Do not permit the formal row of Elms. Many are now in bad condition; all of them should be removed.
- Do not permit the Hillside "County Road" to remain longer in its present dangerous condition. Cooperation with Supervisors in removing dangerous slopes, providing more and safer turn-outs, together with carefully prepared and strictly enforced traffic regulations, will make this a splendid Park Drive.
- Do not permit incongruous stone edging on any of the Park Drives or Paths. There are some particularly bad ones on the Broad path leading up the Canyon from the Springs.
- Do not permit any more flimsy wooden steps on any Paths. Local stone split in half and bedded in the hillside, flat side up, are more appropriate and durable.
- Do not permit promiscuous fires by picnic parties. A simple stone fireplace, similar to those in Griffith Park at Los Angeles, would be a convenience to the public, aid the disposal of rubbish, and prevent forest fires.
- Do not permit Camps or Camping in the Reservation.

- Do not permit any further desecration of life-giving springs by tomb-like enclosures. Remove the worst of these; redesign grottos and plant vines.
- Do not permit any canal-like treatment of slopes of Penitencia Creek. Better the unkempt roughness now existing in some places, than stiff ugly walls. Some of these, all too poorly built, will probably not withstand flood conditions. When damaged do not permit renewal in present stiff manner.
- Do not permit the "Orchard" of Pines to remain on the slope North of the Music Court. Cut down all of these and plant native shrubs and trees.
- Do not permit Poison Oak along frequented paths and drives.
- Do not permit any more Water Pipes or Wires above ground. Prepare a comprehensive scheme for burying these as fast as funds allow.
- Do not permit any Green-house in the Reservation.
- Do not permit any Hotel in the Reservation.
- Do not permit any new roads or trails without further study to fit them to existing conditions.
- Do not permit any further planting of exotics. The aim of all planting should be to restore destroyed natural conditions.
- Do not permit Merry-go-rounds or Roller Coaster; the space is needed for parking automobiles.
- Do not permit candy, food or drinks, to be sold anywhere but in the restaurant already provided for such purposes.

#### PROJECTS THAT WILL REQUIRE ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS

It is manifestly impossible to list these in any precise order, but the following may help:

1. Build a good *trail* to the Falls. It is a shame that these beautiful cataracts are so inaccessible.

2. Improve the road to and around Buena Vista Tract, which is in very bad condition.
3. Improve Penitencia Creek Road. Remove sliding banks to underlying ledges; replace awkward angles by agreeable curves; plant slopes and ledges with native vines and shrubs. (Supervisors should share grading expense.)
4. Secure the Miller and Harlan *land*, as well as the water rights.  
(These four items should not entail any great sum of money.)
5. Secure other areas that will give control of the entire Canyon; perhaps in the following order:
  - (a) The lands north of Eagle Rock, to and including the North Summit.
  - (b) The lands south and east of Inspiration Point Drive, to and including the South Summit and both Falls.  
(In this connection consider that either Metropolitan District or County aid is fully justified by the enjoyment of this Canyon by the entire Bay District. Take enough land to control the Canyon to the Summits of enclosing hills, selected so that border roads or trails can later be built.)
6. Build the Memorial Bandstand, Street Railway Terminal, Pergola and Paseo, completing the Music Court scheme as recommended in the report.

The Street Railway, or whatever means of transportation may be substituted for it (a bus line has been suggested), must care for the Terminal facilities, and the remainder of the scheme would call for little expenditure. In the process all the play apparatus will be moved to better location west of the Natatorium, and much of the present incongruous planting, also *all the outgrown, dilapidated buildings, and the Merry-go-round* will disappear, the latter a most in-harmonious feature for Alum Rock Park.

7. New bridges should be of concrete and appropriately designed and built, perhaps in the following order:
  - (a) Near the Spring House, at the terminus of Inspiration Point Drive.
  - (b) Above the Springs.
  - (c) Improve the appearance of existing Cobblestone Bridge near the westerly end of the Reservation.
8. Improve Penitencia Creek Banks. In all cases naturalness to be the keynote.
9. Build new narrow, restricted traffic Drives, with frequent "turn-outs," as follows:
  - (a) North Mountain Summit Drive.
  - (b) South Mountain Summit Drive, with eventually a branch to the Falls.
10. Build or improve trails; the more important after the one to the Falls being:
  - (a) To Middle Mountain Summit.
  - (b) From Cobblestone Bridge to upper end of Alum Rock Avenue.
11. Build or improve paths; the more important being:
  - (a) From the end of Alum Rock Avenue down the steep slope to the Creek.
  - (b) Similar, but winding, path to top of Eagle Rock. During improvements remove stone edging from all paths and drives.
12. Foot bridges to have railings of rustic woodwork, simple in design.
13. Improve lighting system as outlined; prepare comprehensive scheme for this that will place not only wires, but all water pipes underground, and remove tanks and stand-pipes; and execute such a plan bit by bit.
14. Build an appropriately designed small garage near the restaurant pavilion. But do nothing until you can do it well.

15. Planting Suggestions: These have been alluded to in considerable detail, and most of this will be accomplished in connection with the various projects.

- (a) Establish a "nursery" for native trees and shrubs not easily secured from local plantmen, outside the Reservation. (This may well have the Department's early attention.)

*Use Natives rather than Exotics and aim to restore destroyed Natural Beauty.*

16. The Parkway Approaches: Though of the utmost importance these will require the cooperation of the Park Department, the City Planning Commission, and the County Officials; also *time, patience* and *funds*. As to the latter, however, the example of Kansas City is both encouraging and illuminating. By special assessment made directly against private lands benefitted, the cost of *lands and construction* of their entire splendid park and parkway system, not only has not added one dollar to the City's debt, but has increased the value of abutting lands far in excess of the cost assessed against them. Study their methods and adapt them to your conditions, taking up:

- (a) Alum Rock Avenue Improvement.
- (b) Penitencia Creek Parkway.
- (c) Coyote Creek Parkway.

---

In closing, may I be permitted to bear witness to the sense of responsibility which I have felt in the effort to solve so unique and important a problem; responsibility, I am sure I would not have cared to assume without the cooperation of all those mentioned in the original report.

Very respectfully submitted,

(Signed) STEPHEN CHILD,

October 29, 1929.

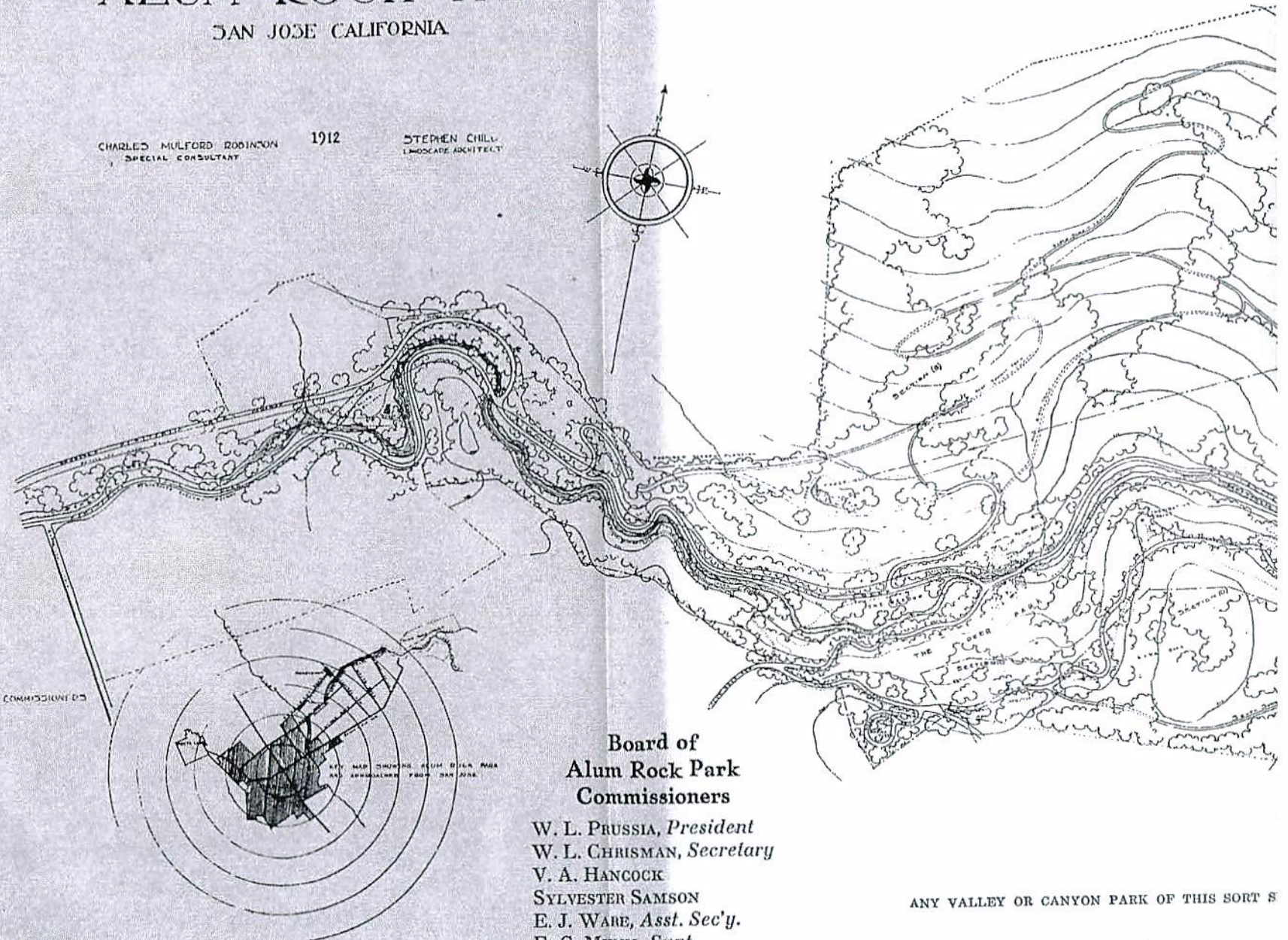
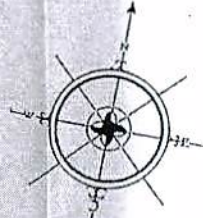
San Francisco, Calif.

ALUM ROCK PARK COMMISSION  
 GENERAL PLAN  
**ALUM ROCK PARK**  
 SAN JOSE CALIFORNIA

CHARLES MULFORD ROBINSON  
 SPECIAL CONSULTANT

1912

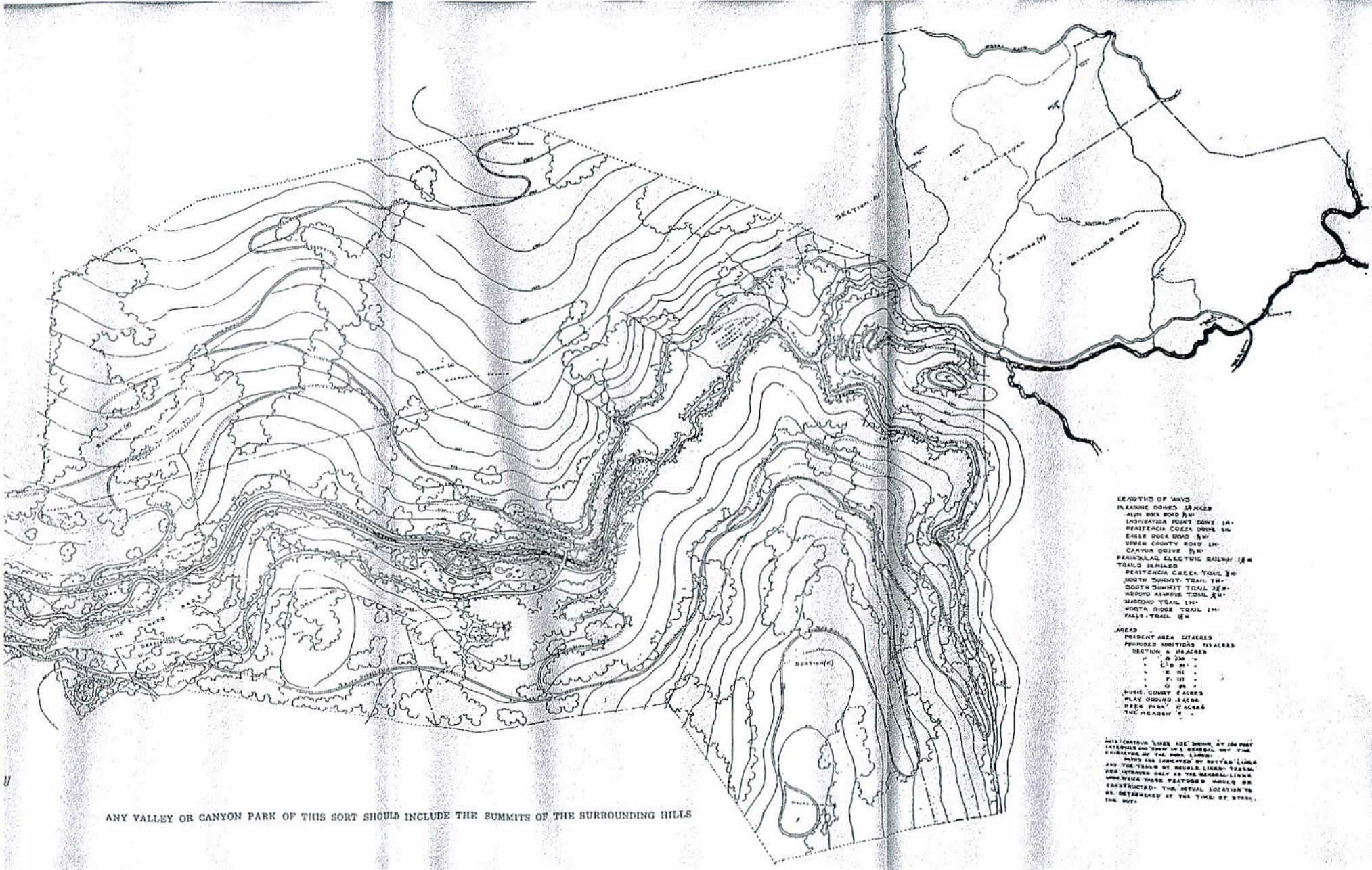
STEPHEN CHILL  
 LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT



**Board of  
 Alum Rock Park  
 Commissioners**

- W. L. PRUSSIA, *President*
- W. L. CHRISMAN, *Secretary*
- V. A. HANCOCK
- SYLVESTER SAMSON
- E. J. WARE, *Asst. Sec'y.*
- E. C. MUNN, *Supt.*

ANY VALLEY OR CANYON PARK OF THIS SORT S



LENGTH OF WAYS  
 IN ROUTE OWNED 38 MILES  
 ALPH. BUS. ROAD 20"  
 INSPIRATION POINT DRIVE 10"  
 PENITENCIA CREEK DRIVE 14"  
 EAGLE ROCK ROAD 8"  
 UPPER COUNTY ROAD 10"  
 CANYON DRIVE 25"  
 FORTWALD ELECTRIC RAILWAY 12"  
 TRAILS 18 MILES  
 PENITENCIA CREEK TRAIL 20"  
 SOUTH SUMMIT TRAIL 10"  
 SOUTH SUMMIT TRAIL 20"  
 MOUNTAIN VIEW TRAIL 20"  
 MOUNTAIN TRAIL 10"  
 NORTH RIDGE TRAIL 10"  
 FALLS TRAIL 10"

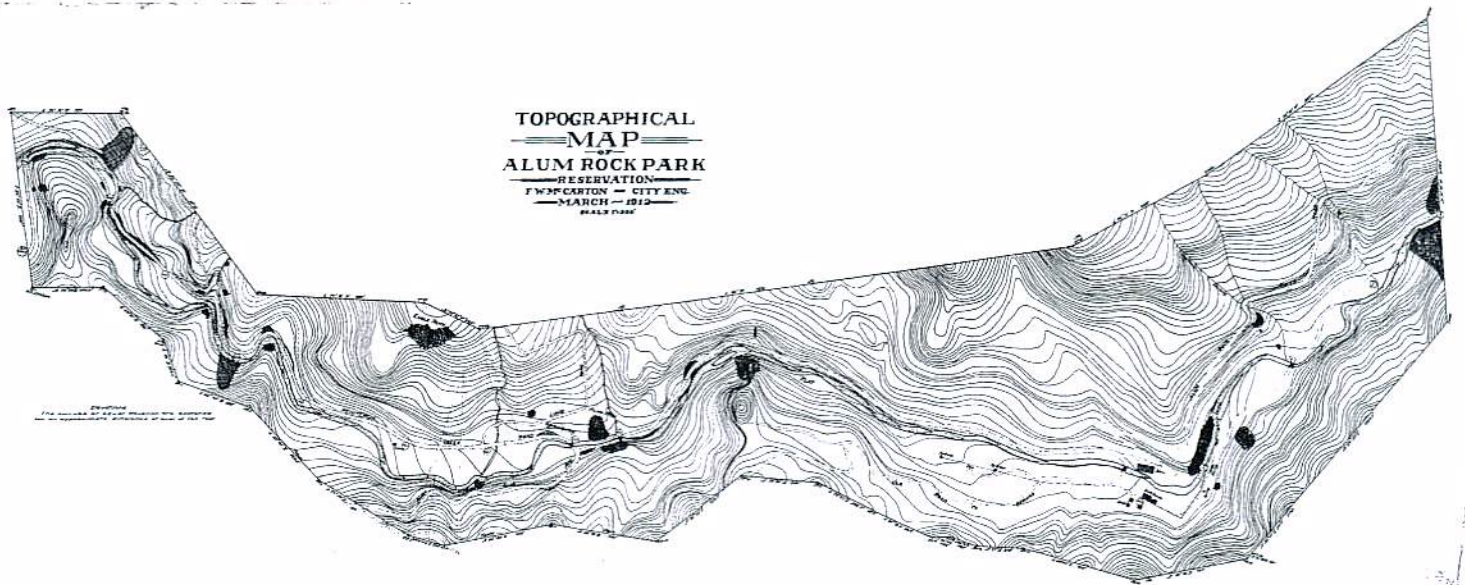
AREA  
 PRESENT AREA 100 ACRES  
 PROPOSED ADDITION 100 ACRES  
 SECTION A 100 ACRES  
 " B 100 " "  
 " C 100 " "  
 " D 100 " "  
 " E 100 " "  
 " F 100 " "  
 " G 100 " "  
 UPPER COUNTY 100 ACRES  
 MOUNTAIN VIEW 100 ACRES  
 DEER PARK 100 ACRES  
 THE MEADOW 100 "

THIS MAP WAS MADE BY THE U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE CHIEF GEOLOGIST. THE MAP WAS MADE BY THE U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE CHIEF GEOLOGIST. THE MAP WAS MADE BY THE U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE CHIEF GEOLOGIST.

ANY VALLEY OR CANYON PARK OF THIS SORT SHOULD INCLUDE THE SUMMITS OF THE SURROUNDING HILLS

U

TOPOGRAPHICAL  
MAP  
OF  
ALUM ROCK PARK  
RESERVATION  
FROM CARTON - CITY ENG.  
MARCH - 1912  
SCALE 1:25,000



25000  
The contour interval of this map is 20 feet.



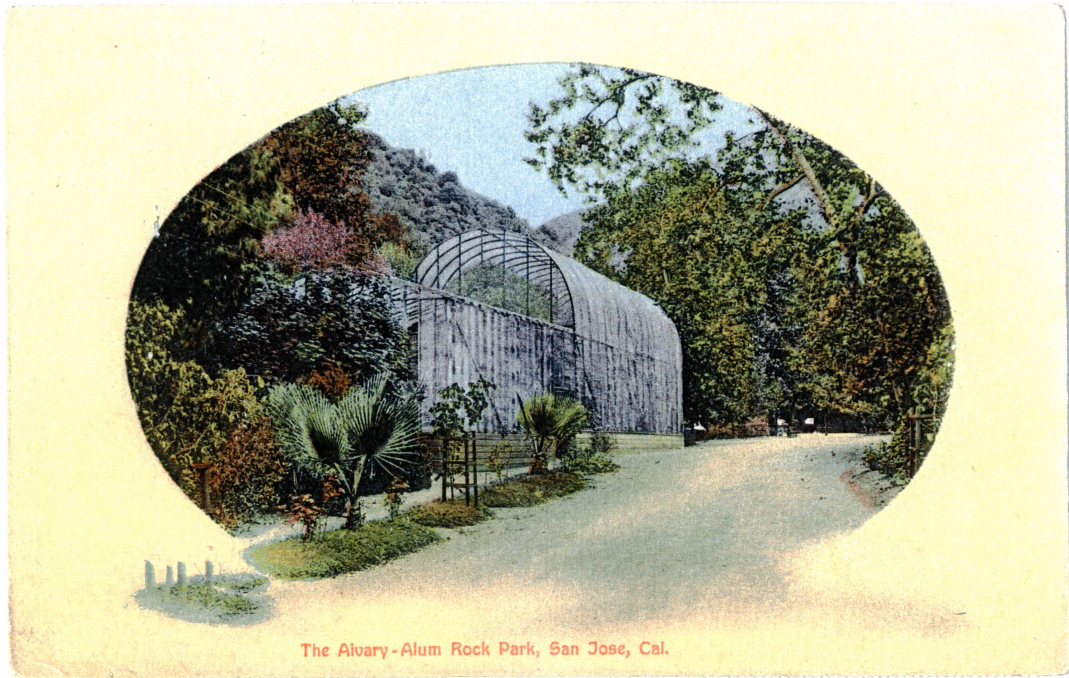


Alum Rock Park, San Jose, Cal.

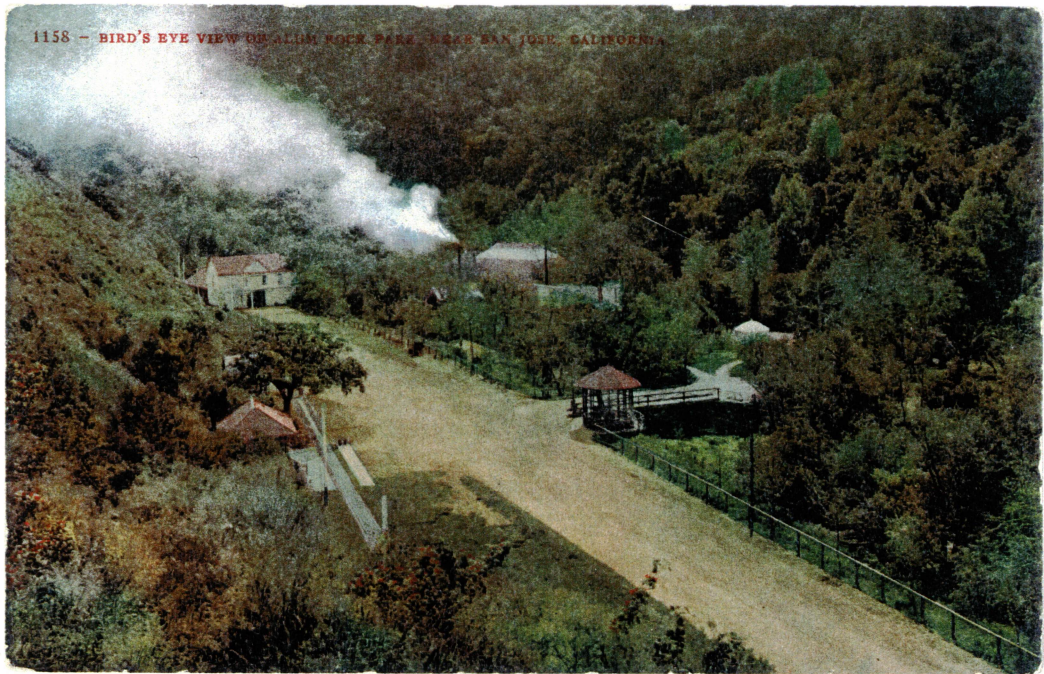
6119

97 BRIDGE ON THE ALUM ROCK ROAD, SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA.





The Aviary - Alum Rock Park, San Jose, Cal.



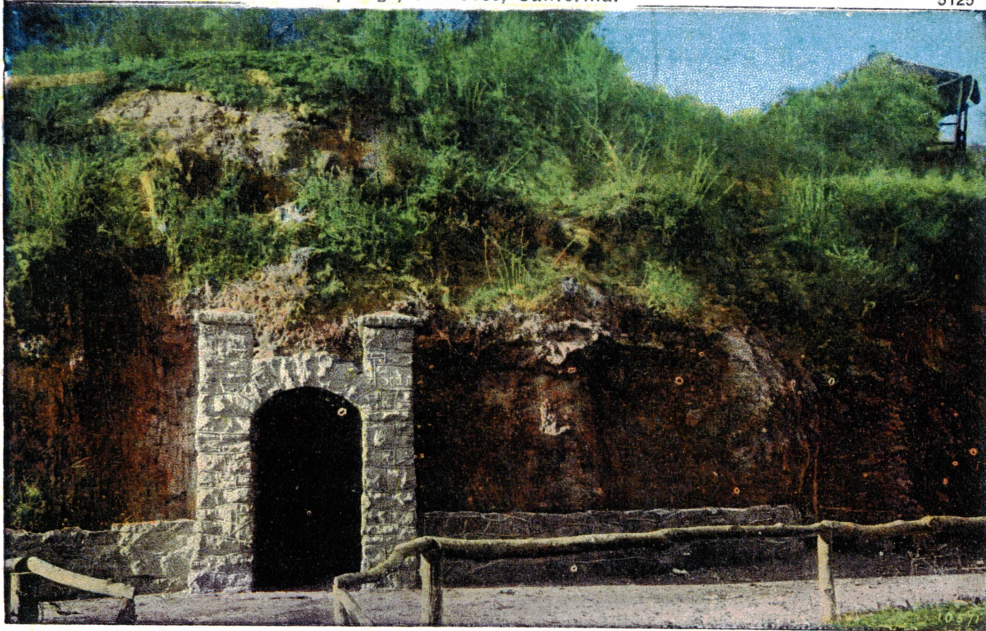
1158 - BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF ALUM ROCK PARK, NEAR SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA

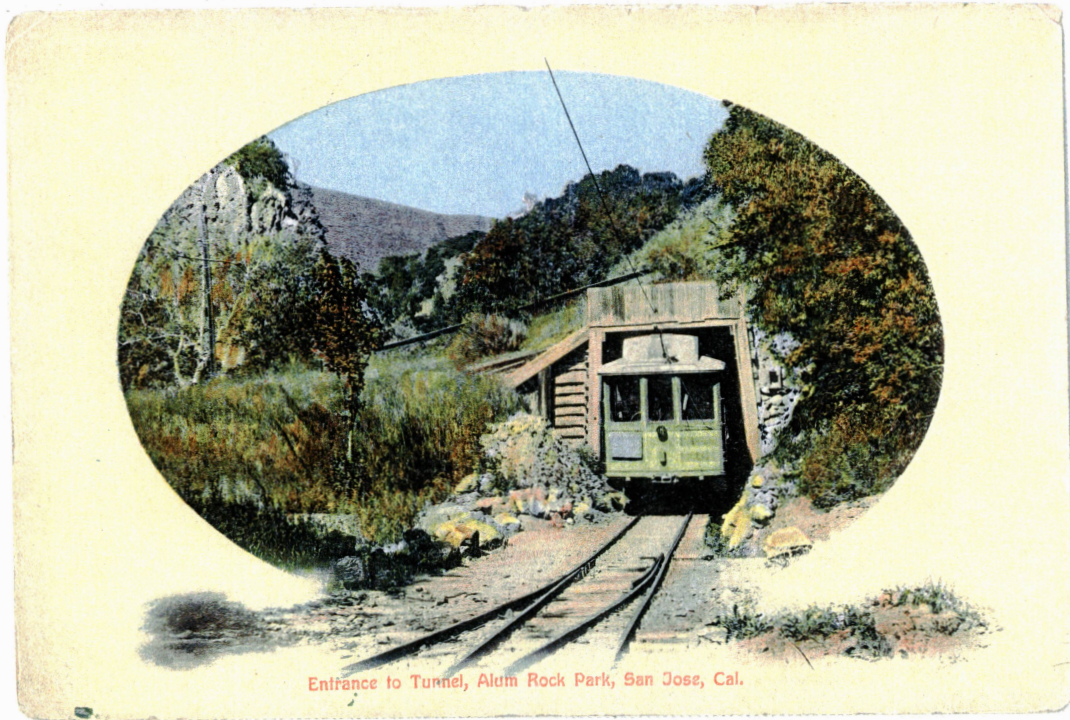


Mineral Water Springs Plunge, Alum Rock, San Jose, Cal.

Alum Rock Park Soda Springs, San Jose, California.

5125





Entrance to Tunnel, Alum Rock Park, San Jose, Cal.



2514 - CAFE, ALUM ROCK PARK, SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA.

249 - ALUM ROCK PARK, SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA.



Natatorium, Alum Rock Park, San Jose, Cal.

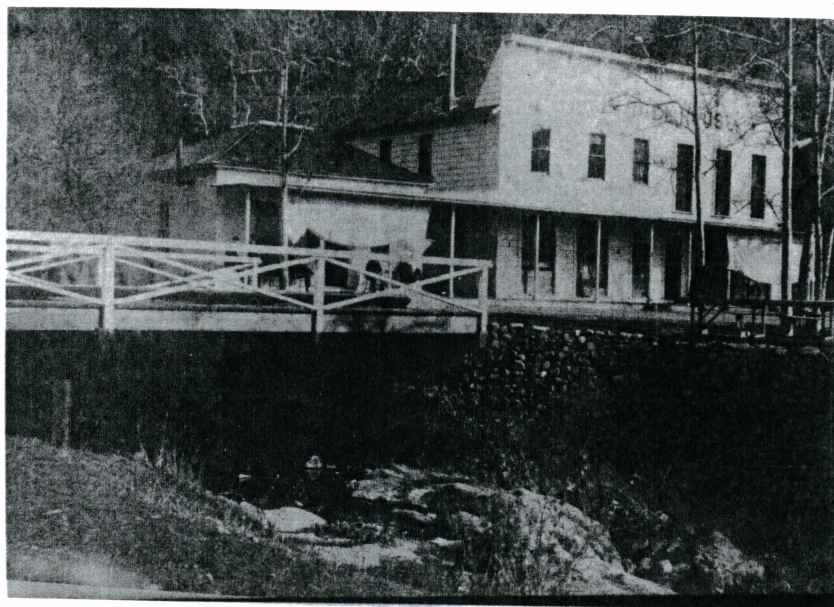
1158



Alum Rock House  
Alum Rock Park

414

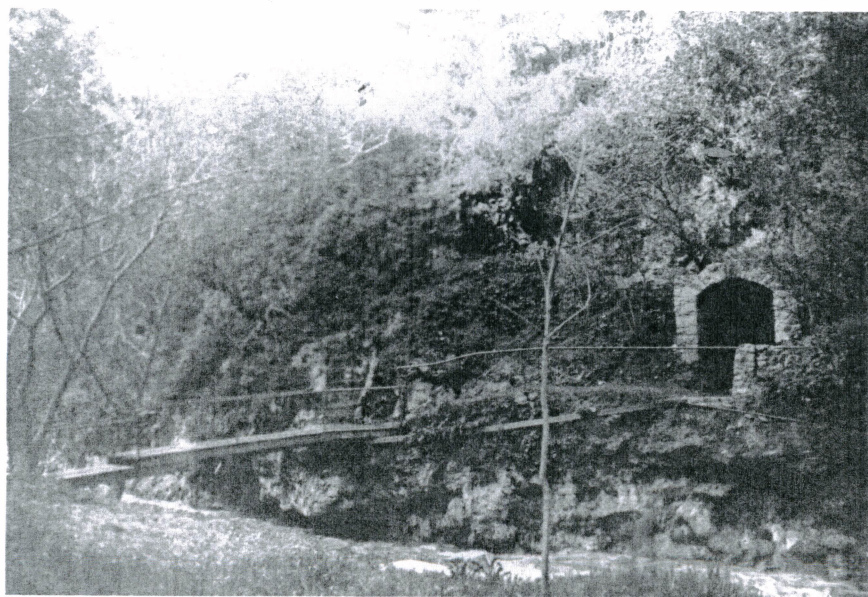
ALP.S



CEM0703

Alum Rock Park c. 1903  
Alum Rock Park

1380



Alum Rock Park c.1903  
Alum Rock Park

1458



Alum Rock Park Pagoda c. 1940  
Alum Rock Park

HRP/1



1540



Alum Rock Park Pagoda c. 1940  
Alum Rock Park



Alum Rock Park Pavillion  
Alum Rock Park

419

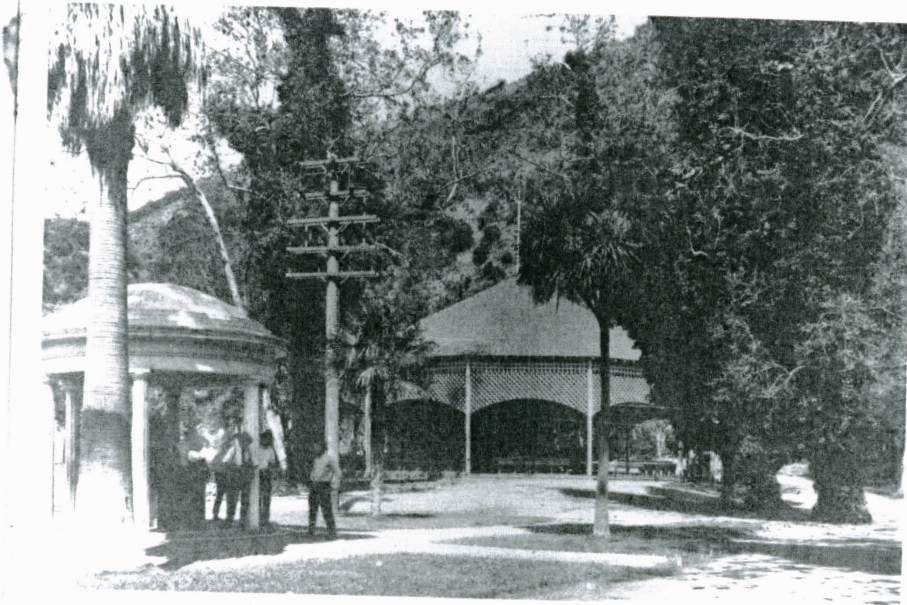
ARP 22



Alum Rock Park Pagoda & Carousel  
Alum Rock Park

1388

ARP 20



Alum Rock Steam Railroad, c.1900  
Alum Rock Park

559

ARP 27



Meteor - Alum Rock Park  
Alum Rock Park

421

ARP 28



Alum Rock Park Pagoda  
Alum Rock Park

1901

10298



Alum Rock Park Pagoda c. 1940  
Alum Rock Park

1542

10299



## **APPENDIX C**

**California Department of Parks and Recreation  
Form DPR523 Records**



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 57

Resource Name: Alum Rock Park Historic District

**P1. Other Identifier:** Alum Rock Park

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

a. **County:** Santa Clara

b. **USGS 7.5' Quad:** *Calaveras Reservoir, Calif.* **Date:** 1961 (PR 1980) T6S; R1 and 2 E; Mount Diablo Base Line & Meridian; Pueblo Lands of San José

c. **Address:** 15350 Penitencia Creek Road **City:** San José **Zip:** 95127

d. **UTM:**

e. **Other Locational Data:**

**P3a. Description:**

Alum Rock Park (Park) is a City of San José regional park seven miles north/northeast of downtown San José in the foothills of the Diablo Range. The park covers 720 acres of mostly steep terrain flanking Penitencia Creek. (Continued on Page 2).

**P3b. Resource Attributes:** (HP4) Ancillary Buildings; (HP15) Educational Building; (HP19) Bridge; (HP29) Landscape Architecture; (HP30) Trees/Vegetation; (HP31) Urban Open Space; (HP35) New Deal Public Works Project; (HP37) Highway/Trail; (HP46) Walls/gates/fences; (AH7) Road/ trail/ railroad bed

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

**P5a. Photograph:**



**P5b. Description of Photo:**

Alum Rock Park Entrance sign, 15350 Penitencia Creek Road. View to NE.

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

**Historic; Park c. 1872-1958.**

**Contributing Resources c. 1890 -**

**1958.** History San José Library and the California Room at the Martin Luther King Jr. Library.

**P7. Owner and Address:**

City of San José  
200 East Santa Clara Street  
San José, CA 95113

**P8. Recorded by:**

Michael R. Hibma  
LSA Associates, Inc.  
157 Park Place  
Point Richmond, CA 94801

**P9. Date recorded:**

March 23, 2008

**P10. Survey Type:**

Intensive

**P11. Report citation:** Hibma, Michael R., and Christian Gerike, 2008. *Alum Rock Park Historic Resources Report, City of San José, Santa Clara County, California.* LSA Associates, Inc., Point Richmond, California.

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

DPR 523A (1/95)

**D1. Historic Name:** City Reservation

**D2. Common Name:** Alum Rock Park

**D3. Detailed Description:** The Park contains buildings, structures, and objects of various ages: a c.1890s gazebo, a c.1936 Youth Sciences Building, six c.1930s-1950s restrooms, ten c.1909-1939 bridges, a c.1891-1902 mineral springs area, a c.1916 log cabin, and two buildings (one of which is a restroom) associated with a 1911-12 Natatorium Building demolished in 1973. The Alum Rock Park Historic District (District) consists of the area within the present boundaries of the Park. The present study area includes eighteen contributing elements: ten bridges- six automobile bridges and four pedestrian bridges, three restrooms (Restroom Buildings 2, 3, and 4), a Youth Sciences Institute Building, a log cabin, a gazebo structure, a mineral springs area featuring rock grottos and open clam-shell reservoirs, and segments of a rubble masonry retaining wall along Penitencia Creek. Non contributing elements include three restroom facilities (Restroom Buildings 1, 5, 6, and 7); a former Aviary converted to a covered picnic area, two structural remains of the former Natatorium currently used by Park maintenance staff, and a modern visitor's center. (See Accompanying Primary Records and Continuation Sheets)

**D4. Boundary Description**

The District Boundary consists of current the boundaries of Alum Rock Park.

**D5. Boundary Justification:**

The current Park boundaries were established c.1907.

**D6. Significance: Theme:** Arts, Leisure, and Recreation **Area:** Alum Rock Park, City of San José, Santa Clara County, California.  
**Period of Significance** 1872-1958 **Applicable Criteria:** A, C

The Alum Rock Park Historic District appears eligible for listing in the National register under Criteria A and C, at the state and local level of significance. The Park was created by special legislation passed by the State Legislature in 1872 setting aside 400 acres, the core area of the park as a City Reservation. A land survey determined the Park to be within the original 1777 Pueblo of San José de Guadalupe land grant for exclusive use by the City of San José as a municipal park, the first such park in San José and among the first generation of municipal parks in California. The use of the Park since its creation as a recreation location and health resort for local citizens, regional residents, and travelers reflects the history of recreation, health resorts, and open space in the late nineteenth century and through the 1950s. The mineral springs were praised for perceived health benefits. While almost all the buildings, structures, and objects from the early health resort phase of the Park's history are gone, the remaining resources had made lasting contributions to the enjoyment of the Park by the public and evoke that phase of the park's history. The District was used as a recreation destination where past visitors could enjoy the Mineral Springs, enjoy a bath in the early bathhouse, swim in the Natatorium, listen to live music in an outdoor setting, experience the natural surroundings via an extensive network of trails, and educate themselves at interpretive displays, nature walks, and at the Youth Science Institute. From 1896 to the early 1930s, the public visited the Park via railroad. Ridership fell steadily due to increasing popularity of the automobile. The tracks, ties, and depot were finally removed in 1933-1935 by workers in New Deal work relief programs. Remaining railroad-related structures include the railroad alignment, featuring a compound-arch standard-gauge rated reinforced concrete trestle that conveyed the railroad over Penitencia Creek and Alum Rock Falls Road near the junction of Alum Rock Avenue and Penitencia Creek Road.

The District's present built environment features architectural design and materials dating from the 1930s. Many of the current bridges over Penitencia Creek and restroom facilities were built through government work relief programs during the Great Depression. The architectural expression of the bridges is reinforced concrete and locally quarried stone to texture the surface. This style is "Park Rustic" or "Rustic" and is designed to evoke an aged, ready-made historic appearance that suggests the work of pioneer craftsmen working with limited hand tools. The style is most prevalent in the pedestrian bridges in the Park and reflects the design trend initially expressed in the 1909 automobile bridge near the entrance of the Park, and the 1913 Alum Rock Bridge (a structure previously determined eligible in 1986 for individual listing on the National Register by consensus determination).

**D7. References:**

Alum Rock Park Board of Commissioners, meeting minutes 1891-1916. *San Jose Mercury News*, passim 1866-1977.  
Stephen Child, *A Plan for the Development of Alum Rock Park*, 1912. Hartesveldt and Harvey, *Cultural and Natural History of Alum Rock Park*, 2000. Gloria Anne Laffey, *Historical Overview and Context for the City of San Jose*, 1992.

**D8. Evaluator:** Michael R. Hibma

**Date:** March 23, 2008

**Affiliation and address:**

LSA Associates, Inc., 157 Park Place, Point Richmond, California 94801

**DPR 523D (1/95)**

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 3 of 57

Resource Name: Alum Rock Park Historic District (Automobile Bridge 1)

- P1. Other Identifier:** None
- P2. Location**  Not for Publication  Unrestricted:
- a. **County:** Santa Clara
  - b. **USGS 7.5' Quad:** *Calaveras Reservoir, Calif.* **Date:** 1961 (PR 1980) T6S; R1 and 2 E; Mount Diablo Base Line & Meridian; Pueblo Lands of San José
  - c. **Address:** 15350 Penitencia Creek Road, **City:** San José, **Zip:** 95127
  - d. **UTM:**
  - e. **Other Locational Data:** Penitencia Creek Road over Penitencia Creek

**P3a. Description:**

This bridge is a stone masonry and reinforced concrete single arch two-lane bridge. This bridge features a Rustic design comprised of rock quarried nearby. This bridge features a smooth, river rock banding above the arch at road deck level. The bridge was built in 1909 under the authority of the Alum Rock Park Board of Commissioners and carries Penitencia Creek Road over Penitencia Creek. A date stamp of “1909” appears in an inset section of white marble in the easternmost parapet tower. Alterations consist only of routine repaving and re-striping of the deck surface.

**P3b. Resource Attributes:** (HP19) Bridge

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

**P5a. Photograph:**



**P5b. Description of Photo:**

Concrete, Masonry arch bridge, view to south.

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

Historic  
c.1909; Sources: Meeting Minutes-Alum Rock Board of Commissioners and inset marble plaque with “A.D. 1909” inscribed.

**P7. Owner and Address:**

City of San José  
200 East Santa Clara Street  
San José, CA 95113

**P8. Recorded by:**

Michael R. Hibma  
LSA Associates, Inc.  
157 Park Place  
Point Richmond, CA 94801

**P9. Date recorded:**

January 30, 2008

**P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

**P11. Report citation:** Hibma, Michael R., and Christian Gerike, 2008. *Alum Rock Park Historic Resources Report, City of San José, Santa Clara County, California*. LSA Associates, Inc., Point Richmond, California.

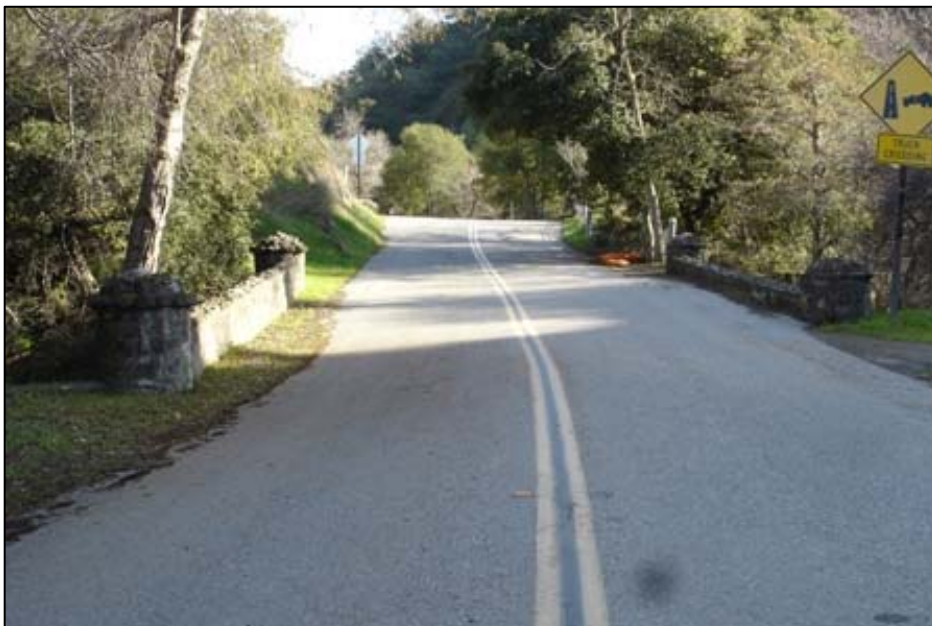
**Attachments:**  None  Location Map  Sketch Map  Continuation Sheet  Building, Structure, and Object Record  Archaeological Record  District Record  Linear Feature Record  Milling Station Record  Rock Art Record  Artifact Record  Photograph Record  Other (List)

DPR 523A (1/95)

P5a. (Continued)



Marble date stamp plaque showing "A.D. 1909."



Bridge deck, view SE.



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 5 of 57

Resource Name: Alum Rock Park Historic District (Automobile Bridge 2)

- P1. Other Identifier:** None
- P2. Location**  Not for Publication  Unrestricted:
- a. **County:** Santa Clara
  - b. **USGS 7.5' Quad:** *Calaveras Reservoir, Calif.* **Date:** 1961 (PR 1980) T6S; R1 and 2 E; Mount Diablo Base Line & Meridian; Pueblo Lands of San José
  - c. **Address:** 15350 Penitencia Creek Road, **City:** San José, **Zip:** 95127
  - d. **UTM:**
- e. **Other Locational Data:** Penitencia Creek Road over Penitencia Creek.

**P3a. Description:**

This bridge is a two-lane flat concrete beam bridge built in 1911-1912 and carries Penitencia Creek Road over Penitencia Creek near its junction with Alum Rock Road. Research indicated that this bridge was built by the Southern Pacific Railroad as part of a contractual set of co-improvements during construction of a standard-gauge railroad into the Park. This bridge has diminished structural integrity due to extensive damage along the top railing and is not a contributor to the Alum Rock Historic District.

**P3b. Resource Attributes:** (HP19) Bridge

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

**P5a. Photograph:**



**P5b. Description of Photo:**

South façade of bridge, view north.

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

ca. 1911-1912; Source: Alum Rock Park Board of Commissioners meeting minutes.

**P7. Owner and Address:**

City of San José  
200 East Santa Clara Street  
San José, CA 95113

**P8. Recorded by:**

Michael R. Hibma  
LSA Associates, Inc.  
157 Park Place  
Point Richmond, CA 94801

**P9. Date recorded:**

January 30, 2008

**P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

**P11. Report citation:** Hibma, Michael R., and Christian Gerike, 2008. *Alum Rock Park Historic Resources Report*, City of San José, Santa Clara County, California. LSA Associates, Inc., Point Richmond, California.

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

DPR 523A (1/95)

Recorded by: Michael R. Hibma

Date: March 28, 2008

Continuation

P5a. (Continued)



Northwest view of damaged railing.



View of damaged railing. View west.

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 7 of 57

Resource Name: Alum Rock Park Historic District (Automobile Bridge 3)

P1. Other Identifier: None

P2. Location  Not for Publication  Unrestricted:

a. County: Santa Clara

b. USGS 7.5' Quad: *Calaveras Reservoir, Calif.* Date: 1961 (PR 1980) T6S; R1 and 2 E; Mount Diablo Base Line & Meridian; Pueblo Lands of San José

c. Address: 15350 Penitencia Creek Road, City: San José, Zip: 95127

d. UTM:

e. Other Locational Data: Alum Rock Falls Road over Penitencia Creek.

P3a. Description:

This bridge is a two-lane flat concrete beam bridge built in 1911-1912 and carries Alum Rock Falls Road over Penitencia Creek. Research indicated that this bridge was built by the Southern Pacific Railroad as part of a contractual set of co-improvements during construction of a standard-gauge railroad into the Park. This bridge is a contributor to the Alum Rock Historic District

P3b. Resource Attributes: (HP19) Bridge

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

P5a. Photograph:



P5b. Description of Photo:

Automobile Bridge 3, view north.

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:  Historic

ca. 1911-1912; Source: Alum Rock Park Board of Commissioners meeting minutes.

P7. Owner and Address:

City of San José  
200 East Santa Clara Street  
San José, CA 95113

P8. Recorded by:

Michael R. Hibma  
LSA Associates, Inc.  
157 Park Place  
Point Richmond, CA 94801

P9. Date recorded:

January 30, 2008

P10. Survey Type: Intensive

P11. Report citation: Hibma, Michael R., and Christian Gerike, 2008. *Alum Rock Park Historic Resources Report*, City of San José, Santa Clara County, California. LSA Associates, Inc., Point Richmond, California.

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

DPR 523A (1/95)

Recorded by: Michael R. Hibma

Date: March 28, 2008

Continuation

P5a. (Continued)



West facing view of bridge deck.



Northwest facing view of bridge deck.

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 9 of 57

Resource Name: Alum Rock Park Historic District (Automobile Bridge 4)

- P1. Other Identifier:** None
- P2. Location**  Not for Publication  Unrestricted:
- a. **County:** Santa Clara
  - b. **USGS 7.5' Quad:** *Calaveras Reservoir, Calif.* **Date:** 1961 (PR 1980) T6S; R1 and 2 E; Mount Diablo Base Line & Meridian; Pueblo Lands of San José
  - c. **Address:** 15350 Penitencia Creek Road, **City:** San José, **Zip:** 95127
  - d. **UTM:**
  - e. **Other Locational Data:** Over Penitencia Creek, near Log Cabin Picnic Area

**P3a. Description:**

This bridge is a reinforced two-lane concrete arch bridge built by New Deal public relief workers during the Great Depression. The bridge features local stone quarried nearby as masonry worked into the facing which is a trademark of bridges built during this period of heavy capital investment in park improvement. The arched styling treatment on the balustrade and parapet on this bridge is indicative of a styling trend of unique masonry treatment of each of the Park's bridges to the basic reinforced concrete arch design. The rough stone finish complements the scenic values of the park and surrounding countryside, which remains largely semi-rural. The bridge has undergone some repaving and re-striping in the past but is essentially unchanged.

**P3b. Resource Attributes:** (HP19) Bridge; (HP35) New Deal Public Works Project

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

**P5a. Photograph:**

**P5b. Description of Photo:**  
NW view of Automobile Bridge 4



**P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:**  Historic  
ca. 1935-1937; Source: Hooper, Candeé, *History of Alum Rock Park*.

**P7. Owner and Address:**  
City of San José  
200 East Santa Clara Street  
San José, CA 95113

**P8. Recorded by:**  
Michael R. Hibma  
LSA Associates, Inc.  
157 Park Place  
Point Richmond, CA 94801

**P9. Date recorded:**  
January 30, 2008

**P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

**P11. Report citation:** Hibma, Michael R., and Christian Gerike, 2008. *Alum Rock Park Historic Resources Report*, City of San José, Santa Clara County, California. LSA Associates, Inc., Point Richmond, California.

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

DPR 523A (1/95)

Recorded by: Michael R. Hibma

Date: March 28, 2008

☒ Continuation

P5a. (Continued)



North View of bridge deck.



Detail view of Rustic stone masonry finish and arch design motif. View NW.

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

Primary #  
HRI # 114968  
Trinomial  
NRHP Status Code 2S2

Other Listings  
Review Code \_\_\_\_\_ Reviewer \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Page 11 of 57

Resource Name: Alum Rock Park Historic District (Automobile Bridge 5 Alum Rock Bridge)

P1. Other Identifier: Alum Rock Bridge; Caltrans Historic Bridge Inventory #37C-807 (Local Agency listing)

P2. Location  Not for Publication  Unrestricted:

a. County: Santa Clara

b. USGS 7.5' Quad: *Calaveras Reservoir, Calif.* Date: 1961 (PR 1980) T6S; R1 and 2 E; Mount Diablo Base Line & Meridian; Pueblo Lands of San José

c. Address: 15350 Penitencia Creek Road, City: San José, Zip: 95127

d. UTM:

e. Other Locational Data: Across Penitencia Creek south of mineral springs area.

P3a. Description:

This bridge is a two-lane concrete arch bridge built in 1913 by the Alum Rock Park Board of Commissioners and known as the "Alum Rock Bridge." It is listed in the December 4, 2007 Office of Historic Preservation's *Historic Properties Directory* as "2S2"-eligible for separate listing by consensus in the National Register in 1986. This bridge features a Rustic finish, but it more resembles a faux ashlar veneer with arch ring voussoirs with keystone on the spandrel walls. The bridge has undergone some repaving and re-striping in the past but is essentially unchanged.

P3b. Resource Attributes: (HP19) Bridge

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

P5a. Photograph:



P5b. Description of Photo:

Alum Rock Bridge, view to the SE.

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:  Historic

ca. 1913; Source: California Office of Historic Preservation, 12/4/2007.

P7. Owner and Address:

City of San José  
200 East Santa Clara Street  
San José, CA 95113

P8. Recorded by:

Michael R. Hibma  
LSA Associates, Inc.  
157 Park Place  
Point Richmond, CA 94801

P9. Date recorded:

January 30, 2008

P10. Survey Type: Intensive

P11. Report citation: Hibma, Michael R., and Christian Gerike, 2008. *Alum Rock Park Historic Resources Report*, City of San José, Santa Clara County, California. LSA Associates, Inc., Point Richmond, California.

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

DPR 523A (1/95)

P5a. (Continued)



Alum Rock Bridge. View to the SW.



Alum Rock Bridge. View to the NE.



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Resource Name: Alum Rock Park Historic District (Automobile Bridge 6)

P1. Other Identifier: None

P2. Location  Not for Publication  Unrestricted:

a. County: Santa Clara

b. USGS 7.5' Quad: *Calaveras Reservoir, Calif.* Date: 1961 (PR 1980) T6S; R1 and 2 E; Mount Diablo Base Line & Meridian; Pueblo Lands of San José

c. Address: 15350 Penitencia Creek Road, City: San José, Zip: 95127

d. UTM:

e. Other Locational Data: Over Penitencia Creek north of mineral springs area

P3a. Description:

Automobile Bridge 6 is a two-lane concrete arch bridge built 1920-1930. This bridge features a Rustic finish but it more resembles a faux ashlar veneer with arch ring voussoirs with keystone on the spandrel wall. The bridge has undergone some repaving and re-striping in the past, but is essentially unchanged. The bridge is close to several large cast-iron utility pipes which obscure the north facing arch.

P3b. Resource Attributes: (HP19) Bridge

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

P5a. Photograph:



P5b. Description of Photo:

Automobile Bride 6, view to the SE.

P6. Date Constructed/Age and

Source:  Historic History San José Library.

P7. Owner and Address:

City of San José  
200 East Santa Clara Street  
San José, CA 95113

P8. Recorded by:

Michael R. Hibma  
LSA Associates, Inc.  
157 Park Place  
Point Richmond, CA 94801

P9. Date recorded:

January 30, 2008

P10. Survey Type: Intensive

P11. Report citation: Hibma, Michael R., and Christian Gerike, 2008. *Alum Rock Park Historic Resources Report, City of San José, Santa Clara County, California*. LSA Associates, Inc., Point Richmond, California.

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

DPR 523A (1/95)

**P5a.** (Continued)



Automobile Bridge 6. View to the NE. Note piece of faux-ashlar finish missing from left abutment.



Automobile Bridge 6. View of bridge deck, facing east.

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Resource Name: Alum Rock Park Historic District (Aviary)

- P1. Other Identifier:** Ramada picnic area  
**P2. Location**  Not for Publication  Unrestricted:  
a. **County:** Santa Clara  
b. **USGS 7.5' Quad:** *Calaveras Reservoir, Calif.* **Date:** 1961 (PR 1980) T6S; R1 and 2 E; Mount Diablo Base Line & Meridian; Pueblo Lands of San José  
c. **Address:** 15350 Penitencia Creek Road, **City:** San José, **Zip:** 95127  
d. **UTM:**  
e. **Other Locational Data:** Near Penitencia Creek and Pedestrian Bridge 3.

**P3a. Description:**

This rectangular building, built in 1937 by New Deal public relief workers during the Great Depression, is of steel frame construction and covered by a medium-pitched hipped roof covered with wooden shakes and rests on a decorative course masonry foundation. This architectural style is not unique, and its current purpose as a covered seating area diminishes its significance as a once glass-walled aviary. Due to significant alterations this building is not a contributor to the Alum Rock Historic District.

**P3b. Resource Attributes:** (HP4) Ancillary Building; (HP35) New Deal Public Works Project

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

**P5a. Photograph:**



**P5b. Description of Photo:**

Aviary. View to the northwest.

**P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:**  Historic ca. 1937; Source: *San Francisco Chronicle*, 23 April 1939.

**P7. Owner and Address:**  
City of San José  
200 East Santa Clara Street  
San José, CA 95113

**P8. Recorded by:**  
Michael R. Hibma  
LSA Associates  
157 Park Place  
Point Richmond, CA 94801

**P9. Date recorded:**  
January 30, 2008

**P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

**P11. Report citation:** Hibma, Michael R., and Christian Gerike, 2008. *Alum Rock Park Historic Resources Report*, City of San José, Santa Clara County, California. LSA Associates, Inc., Point Richmond, California.

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

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Resource Name: Alum Rock Park Historic District (Gazebo)

- P1. Other Identifier:** None  
**P2. Location**  Not for Publication  Unrestricted:  
a. **County:** Santa Clara  
b. **USGS 7.5' Quad:** *Calaveras Reservoir, Calif.* **Date:** 1961 (PR 1980) T6S; R1 and 2 E; Mount Diablo Base Line & Meridian; Pueblo Lands of San José  
c. **Address:** 15350 Penitencia Creek Road, **City:** San José, **Zip:** 95127  
d. **UTM:**  
e. **Other Locational Data:** In central Park area

**P3a. Description:**  
The gazebo is a circular structure having Classical architectural features resembling the appearance of ancient Greco-Roman water shrines. The gazebo, built approximately 1890, is the oldest structure in the Park. It is made of metal and wood construction with six Classical-inspired columns supporting a round ribbed dome and Doric-style capitals. Under the dome is a drinking fountain that once supplied mineral water from nearby springs. The gazebo is in fair to good condition and is a contributor to the Alum Rock Park Historic District

- P3b. Resource Attributes:** (HP4) Ancillary Building  
**P4. Resources Present:**  Building  Structure  Object  Site  District  Element of District  Other  
**P5a. Photograph:**



- P5b. Description of Photo:**  
Gazebo, view to the west.  
**P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:**  Historic ca. 1890; Source: historic photographs.  
**P7. Owner and Address:**  
City of San José  
200 East Santa Clara Street  
San José, CA 95113  
**P8. Recorded by:**  
Michael R. Hibma  
LSA Associates, Inc.  
157 Park Place  
Point Richmond, CA 94801  
**P9. Date recorded:**  
January 30, 2008  
**P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

**P11. Report citation:** Hibma, Michael R., and Christian Gerike, 2008. *Alum Rock Park Historic Resources Report*, City of San José, Santa Clara County, California. LSA Associates, Inc., Point Richmond, California.

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

DPR 523A (1/95)

Recorded by: Michael R. Hibma

Date: March 28, 2008

Continuation

P5a. (Continued)



Gazebo. View to the west.



(left) Gazebo. View to the NE.

(below) Gazebo. Underside of dome.



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Resource Name: Alum Rock Park Historic District (Lampposts)

P1. Other Identifier: Electroliers

P2. Location  Not for Publication  Unrestricted:

a. County: Santa Clara

b. USGS 7.5' Quad: *Calaveras Reservoir, Calif.* Date: 1961 (PR 1980) T6S; R1 and 2 E; Mount Diablo Base Line & Meridian; Pueblo Lands of San José

c. Address: 15350 Penitencia Creek Road, City: San José, Zip: 95127

d. UTM:

e. Other Locational Data: 26 identified locations in Park central area.

P3a. Description:

Approximately 50 redwood lampposts within the Park were hand-hewn and placed by Civilian Conservation Corps workers during the Great Depression. They are located at numerous locations along the main path through the central Park and Mineral Springs areas. The glass light fixture was originally designed to resemble an acorn. Individually, these 26 remaining lampposts in various stages of disrepair or are missing altogether, but collectively contribute to the Alum Rock Historic District.

P3b. Resource Attributes: (HP28) Street Furniture; (HP35) New Deal Public Works Project

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

P5a. Photograph:



P5b. Description of Photo:

Lamppost. View NE.

P6. Date Constructed/Age and

Source:  Historic ca. 1934-1939;  
Source: *San Francisco Chronicle*,  
"Auto World," 23 April 1939.

P7. Owner and Address:

City of San José  
200 East Santa Clara Street  
San José, CA 95113

P8. Recorded by:

Michael R. Hibma  
LSA Associates, Inc.  
157 Park Place  
Point Richmond, CA 94801

P9. Date recorded:

January 30, 2008

P10. Survey Type: Intensive

P11. Report citation: Hibma, Michael R., and Christian Gerike, 2008. *Alum Rock Park Historic Resources Report*, City of San José, Santa Clara County, California. LSA Associates, Inc., Point Richmond, California.

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

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Resource Name: Alum Rock Park Historic District (Log Cabin)

- P1. Other Identifier:** None  
**P2. Location**  Not for Publication  Unrestricted:  
a. **County:** Santa Clara  
b. **USGS 7.5' Quad:** *Calaveras Reservoir, Calif.* **Date:** 1961 (PR 1980) T6S; R1 and 2 E; Mount Diablo Base Line & Meridian; Pueblo Lands of San José  
c. **Address:** 15350 Penitencia Creek Road, **City:** San José, **Zip:** 95127  
d. **UTM:**  
e. **Other Locational Data:** Log Cabin picnic area.

**P3a. Description:**

Built in 1916 and dedicated by the Vendome Parlor of the Native Daughters of the Golden West (NDGW), to commemorate pioneers, this rectangular, one-story side-gabled log cabin is near a picnic area south of the former Natatorium site. The cabin is built with redwood logs logged from Wright's Station in Santa Cruz County. The cabin is listed on the City of San José Historic Resources Inventory as a certified City Landmark Structure. This building is a contributor to the Alum Rock Historic District.

**P3b. Resource Attributes:** (HP4) Ancillary Building; (HP26) Monument

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

**P5a. Photograph:**



**P5b. Description of Photo:** Log Cabin. Northeast façades. View to the SW.

**P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:**  Historic ca. 1916; Source: Proceedings of Grand Parlor, 31<sup>st</sup> Annual Session, NDGW, 1917: 129-130.

**P7. Owner and Address:**  
City of San José  
200 East Santa Clara Street  
San José, CA 95113

**P8. Recorded by:**  
Michael R. Hibma  
LSA Associates, Inc.  
157 Park Place  
Point Richmond, CA 94801

**P9. Date recorded:**  
January 30, 2008

**P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

**P11. Report citation:** Hibma, Michael R., and Christian Gerike, 2008. *Alum Rock Park Historic Resources Report, City of San José, Santa Clara County, California.* LSA Associates, Inc., Point Richmond, California.

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

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Resource Name: Alum Rock Park Historic District (Log Cabin)

Recorded by: Michael R. Hibma

Date: March 28, 2008

☒ Continuation

P3a. (Continued)



Log Cabin.  
Northwest  
façades. View  
to the  
southeast.



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Resource Name: Alum Rock Park Historic District (Masonry Retaining Walls)

P1. Other Identifier: None

P2. Location  Not for Publication  Unrestricted:

a. County: Santa Clara

b. USGS 7.5' Quad: *Calaveras Reservoir, Calif.* Date: 1961 (PR 1980) T6S; R1 and 2 E; Mount Diablo Base Line & Meridian; Pueblo Lands of San José

c. Address: 15350 Penitencia Creek Road, City: San José, Zip: 95127

d. UTM:

e. Other Locational Data: Along Penitencia Creek and Penitencia Creek Road.

P3a. Description:

The Park has experienced severe floods from historic heavy rain events. Recorded history describes floods as wiping out roads, rails and railroad beds. As part of an effort control flood waters, stretches of Penitencia Creek have masonry retaining walls to support Alum Rock Falls Road, bridge abutments, and picnic areas. Additional stretches of walls are along Penitencia Creek Road, which has suffered damage during a recent earthquake. Damaged sections reveal that railroad rails from the former Southern Pacific Railroad line into the Park were used in construction for reinforcement. These walls are made of local stone and built during the Great Depression by Civilian Conservation Corps workers with subsequent repair and maintenance intervals. These resources are contributors to the Alum Rock Historic District.

P3b. Resource Attributes: (HP35) New Deal Public Works Project; (HP46) Walls

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

P5a. Photograph:



P5b. Description of Photo:

Section of typical masonry retaining wall along Penitencia Creek and road. View NE.

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:  Historic ca. 1934-39; Source: *San Francisco Chronicle*, 23 August 1939.

P7. Owner and Address:  
City of San José  
200 East Santa Clara Street  
San José, CA 95113

P8. Recorded by:  
Michael R. Hibma  
LSA Associates, inc.  
157 Park Place  
Point Richmond, CA 94801

P9. Date recorded:  
January 30, 2008

P10. Survey Type: Intensive

P11. Report citation: Hibma, Michael R., and Christian Gerike, 2008. *Alum Rock Park Historic Resources Report*, City of San José, Santa Clara County, California. LSA Associates, Inc., Point Richmond, California.

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

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Recorded by: Michael R. Hibma

Date: March 28, 2008

☒ Continuation

P3a. (Continued)



Masonry Wall along Penitencia Creek near Automobile Bridge 4 and Log Cabin picnic area. View to the south.



Failing masonry wall, north bank Penitencia Creek Alum Rock Falls Road in background. View Northeast.

P3a. (Continued)



Damaged sections of masonry retaining wall along Penitencia Creek Road. View NE. Note use of former railroad rails as reinforcement.



Damaged sections of masonry retaining wall along Penitencia Creek Road. View NW. Note use of former railroad rails as reinforcement.

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Resource Name: Alum Rock Park Historic District (Mineral Springs Area)

- P1. Other Identifier:** None
- P2. Location**  Not for Publication  Unrestricted:
- a. **County:** Santa Clara
  - b. **USGS 7.5' Quad:** *Calaveras Reservoir, Calif.* **Date:** 1961 (PR 1980) T6S; R1 and 2 E; Mount Diablo Base Line & Meridian; Pueblo Lands of San José
  - c. **Address:** 15350 Penitencia Creek Road, **City:** San José, **Zip:** 95127
  - d. **UTM:**
  - e. **Other Locational Data:** Along Penitencia Creek near Sycamore Flats Picnic Area.

**P3a. Description:**

Along upper Penitencia Creek is an area containing sulphur springs housed in rustic finished rock masonry grottos and in open clamshell reservoirs. This area consists of approximately 25-30 acres and, according to Park Staff, contains 14 grottos, 13 of which are currently operational and one is capped. The grottos feature the characteristic rustic masonry design and style found in the Park's bridges and retaining walls. The grottos vary in size, some are tall enough to stand in and others require kneeling or stooping. The open clam-shell reservoirs are approximately four feet deep, with stone stairs leading down to the spring. Initially developed and constructed in 1891-1902 with restoration of several grottos and clam-shell reservoirs in the mid 1930s by Civilian Conservation Corps and other public work relief programs during the Great Depression. These grottos and clam-shell reservoirs contribute to the Alum Rock Historic District

**P3b. Resource Attributes:** (HP22) Reservoir; (HP28) Street Furniture; (HP35) New Deal Public Works Project; (HP37) Trail; (HP39) Other.

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

**P5a. Photograph:**



**P5b. Description of Photo:**  
Mineral Springs Area- rock grottos along Penitencia Creek.

**P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:**  Historic ca. 1891-1902; Source" Alum Rock Park Board of Commissioners, minutes 1891-1916.

**P7. Owner and Address:**  
City of San José  
200 East Santa Clara Street  
San José, CA 95113

**P8. Recorded by:**  
Michael R. Hibma  
LSA Associates, Inc.  
157 Park Place  
Point Richmond, CA 94801

**P9. Date recorded:**  
January 30, 2008

**P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

**P11. Report citation:** Hibma, Michael R., and Christian Gerike, 2008. *Alum Rock Park Historic Resources Report*, City of San José, Santa Clara County, California. LSA Associates, Inc., Point Richmond, California.

**Attachments:**  None  Location Map  Sketch Map  Continuation Sheet  Building, Structure, and Object Record  Archaeological Record  District Record  Linear Feature Record  Milling Station Record

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**P3a.** (Continued)



Mineral Springs Area: rock grotto. View south.



(above) Grotto. View SE.



(above) Rock grottos north bank Penitencia Creek. View NE.

P3a. (Continuation)



Mineral Springs Area: rock grottos. View SW.



(left) rock grotto interior.



(above) rock grotto interior.

P3a. (Continued)



Mineral Springs Area: rock grotto.  
View to the northeast.



(left) open clam-shell Reservoir.

(below) open clam-shell reservoirs on north bank of Penitencia Creek.



**P3a.** (Continued)



Mineral Springs Area: rock grotto. View south.



(above) Grotto. View SE.



(above) Rock grottos north bank Penitencia Creek. View NE.



P3a. (Continued)



Clam-shell reservoir.  
View south.



Clamshell reservoir.  
Decorative springboxes.  
View south.  
Penitencia Creek on other side of reservoir wall at top of image.

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Resource Name: Alum Rock Park Historic District (Natatorium)

**P1. Other Identifier:** Equipment storage and restroom # 7.

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

- a. **County:** Santa Clara
- b. **USGS 7.5' Quad:** *Calaveras Reservoir, Calif.* **Date:** 1961 (PR 1980) T6S; R1 and 2 E; Mount Diablo Base Line & Meridian; Pueblo Lands of San José
- c. **Address:** 15350 Penitencia Creek Road, **City:** San José, **Zip:** 95127
- d. **UTM:**
- e. **Other Locational Data:** Former Natatorium Building site.

**P3a. Description:**

These three buildings are all that remain of the large, two-story Natatorium building that was built in 1912-1914 and demolished in the early 1970s. The remaining structures presently serve as equipment storage and public restroom facilities (Restroom #7). The former Natatorium site itself is used as a Park Facilities area with a central paved lot for vehicle parking and equipment storage. These buildings, while part of the original 1912-14 Natatorium, no longer convey their historical significance as they no longer retain sufficient integrity. They are not contributors to the Alum Rock Historic District.

**P3b. Resource Attributes:** (HP4) Ancillary Buildings

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

**P5a. Photograph:**



**P5b. Description of Photo:**  
Natatorium- Maintenance building, northeast façade, view southwest.

**P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:**  Historic ca. 1912-14;  
Source: Alum Rock Park Board of Commissioners meeting minutes, 1891-1916.

**P7. Owner and Address:**  
City of San José  
200 East Santa Clara Street  
San José, CA 95113

**P8. Recorded by:**  
Michael R. Hibma  
LSA Associates, Inc.  
157 Park Place  
Point Richmond, CA 94801

**P9. Date recorded:**  
January 30, 2008

**P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

**P11. Report citation:** Hibma, Michael R., and Christian Gerike, 2008. *Alum Rock Park Historic Resources Report*, City of San José, Santa Clara County, California. LSA Associates, Inc., Point Richmond, California.

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

DPR 523A (1/95)

Recorded by: Michael R. Hibma

Date: March 28, 2008

☑ Continuation

P3a. (Continued)



Natatorium Building.  
Restroom Building 7,  
northeast façades, view to  
the southwest.



Natatorium Building: (left) equipment storage building East façade,  
with portion of former Natatorium architectural style detail, view west.  
Right, equipment storage building, west façade, interior of Service  
Yard, view east.

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Resource Name: Alum Rock Park Historic District (Pedestrian Bridge 1)

P1. Other Identifier: None

P2. Location  Not for Publication  Unrestricted:

- a. County: Santa Clara
- b. USGS 7.5' Quad: *Calaveras Reservoir, Calif.* Date: 1961 (PR 1980) T6S; R1 and 2 E; Mount Diablo Base Line & Meridian; Pueblo Lands of San José
- c. Address: 15350 Penitencia Creek Road, City: San José, Zip: 95127
- d. UTM:
- e. Other Locational Data: Over Penitencia Creek in mineral springs area.

P3a. Description:

This reinforced concrete and masonry stone bridge spans Penitencia Creek. This bridge was built in 1934-1939 by workers in government work relief programs during the Great Depression. The architectural expression of the bridges is enhanced by locally quarried stone to texture the surface, giving it a unique appearance and style. This style is "Park Rustic" or "Rustic" and is rooted in the turn of the century Arts and Crafts movement. The appearance is designed to evoke an aged, ready-made historic appearance that suggests the work of skilled pioneer craftsmen using limited hand tools. The use of locally sourced semi-finished stone avoided other contemporary styles that stressed straight lines and oversophistication. This style is very appropriate and sympathetic with the natural surroundings and was utilized in other rural park-like settings. This bridge is a contributor to the Alum Rock Park Historic District.

P3b. Resource Attributes: (HP19) Bridges; (HP35) New Deal Public Works Project

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

P5a. Photograph:



P5b. Description of Photo:

Pedestrian Bridge 1, view to NE.

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:  Historic

ca. 1934-1939; Source: *San Francisco Chronicle*, 23 April 1939.

P7. Owner and Address:

City of San José  
200 East Santa Clara Street  
San José, CA 95113

P8. Recorded by:

Michael R. Hibma  
LSA Associates, Inc.  
157 Park Place  
Point Richmond, CA 94801

P9. Date recorded:

January 30, 2008

P10. Survey Type: Intensive

P11. Report citation: Hibma, Michael R., and Christian Gerike, 2008. *Alum Rock Park Historic Resources Report*, City of San José, Santa Clara County, California. LSA Associates, Inc., Point Richmond, California.

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

DPR 523A (1/95)

Recorded by: Michael R. Hibma

Date: March 28, 2008

☒ Continuation

P5a. (Continued)



Pedestrian Bridge 1, view to north.



(left) Pedestrian Bridge 1: under span and south abutment detail. View to the south.

(below) Pedestrian Bridge 1: view east.



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Resource Name: Alum Rock Park Historic District (Pedestrian Bridge 2)

P1. Other Identifier: None

P2. Location  Not for Publication  Unrestricted:

- a. County: Santa Clara
- b. USGS 7.5' Quad: *Calaveras Reservoir, Calif.* Date: 1961 (PR 1980) T6S; R1 and 2 E; Mount Diablo Base Line & Meridian; Pueblo Lands of San José
- c. Address: 15350 Penitencia Creek Road, City: San José, Zip: 95127
- d. UTM:
- e. Other Locational Data: Over Penitencia Creek in mineral springs area.

P3a. Description:

This reinforced concrete and masonry stone bridge spans Penitencia Creek to mineral spring grottos on both sides of the creek. This bridge features unique repeating triple mini-arch and parapet stones atop the guard rails. This bridge was built in 1934-1939 by workers in government work relief programs during the Great Depression. The architectural expression of the bridges is enhanced by locally quarried stone to texture the surface, giving it a unique appearance and style. This style is "Park Rustic" or "Rustic" and is rooted in the turn of the century Arts and Crafts movement. The appearance is designed to evoke an aged, ready-made historic appearance that suggests the work of skilled pioneer craftsmen using limited hand tools, avoiding contemporary styles that stressed straight lines and oversophistication. This style is very appropriate and sympathetic with the natural surroundings and was utilized in other rural park-like settings. This bridge is in very good condition and is a contributor to the Alum Rock Park Historic District.

P3b. Resource Attributes: (HP19) Bridge; (HP35) New Deal Public Works Project

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

P5a. Photograph:



P5b. Description of Photo:

Pedestrian Bridge 2, View north.

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:  Historic ca. 1934-1939; Source: *San Francisco Chronicle*, 23 April 1939.

P7. Owner and Address:  
City of San José  
200 East Santa Clara Street  
San José, CA 95113

P8. Recorded by:  
Michael R. Hibma  
LSA Associates, Inc.  
157 Park Place  
Point Richmond, CA 94801

P9. Date recorded:  
January 30, 2008

P10. Survey Type: Intensive

P11. Report citation: Hibma, Michael R., and Christian Gerike, 2008. *Alum Rock Park Historic Resources Report*, City of San José, Santa Clara County, California. LSA Associates, Inc., Point Richmond, California.

Attachments:  None  Location Map  Sketch Map  Continuation Sheet  Building, Structure, and Object Record  Archaeological Record  District Record  Linear Feature Record  Milling Station Record

DPR 523A (1/95)

Recorded by: Michael R. Hibma

Date: March 28, 2008

☒ Continuation

P5a. (Continued)



Pedestrian Bridge 2.  
View SE.



Pedestrian Bridge 2.  
View East.  
Pedestrian Bridge 1  
visible in  
background.

State of California — The Resources Agency  
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NRHP Status Code

Other Listings  
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Resource Name: Alum Rock Park Historic District (Pedestrian Bridge 3)

P1. Other Identifier: None

P2. Location  Not for Publication  Unrestricted:

a. County: Santa Clara

b. USGS 7.5' Quad: *Calaveras Reservoir, Calif.* Date: 1961 (PR 1980) T6S; R1 and 2 E; Mount Diablo Base Line & Meridian; Pueblo Lands of San José

c. Address: 15350 Penitencia Creek Road, City: San José, Zip: 95127

d. UTM:

e. Other Locational Data: Over Penitencia Creek across from parking lot

P3a. Description:

This reinforced concrete and masonry stone bridge spans Penitencia Creek to mineral spring grottos on both sides of the creek. This bridge features unique repeating triple narrow rectangular guard rail accents on either side of the arch topped with parapet stones. This bridge was built in 1934-1939 by workers in government work relief programs during the Great Depression. The architectural expression of the bridges is enhanced by locally quarried stone to texture the surface, giving it a unique appearance and style. This style is "Park Rustic" or "Rustic" and is rooted in the turn of the century Arts and Crafts movement. The appearance is designed to evoke an aged, ready-made historic appearance that suggests the work of skilled pioneer craftsmen using limited hand tools, avoiding contemporary styles that stressed straight lines and oversophistication. This style is very appropriate and sympathetic with the natural surroundings and was utilized in other rural park-like settings. This bridge is in very good condition and is a contributor to the Alum Rock Park Historic District.

P3b. Resource Attributes: (HP19) Bridge; (HP35) New Deal Public Works Project

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

P5a. Photograph:



P5b. Description of Photo:  
Pedestrian Bridge 3. View NE.

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:  Historic ca. 1934-1939;  
Source: *San Francisco Chronicle*,  
23 April 1939.

P7. Owner and Address:  
City of San José  
200 East Santa Clara Street  
San José, CA 95113

P8. Recorded by:  
Michael R. Hibma  
LSA Associates, Inc.  
157 Park Place  
Point Richmond, CA 94801

P9. Date recorded:  
January 30, 2008

P10. Survey Type: Intensive

P11. Report citation: Hibma, Michael R., and Christian Gerike, 2008. *Alum Rock Park Historic Resources Report*, City of San José, Santa Clara County, California. LSA Associates, Inc., Point Richmond, California.

Attachments:  None  Location Map  Sketch Map  Continuation Sheet  Building, Structure, and Object Record  Archaeological Record  District Record  Linear Feature Record  Milling Station Record

DPR 523A (1/95)



Recorded by: Michael R. Hibma

Date: March 28, 2008

☒ Continuation

P5a. (Continued)



Pedestrian Bridge 3  
bridge deck. View  
North.



Pedestrian Bridge 3.  
View NE.

State of California — The Resources Agency  
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Trinomial  
NRHP Status Code

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Resource Name: Alum Rock Park Historic District (Pedestrian Bridge 4)

P1. Other Identifier: None

P2. Location  Not for Publication  Unrestricted:

a. County: Santa Clara

b. USGS 7.5' Quad: *Calaveras Reservoir, Calif.* Date: 1961 (PR 1980) T6S; R1 and 2 E; Mount Diablo Base Line & Meridian; Pueblo Lands of San José

c. Address: 15350 Penitencia Creek Road, City: San José, Zip: 95127

d. UTM:

e. Other Locational Data: Over Penitencia Creek across from parking lot.

P3a. Description:

This reinforced concrete and masonry stone bridge spans Penitencia Creek to mineral spring grottos on both sides of the creek. This bridge features unique staggered repeating triple narrow rectangular guard rail accents on either side of the arch topped with parapet stones. This bridge was built in 1934-1939 by workers in government work relief programs during the Great Depression. The architectural expression of the bridges is enhanced by locally quarried stone to texture the surface, giving it a unique appearance and style. This style is "Park Rustic" or "Rustic" and is rooted in the turn of the century Arts and Crafts movement. The appearance is designed to evoke an aged, ready-made historic appearance that suggests the work of skilled pioneer craftsmen using limited hand tools, avoiding contemporary styles that stressed straight lines and oversophistication. This style is very appropriate and sympathetic with the natural surroundings and was utilized in other rural park-like settings. This bridge is in very good condition and is a contributor to the Alum Rock Park Historic District.

P3b. Resource Attributes: (HP19) Bridge; (HP35) New Deal Public Works Project

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

P5a. Photograph:



P5b. Description of Photo:  
Pedestrian Bridge 4. View NW.

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:  Historic ca. 1934-1939; Source: *San Francisco Chronicle*, 23 April 1939.

P7. Owner and Address:  
City of San José  
200 East Santa Clara Street  
San José, CA 95113

P8. Recorded by:  
Michael R. Hibma  
LSA Associates, Inc.  
157 Park Place  
Point Richmond, CA 94801

P9. Date recorded:  
January 30, 2008

P10. Survey Type: Intensive

P11. Report citation: Hibma, Michael R., and Christian Gerike, 2008. *Alum Rock Park Historic Resources Report*, City of San José, Santa Clara County, California. LSA Associates, Inc., Point Richmond, California.

Attachments:  None  Location Map  Sketch Map  Continuation Sheet  Building, Structure, and Object Record  Archaeological Record  District Record  Linear Feature Record  Milling Station Record

DPR 523A (1/95)

P5a. (Continued)



Pedestrian Bridge 4. View across Penitencia Creek. Natatorium site in background. View SW.

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Resource Name: Alum Rock Park Historic District (Pedestrian Bridge 5)

**P1. Other Identifier:** Former Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR) trestle.

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

a. **County:** Santa Clara

b. **USGS 7.5' Quad:** *Calaveras Reservoir, Calif.* **Date:** 1961 (PR 1980) T6S; R1 and 2 E; Mount Diablo Base Line & Meridian; Pueblo Lands of San José

c. **Address:** 15350 Penitencia Creek Road, **City:** San José, **Zip:** 95127

d. **UTM:**

e. **Other Locational Data:** Over Alum Rock Falls Road and Penitencia Creek near junction of Alum Rock Avenue and Penitencia Creek Road.

**P3a. Description:**

This bridge is a reinforced concrete compound arch bridge built by the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1911-1912 to carry standard-gauge rail cars over Penitencia Creek and Alum Rock Falls Road. This bridge has two unequal-length arches joined with a central pier. Alum Rock Falls Road passes under the shorter, stouter arch, while Penitencia Creek flows underneath the longer, more graceful span. This bridge is the largest in the Park. The rails and related equipment was removed in the 1930s and the bridge and former railroad is currently used as a trail. This bridge is in good condition and is a contributor to the Alum Rock Historic District.

**P3b. Resource Attributes:** (AH7) Road/Trail/Railroad bed; (HP19) Bridge

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

**P5a. Photograph:**



**P5b. Description of Photo:**

Pedestrian Bridge 5, view to the west.

**P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:**  Historic ca. 1911-1912, McCaleb 1968:63; Alum Rock Park Board of Commissioners meeting minutes.

**P7. Owner and Address:**  
City of San José  
200 East Santa Clara Street  
San José, CA 95113

**P8. Recorded by:**  
Michael R. Hibma  
LSA Associates, Inc.  
157 Park Place  
Point Richmond, CA 94801

**P9. Date recorded:**  
January 30, 2008

**P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

**P11. Report citation:** Hibma, Michael R., and Christian Gerike, 2008. *Alum Rock Park Historic Resources Report*, City of San José, Santa Clara County, California. LSA Associates, Inc., Point Richmond, California.

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

DPR 523A (1/95)

Recorded by: Michael R. Hibma

Date: March 28, 2008

☒ Continuation

P5a. (Continued)



Pedestrian Bridge 5.  
Penitencia Creek Span. View  
to the West.



Pedestrian Bridge 5. Alum  
Rock Falls Road span. View  
NE.

Recorded by: Michael R. Hibma

Date: March 28, 2008

☒ Continuation

P5a. (Continued)



Pedestrian Bridge 5. Top of Trestle. View of old Southern Pacific railroad bed, view to the NW.



Pedestrian Bridge 5. Top of Trestle. View of old Southern Pacific railroad bed, view to the SW.

Recorded by: Michael R. Hibma

Date: March 28, 2008

Continuation

P5a. (Continued)



Pedestrian Bridge 5. Underside of Penitencia Creek arch span. View to the south.

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Resource Name: Alum Rock Park Historic District (Restroom Building 1)

P1. Other Identifier: None

P2. Location  Not for Publication  Unrestricted:

a. County: Santa Clara

b. USGS 7.5' Quad: *Calaveras Reservoir, Calif.* Date: 1961 (PR 1980) T6S; R1 and 2 E; Mount Diablo Base Line & Meridian; Pueblo Lands of San José

c. Address: 15350 Penitencia Creek Road, City: San José, Zip: 95127

d. UTM:

e. Other Locational Data: Rustic Lands Picnic Area.

P3a. Description:

This restroom is a rectangular building of cinder-block masonry construction that appears to have been built in the late 1950s. The architectural style is not unique and other examples can easily be found elsewhere, the decorative window treatments parallel the Spanish Revival character-defining features of the Youth Science Institute and older restrooms. This restroom is in fair to good condition, but due to an apparent lack of sufficient age, it is not a contributor to the Alum Rock Park Historic District.

P3b. Resource Attributes: (HP4) Ancillary Building

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

P5a. Photograph:



P5b. Description of Photo:

Restroom Building 1, NW façades, view to the SW. Restroom 2 in background.

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:  Historic ca. 1955-59; Source: architectural character.

P7. Owner and Address:

City of San José  
200 East Santa Clara Street  
San José, CA 95113

P8. Recorded by:

Michael R. Hibma  
LSA Associates, Inc.  
157 Park Place  
Point Richmond, CA 94801

P9. Date recorded:

January 30, 2008

P10. Survey Type: Intensive

P11. Report citation: Hibma, Michael R., and Christian Gerike, 2008. *Alum Rock Park Historic Resources Report*, City of San José, Santa Clara County, California. LSA Associates, Inc., Point Richmond, California.

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

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P5a. (Continued)



Restroom Building 1. Windows.

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Resource Name: Alum Rock Park Historic District (Restroom Building 2)

- P1. Other Identifier:** None  
**P2. Location**  Not for Publication  Unrestricted:  
a. **County:** Santa Clara  
b. **USGS 7.5' Quad:** *Calaveras Reservoir, Calif.* **Date:** 1961 (PR 1980) T6S; R1 and 2 E; Mount Diablo Base Line & Meridian; Pueblo Lands of San José  
c. **Address:** 15350 Penitencia Creek Road, **City:** San José, **Zip:** 95127  
d. **UTM:**  
e. **Other Locational Data:** Rustic Lands Picnic Area.

**P3a. Description:**

This restroom is a rectangular building of concrete construction. It is covered by a medium pitched, end-gabled roof covered in red tar paper. This restroom is in fair to good condition, is of sufficient age, and exhibits unique architectural characteristics such as repeating diamond-shaped window motifs and attic vents and is painted with an earth tone, possibly to evoke adobe construction. This restroom is in fair to good condition, and is a contributor to the Alum Rock Park Historic District.

**P3b. Resource Attributes:** (HP4) Ancillary Building

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

**P5a. Photograph:**



**P5b. Description of Photo:**

Restroom Building 2, NW façades, view to the SW.

**P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:**  Historic ca. 1930-35; Source: architectural character.

**P7. Owner and Address:**  
City of San José  
200 East Santa Clara Street  
San José, CA 95113

**P8. Recorded by:**  
Michael R. Hibma  
LSA Associates, Inc.  
157 Park Place  
Point Richmond, CA 94801

**P9. Date recorded:**  
January 30, 2008

**P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

**P11. Report citation:** Hibma, Michael R., and Christian Gerike, 2008. *Alum Rock Park Historic Resources Report*, City of San José, Santa Clara County, California. LSA Associates, Inc., Point Richmond, California.

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

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P3a. (continued)



Restroom Building 2. Southwest façades, view to the northeast.

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Other Listings  
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Resource Name: Alum Rock Park Historic District (Restroom Building 3)

- P1. Other Identifier:** None  
**P2. Location**  Not for Publication  Unrestricted:  
a. **County:** Santa Clara  
b. **USGS 7.5' Quad:** *Calaveras Reservoir, Calif.* **Date:** 1961 (PR 1980) T6S; R1 and 2 E; Mount Diablo Base Line & Meridian; Pueblo Lands of San José  
c. **Address:** 15350 Penitencia Creek Road, **City:** San José, **Zip:** 95127  
d. **UTM:**  
e. **Other Locational Data:** Sycamore Flats Picnic Area.

**P3a. Description:**

This restroom is a rectangular building of concrete built between 1935 and 1939. The architectural style is vernacular style with Spanish Revival features. This restroom is in good condition, is of sufficient age, and exhibits unique architectural characteristics such as tiled roof and decorative window treatments. It is a contributor to the Alum Rock Park Historic District.

**P3b. Resource Attributes:** (HP4) Ancillary Building

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

**P5a. Photograph:**



**P5b. Description of Photo:**

Restroom Building 2, NW façades, view to the SE.

**P6. Date Constructed/Age and**

**Source:**  Historic ca. 1935-1939; Source: Architectural character.

**P7. Owner and Address:**

City of San José  
200 East Santa Clara Street  
San José, CA 95113

**P8. Recorded by:**

Michael R. Hibma  
LSA Associates, Inc.  
157 Park Place  
Point Richmond, CA 94801

**P9. Date recorded:**

January 30, 2008

**P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

**P11. Report citation:** Hibma, Michael R., and Christian Gerike, 2008. *Alum Rock Park Historic Resources Report*, City of San José, Santa Clara County, California. LSA Associates, Inc., Point Richmond, California.

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

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P3a. (Continued)



Restroom Building 3, northeast façades, view to the southwest.

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Other Listings  
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Resource Name: Alum Rock Park Historic District (Restroom Building 4)

- P1. Other Identifier: None  
P2. Location  Not for Publication  Unrestricted:  
a. County: Santa Clara  
b. USGS 7.5' Quad: *Calaveras Reservoir, Calif.* Date: 1961 (PR 1980) T6S; R1 and 2 E; Mount Diablo Base Line & Meridian; Pueblo Lands of San José  
c. Address: 15350 Penitencia Creek Road, City: San José, Zip: 95127  
d. UTM:  
e. Other Locational Data: Big Leaf Maple Picnic Area.

P3a. Description:

This restroom is a rectangular building of concrete construction built between 1935 and 1939. It is covered with a medium-pitched end-gabled roof covered in red tar paper. The architectural style is vernacular with Spanish Revival features presented in decorative masonry window screens and painted an earth tone, possibly to evoke adobe construction. This restroom is in fair to good condition, and is a contributor to the Alum Rock Park Historic District.

P3b. Resource Attributes: (HP4) Ancillary Building

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

P5a. Photograph:



P5b. Description of Photo:

Restroom Building 4, SE façades, view to the NW.

P6. Date Constructed/Age and

Source:  Historic ca. 1935-1939;  
Source: Architectural character.

P7. Owner and Address:

City of San José  
200 East Santa Clara Street  
San José, CA 95113

P8. Recorded by:

Michael R. Hibma  
LSA Associates, Inc.  
157 Park Place  
Point Richmond, CA 94801

P9. Date recorded:

January 30, 2008

P10. Survey Type: Intensive

P11. Report citation: Hibma, Michael R., and Christian Gerike, 2008. *Alum Rock Park Historic Resources Report*, City of San José, Santa Clara County, California. LSA Associates, Inc., Point Richmond, California.

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

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Resource Name: Alum Rock Park Historic District (Restroom Building 5)

- P1. Other Identifier: None  
P2. Location  Not for Publication  Unrestricted:  
a. County: Santa Clara  
b. USGS 7.5' Quad: *Calaveras Reservoir, Calif.* Date: 1961 (PR 1980) T6S; R1 and 2 E; Mount Diablo Base Line & Meridian; Pueblo Lands of San José  
c. Address: 15350 Penitencia Creek Road, City: San José, Zip: 95127  
d. UTM:  
e. Other Locational Data: Buckeye Lane Picnic Area

P3a. Description:

This restroom is a rectangular building of cinder-block masonry construction that appears to have been built in the late 1950s. The architectural style is not unique and other examples can easily be found elsewhere, the decorative window treatments parallel the Spanish Revival character-defining features of the Youth Science Institute and older restrooms. This restroom is in fair to good condition, but due to an apparent lack of sufficient age, it is not a contributor to the Alum Rock Park Historic District.

P3b. Resource Attributes: (HP4) Ancillary Building

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

P5a. Photograph:



P5b. Description of Photo:

Restroom Building 5, NW façades, view to the SE.

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:  Historic ca. ca. 1955-59; Source: architectural character.

P7. Owner and Address:  
City of San José  
200 East Santa Clara Street  
San José, CA 95113

P8. Recorded by:  
Michael R. Hibma  
LSA Associates, Inc.  
157 Park Place  
Point Richmond, CA 94801

P9. Date recorded:  
January 30, 2008

P10. Survey Type: Intensive

P11. Report citation: Hibma, Michael R., and Christian Gerike, 2008. *Alum Rock Park Historic Resources Report*, City of San José, Santa Clara County, California. LSA Associates, Inc., Point Richmond, California.

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

DPR 523A (1/95)

Recorded by: Michael R. Hibma

Date: March 28, 2008

☒ Continuation

P3a. (Continued)



Restroom Building 5. Southeast façades, view to the northwest.



Restroom Building 5. North façade, window detail.



State of California — The Resources Agency  
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Resource Name: Alum Rock Park Historic District (Restroom Building 6)

- P1. Other Identifier:** None  
**P2. Location**  Not for Publication  Unrestricted:  
a. **County:** Santa Clara  
b. **USGS 7.5' Quad:** *Calaveras Reservoir, Calif.* **Date:** 1961 (PR 1980) T6S; R1 and 2 E; Mount Diablo Base Line & Meridian; Pueblo Lands of San José  
c. **Address:** 15350 Penitencia Creek Road, **City:** San José, **Zip:** 95127  
d. **UTM:**  
e. **Other Locational Data:** Buckeye Lane Picnic Area

**P3a. Description:**  
This restroom is a rectangular building of cinder-block masonry construction that appears built in the late 1950s. It is covered by a very low pitched end-gabled roof covered in tarpaper. Despite the decorative window treatments parallel the character defining features of the Youth Science Institute and older restrooms, the architectural style is not unique and other examples can be found elsewhere, This restroom is in fair to good condition, but due to an apparent lack of sufficient age, it is not a contributor to the Alum Rock Park Historic District.

- P3b. Resource Attributes:** (HP4) Ancillary Building  
**P4. Resources Present:**  Building  Structure  Object  Site  District  Element of District  Other  
**P5a. Photograph:**



**P5b. Description of Photo:**  
Restroom Building 5. SW façades. View to the NE.

**P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:**  Historic ca. ca. 1955-59; Source: architectural character.

**P7. Owner and Address:**  
City of San José  
200 East Santa Clara Street  
San José, CA 95113

**P8. Recorded by:**  
Michael R. Hibma  
LSA Associates, Inc.  
157 Park Place  
Point Richmond, CA 94801

**P9. Date recorded:**  
January 30, 2008

**P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

**P11. Report citation:** Hibma, Michael R., and Christian Gerike, 2008. *Alum Rock Park Historic Resources Report*, City of San José, Santa Clara County, California. LSA Associates, Inc., Point Richmond, California.

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

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Resource Name: Alum Rock Park Historic District (Restroom Building 6)

Recorded by: Michael R. Hibma

Date: March 28, 2008

Continuation

P3a. (Continued)



Restroom Building 6. Southeast façades, view to the northwest.

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HRI #  
Trinomial  
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings  
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Resource Name: Alum Rock Park Historic District (Restroom Building 7)

**P1. Other Identifier:** Natatorium Building component

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

a. **County:** Santa Clara

b. **USGS 7.5' Quad:** *Calaveras Reservoir, Calif.* **Date:** 1961 (PR 1980) T6S; R1 and 2 E; Mount Diablo Base Line & Meridian; Pueblo Lands of San José

c. **Address:** 15350 Penitencia Creek Road, **City:** San José, **Zip:** 95127

d. **UTM:**

e. **Other Locational Data:** Site of former Natatorium.

**P3a. Description:**

This restroom is a rectangular building of concrete construction built between 1911 and 1912. It is covered with a flat roof covered in red tar paper. The architectural style is vernacular with Spanish Revival features presented in decorative masonry window screens and painted an earth tone, possibly to evoke adobe construction. This restroom was part of the Natatorium building, a public swimming and mineral bath facility that was closed in 1971 and demolished in 1973. This restroom is in fair to good condition, yet due to the removal of the Natatorium, it is a not contributor to the Alum Rock Park Historic District.

**P3b. Resource Attributes:** (HP4) Ancillary Building

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

**P5a. Photograph:**



**P5b. Description of Photo:**

Restroom Building 4, SE façades, view to the NW.

**P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:**  Historic ca. 1935-1939; Source: Architectural character.

**P7. Owner and Address:**

City of San José  
200 East Santa Clara Street  
San José, CA 95113

**P8. Recorded by:**

Michael R. Hibma  
LSA Associates, Inc.  
157 Park Place  
Point Richmond, CA 94801

**P9. Date recorded:**

January 30, 2008

**P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

**P11. Report citation:** Hibma, Michael R., and Christian Gerike, 2008. *Alum Rock Park Historic Resources Report*, City of San José, Santa Clara County, California. LSA Associates, Inc., Point Richmond, California.

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

DPR 523A (1/95)

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 55 of 57

Resource Name: Alum Rock Park Historic District (Youth Science Institute)

P1. Other Identifier: Lodge

P2. Location  Not for Publication  Unrestricted:

a. County: Santa Clara

b. USGS 7.5' Quad: *Calaveras Reservoir, Calif.* Date: 1961 (PR 1980) T6S; R1 and 2 E; Mount Diablo Base Line & Meridian; Pueblo Lands of San José

c. Address: 15350 Penitencia Creek Road, City: San José, Zip: 95127

d. UTM:

e. Other Locational Data: In central Park area.

P3a. Description:

The Youth Science Institute (YSI) is a rectangular shaped building covered by a low-pitched cross gabled roof covered with curved tiles and exposed rafter ends. This building features Spanish Revival character-defining features including windows with decorative wrought iron grills recessed into thick concrete walls resembling thick adobe, heavy hewn timbers supporting a tile clad patio via a post and beam method, square glass cube window lights, and round tile decorative attic vents. This building was constructed 1936 as a Lodge. In 1953, it became the Santa Clara Junior Museum. By 1958, the building became the Youth Science Institute. The building is currently used as an education facility. Alterations appear minimal. The Youth Science Institute is in good condition and is a contributor to the Alum Rock Park.

P3b. Resource Attributes: (HP13) Community Center / Social Hall; (HP15) Educational Building

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

P5a. Photograph:



P5b. Description of Photo: Youth Science Institute. View to the SE.

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:  Historic ca. 1936; Source: *East San Jose Sun*, 26 August 1964 (d).

P7. Owner and Address: City of San José  
200 East Santa Clara Street  
San José, CA 95113

P8. Recorded by: Michael R. Hibma  
LSA Associates, Inc.  
157 Park Place  
Point Richmond, CA 94801

P9. Date recorded: January 30, 2008

P10. Survey Type: Intensive

P11. Report citation: Hibma, Michael R., and Christian Gerike, 2008. *Alum Rock Park Historic Resources Report*, City of San José, Santa Clara County, California. LSA Associates, Inc., Point Richmond, California.

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

DPR 523A (1/95)

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

Primary #  
HRI #  
Trinomial

Page 56 of 57

Resource Name: Alum Rock Park Historic District (Youth Science Institute)

Recorded by: Michael R. Hibma

Date: March 28, 2008

Continuation

P5a. (Continued)

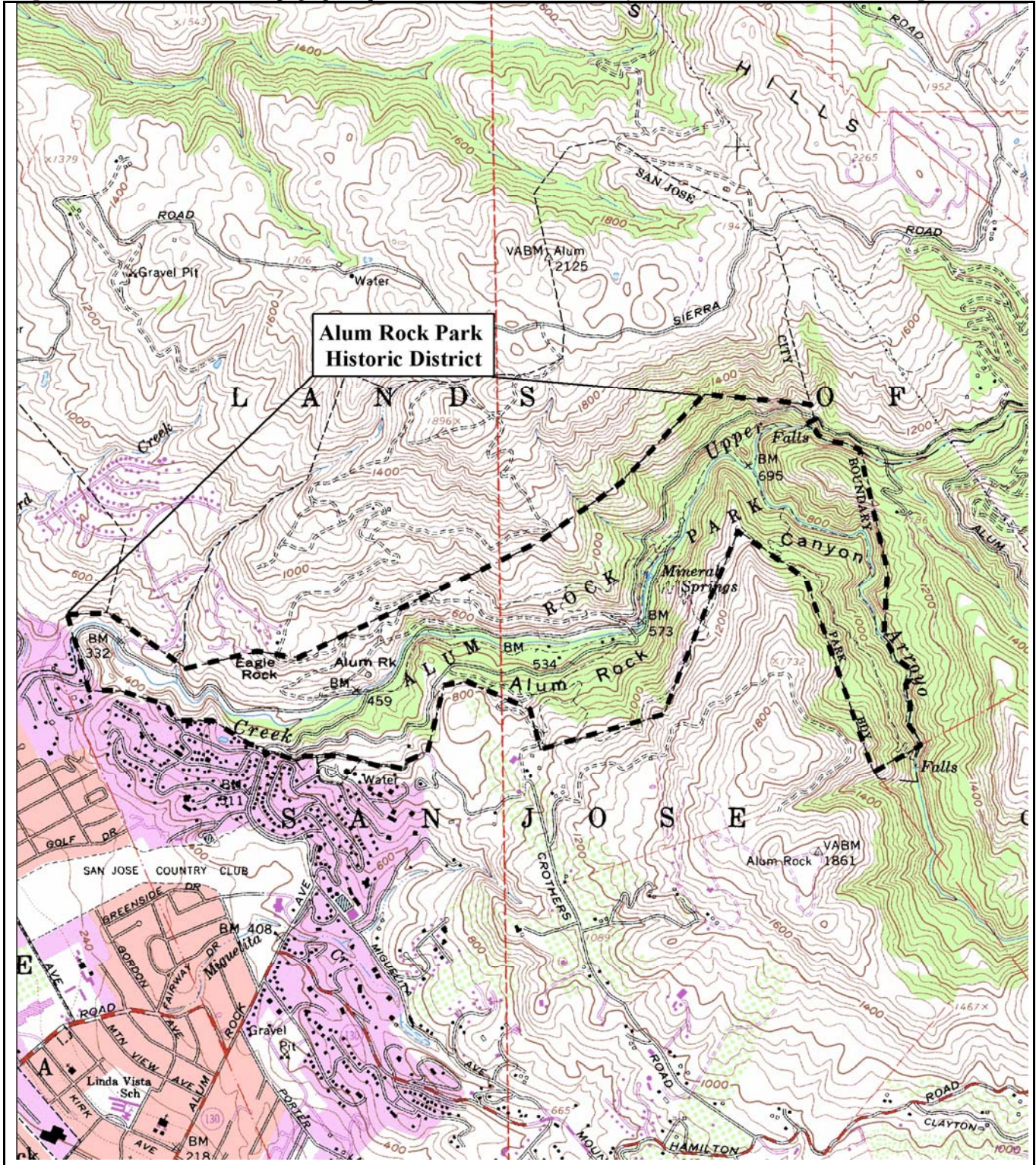


Youth Science Institute.  
North façade, view to the  
SW.



Youth Science Institute.  
View of northeast façades.  
View to the SW.

Map Name: USGS 7.5-minute topographic quad: *Calaveras Reservoir, Calif.* Scale: 1:24,000 Date of Map: 1961; 1980



**APPENDIX D**

**City of San José**

**Historic Evaluation Sheets**



# CITY OF SAN JOSE HISTORIC EVALUATION SHEET

Historic Resource Name: Alum Rock Park Historic District

	RATING	VALUE
<b>A. VISUAL QUALITY/DESIGN</b>		
1. EXTERIOR: excellent overall visual quality	E	16
2. STYLE: Park Rustic, Spanish Revival, vernacular.	E	10
3. DESIGNER: Jacob Lanzen and others	VG	4
4. CONSTRUCTION: materials	E	10
5. SUPPORTIVE ELEMENTS: bridges, Gazebo, YSI, restrooms, Mineral Springs Area, Log Cabin, masonry walls, etc.	E	8
<b>SUBTOTAL A:</b>		<b>48</b>

<b>B. HISTORY/ASSOCIATION</b>		
6. PERSON/ORGANIZATION: Southern Pacific RR, Alum Rock Park Board of Commissioners, and the City of San José Native Daughters of the Golden West, Civilian Conservation Corps	E	20
7. EVENT: Development of Alum Rock Park	E	20
8. PATTERNS: Arts, Recreation, and Liesure	E	12
9. AGE: created in 1872 by state legislature	E	8
<b>SUBTOTAL B:</b>		<b>60</b>

<b>C. ENVIRONMENTAL/CONTEXT</b>		
10. CONTINUITY: Area inside present Park boundaries.	E	8
11. SETTING: compatible with rugged surroundings	E	6
12. FAMILIARITY: conspicuous or familiar	E	10
<b>SUBTOTAL C:</b>		<b>24</b>

<b>SUBTOTAL A + SUBTOTAL C:</b>	<b>72</b>
<b>SUBTOTAL B:</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>PRELIMINARY TOTAL (A+B+C):</b>	<b>132</b>

<b>D. INTEGRITY</b>	<b>RATING</b>	<b>PERCENT</b>	<b>FACTOR</b>	<b>DEDUCTION</b>
13. CONDITION: excellent / good / fair	E	0.00	132	0
14. EXTERIOR ALTERATIONS: loss of numerous past resources, significant remain exist illustrating cohension or linkage of structural resources.	G	0.10	72	7.2
	G	0.05	60	3
15. STRUCTURAL REMOVALS: c.1888 bathhouse, c.1948 Natatorium, Carosel, c. 1902 Railroad, Stable, café, tera gardens, zoo, etc.	VG	0.30	72	21.6
	VG	0.20	60	12
16. SITE: moved/ not moved	E	0.00	60	0
<b>INTEGRITY DEDUCTIONS SUBTOTAL:</b>				<b>43.8</b>

<b>ADJUSTED TOTAL:</b>	<b>88.2</b>
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	RATING	VALUE
<b>E. REVERSIBILITY</b>		
17. EXTERIOR: reversible/ irreversible	G	2

<b>F. ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS/BONUS POINTS</b>		
18. INTERIOR/VISUAL QUALITY		
19. HISTORY/ASSOCIATION OF INTERIOR	<i>Not</i>	
20. INTERIOR ALTERATIONS	<i>Applicable</i>	
21. REVERSIBILITY/INTERIOR		
22 NATIONAL OR CALIFORNIA REGISTER: appears eligible	E	20

<b>REVERSIBILITY + BONUS POINTS SUBTOTAL:</b>	<b>22</b>
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<b>ADJUSTED TOTAL (Plus Bonus Points):</b>	<b>110.2</b>
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REVIEWED BY: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_



# CITY OF SAN JOSE HISTORIC EVALUATION SHEET

Historic Resource Name: Automotive Bridge #1

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".

	RATING	VALUE
<b>A. VISUAL QUALITY/DESIGN</b>		
1. EXTERIOR: good overall visual quality	VG	12
2. STYLE: Rustic	E	10
3. DESIGNER: unknown	FP	0
4. CONSTRUCTION: concrete and local rock	E	10
5. SUPPORTIVE ELEMENTS: none	FP	0
<b>SUBTOTAL A:</b>		32

<b>B. HISTORY/ASSOCIATION</b>		
6. PERSON/ORGANIZATION: Alum Rock Park Commissioners	E	20
7. EVENT: Alum Rock Park development	E	20
8. PATTERNS: arts & leisure	VG	9
9. AGE: built ca.1909	G	3
<b>SUBTOTAL B:</b>		52

<b>C. ENVIRONMENTAL/CONTEXT</b>		
10. CONTINUITY: in Alum Rock Park	E	8
11. SETTING: compatible with surroundings	VG	4
12. FAMILIARITY: conspicuous or familiar	G	4
<b>SUBTOTAL C:</b>		16

<b>SUBTOTAL A + SUBTOTAL C:</b>	48
<b>SUBTOTAL B:</b>	52
<b>PRELIMINARY TOTAL (A+B+C):</b>	100

<b>D. INTEGRITY</b>	<b>RATING</b>	<b>PERCENT</b>	<b>FACTOR</b>	<b>DEDUCTION</b>
13. CONDITION: good to fair	VG	0.03	100	3
14. EXTERIOR ALTERATIONS: subsequent repaving of bridge deck	VG	0.05	48	2.4
	VG	0.03	52	1.56
15. STRUCTURAL REMOVALS:	E	0.00	48	0
	E	0.00	52	0
16. SITE: not moved	E	0.00	52	0
<b>INTEGRITY DEDUCTIONS SUBTOTAL:</b>				6.96

<b>ADJUSTED TOTAL:</b>	93.04
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	RATING	VALUE
<b>E. REVERSIBILITY</b>		
17. EXTERIOR: reversible	E	3

<b>F. ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS/BONUS POINTS</b>		
18. INTERIOR/VISUAL QUALITY		
19. HISTORY/ASSOCIATION OF INTERIOR	<i>Not</i>	
20. INTERIOR ALTERATIONS	<i>Applicable</i>	
21. REVERSIBILITY/INTERIOR		
22 NATIONAL OR CALIFORNIA REGISTER: appears eligible	VG	15

<b>REVERSIBILITY + BONUS POINTS SUBTOTAL:</b>	18
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<b>ADJUSTED TOTAL (Plus Bonus Points):</b>	111.04
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REVIEWED BY: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

# CITY OF SAN JOSE HISTORIC EVALUATION SHEET

Historic Resource Name: Automobile Bridge #2

	<u>RATING</u>	<u>VALUE</u>
<b>A. VISUAL QUALITY/DESIGN</b>		
1. EXTERIOR: good overall visual quality	FP	0
2. STYLE: vernacular	G	4
3. DESIGNER: unknown	FP	0
4. CONSTRUCTION: reinforced concrete beam	G	4
5. SUPPORTIVE ELEMENTS: none	FP	0
<b>SUBTOTAL A:</b>		<b>8</b>

<b>B. HISTORY/ASSOCIATION</b>		
6. PERSON/ORGANIZATION: City of San José	VG	15
7. EVENT: Alum Rock Park development	G	7
8. PATTERNS: arts & leisure	G	5
9. AGE: ca.1907-1915	G	3
<b>SUBTOTAL B:</b>		<b>30</b>

<b>C. ENVIRONMENTAL/CONTEXT</b>		
10. CONTINUITY: in Alum Rock Park	G	3
11. SETTING: compatible with surroundings	VG	4
12. FAMILIARITY: conspicuous or familiar	G	4
<b>SUBTOTAL C:</b>		<b>11</b>

<b>SUBTOTAL A + SUBTOTAL C:</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>SUBTOTAL B:</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>PRELIMINARY TOTAL (A+B+C):</b>	<b>49</b>

<u>D. INTEGRITY</u>	<u>RATING</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>FACTOR</u>	<u>DEDUCTION</u>
13. CONDITION: heavily damaged guardrails & surface flaking	G	0.05	49	2.45
14. EXTERIOR ALTERATIONS: none	E	0.00	19	0
	E	0.00	30	0
15. STRUCTURAL REMOVALS: none	E	0.00	19	0
	E	0.00	30	0
16. SITE: not moved	E	0.00	30	0
<b>INTEGRITY DEDUCTIONS SUBTOTAL:</b>				<b>2.45</b>

<b>ADJUSTED TOTAL:</b>	<b>46.55</b>
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	<u>RATING</u>	<u>VALUE</u>
<b>E. REVERSIBILITY</b>		
17. EXTERIOR: reversible	G	2

<b>F. ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS/BONUS POINTS</b>		
18. INTERIOR/VISUAL QUALITY		
19. HISTORY/ASSOCIATION OF INTERIOR	<i>Not</i>	
20. INTERIOR ALTERATIONS	<i>Applicable</i>	
21. REVERSIBILITY/INTERIOR		
22 NATIONAL OR CALIFORNIA REGISTER: does not appear eligible	FP	0

<b>REVERSIBILITY + BONUS POINTS SUBTOTAL:</b>	<b>2</b>
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<b>ADJUSTED TOTAL (Plus Bonus Points):</b>	<b>48.55</b>
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REVIEWED BY: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

# CITY OF SAN JOSE HISTORIC EVALUATION SHEET

Historic Resource Name: Automobile Bridge #3

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".

	RATING	VALUE
<b>A. VISUAL QUALITY/DESIGN</b>		
1. EXTERIOR: good overall visual quality	G	6
2. STYLE: vernacular	G	4
3. DESIGNER: unknown	FP	0
4. CONSTRUCTION: reinforced concrete beam	VG	8
5. SUPPORTIVE ELEMENTS: none	FP	0
<b>SUBTOTAL A:</b>		<b>18</b>

<b>B. HISTORY/ASSOCIATION</b>		
6. PERSON/ORGANIZATION: City of San José	VG	15
7. EVENT: Alum Rock Park development	VG	15
8. PATTERNS: arts & leisure	G	5
9. AGE: ca. 1907-1915	G	3
<b>SUBTOTAL B:</b>		<b>38</b>

<b>C. ENVIRONMENTAL/CONTEXT</b>		
10. CONTINUITY: in Alum Rock Park	VG	6
11. SETTING: compatible with surroundings	G	2
12. FAMILIARITY: conspicuous or familiar	G	4
<b>SUBTOTAL C:</b>		<b>12</b>

<b>SUBTOTAL A + SUBTOTAL C:</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>SUBTOTAL B:</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>PRELIMINARY TOTAL (A+B+C):</b>	<b>68</b>

<b>D. INTEGRITY</b>	<b>RATING</b>	<b>PERCENT</b>	<b>FACTOR</b>	<b>DEDUCTION</b>
13. CONDITION: some light cracks & reposed rebar	G	0.05	68	3.4
14. EXTERIOR ALTERATIONS:	VG	0.05	30	1.5
Routine repaving of bridge deck	VG	0.03	38	1.14
15. STRUCTURAL REMOVALS: none	E	0.00	30	0
	E	0.00	38	0
16. SITE: not moved	E	0.00	38	0
<b>INTEGRITY DEDUCTIONS SUBTOTAL:</b>				<b>6.04</b>

<b>ADJUSTED TOTAL:</b>	<b>61.96</b>
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	RATING	VALUE
<b>E. REVERSIBILITY</b>		
17. EXTERIOR: reversible	VG	3

<b>F. ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS/BONUS POINTS</b>		
18. INTERIOR/VISUAL QUALITY		
19. HISTORY/ASSOCIATION OF INTERIOR	<i>Not</i>	
20. INTERIOR ALTERATIONS	<i>Applicable</i>	
21. REVERSIBILITY/INTERIOR		
22 NATIONAL OR CALIFORNIA REGISTER: may become eligible	G	10

<b>REVERSIBILITY + BONUS POINTS SUBTOTAL:</b>	<b>13</b>
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<b>ADJUSTED TOTAL (Plus Bonus Points):</b>	<b>74.96</b>
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REVIEWED BY: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

# CITY OF SAN JOSE HISTORIC EVALUATION SHEET

Historic Resource Name: Automotive Bridge #4

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".

	RATING	VALUE
<b>A. VISUAL QUALITY/DESIGN</b>		
1. EXTERIOR: excellent overall visual quality	E	16
2. STYLE: Rustic	E	10
3. DESIGNER: unknown	FP	0
4. CONSTRUCTION: concrete and local quarried rock	E	10
5. SUPPORTIVE ELEMENTS: flanking abutment retaining walls	E	8
<b>SUBTOTAL A:</b>		<b>44</b>

<b>B. HISTORY/ASSOCIATION</b>		
6. PERSON/ORGANIZATION: City of San José	E	20
7. EVENT: Alum Rock Park development	E	20
8. PATTERNS: arts & leisure	E	12
9. AGE: 1930s public works project	G	3
<b>SUBTOTAL B:</b>		<b>55</b>

<b>C. ENVIRONMENTAL/CONTEXT</b>		
10. CONTINUITY: in Alum Rock Park	E	8
11. SETTING: compatible with surroundings	E	6
12. FAMILIARITY: conspicuous or familiar	VG	8
<b>SUBTOTAL C:</b>		<b>22</b>

<b>SUBTOTAL A + SUBTOTAL C:</b>	<b>66</b>
<b>SUBTOTAL B:</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>PRELIMINARY TOTAL (A+B+C):</b>	<b>121</b>

<b>D. INTEGRITY</b>	<b>RATING</b>	<b>PERCENT</b>	<b>FACTOR</b>	<b>DEDUCTION</b>
13. CONDITION: Excellent	E	0.00	121	0
14. EXTERIOR ALTERATIONS: Repaving of deck	VG	0.05	66	3.3
	VG	0.03	55	1.65
15. STRUCTURAL REMOVALS: none	E	0.00	66	0
	E	0.00	55	0
16. SITE: not moved	E	0.00	55	0
<b>INTEGRITY DEDUCTIONS SUBTOTAL:</b>				<b>4.95</b>

<b>ADJUSTED TOTAL:</b>	<b>116.05</b>
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	RATING	VALUE
<b>E. REVERSIBILITY</b>		
17. EXTERIOR: reversible	E	3

<b>F. ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS/BONUS POINTS</b>		
18. INTERIOR/VISUAL QUALITY		
19. HISTORY/ASSOCIATION OF INTERIOR	<i>Not</i>	
20. INTERIOR ALTERATIONS	<i>Applicable</i>	
21. REVERSIBILITY/INTERIOR		
22 NATIONAL OR CALIFORNIA REGISTER: appears eligible	VG	15

<b>REVERSIBILITY + BONUS POINTS SUBTOTAL:</b>	<b>18</b>
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<b>ADJUSTED TOTAL (Plus Bonus Points):</b>	<b>134.05</b>
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REVIEWED BY: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

# CITY OF SAN JOSE HISTORIC EVALUATION SHEET

Historic Resource Name: Automobile Bridge #5 (Alum Rock Bridge)

	<u>RATING</u>	<u>VALUE</u>
<b>A. VISUAL QUALITY/DESIGN</b>		
1. EXTERIOR: good overall visual quality	E	16
2. STYLE: Rustic	E	10
3. DESIGNER: unknown	FP	0
4. CONSTRUCTION: concrete and local quarried rock	E	10
5. SUPPORTIVE ELEMENTS: none	FP	0
<b>SUBTOTAL A:</b>		<b>36</b>

<b>B. HISTORY/ASSOCIATION</b>		
6. PERSON/ORGANIZATION: Alum Rock Park Commissioners	E	20
7. EVENT: early Alum Rock Park development	E	20
8. PATTERNS: arts & leisure	E	12
9. AGE: built 1913	G	3
<b>SUBTOTAL B:</b>		<b>55</b>

<b>C. ENVIRONMENTAL/CONTEXT</b>		
10. CONTINUITY: in Alum Rock Park	E	8
11. SETTING: compatible with surroundings	E	6
12. FAMILIARITY: conspicuous or familiar	VG	8
<b>SUBTOTAL C:</b>		<b>22</b>

<b>SUBTOTAL A + SUBTOTAL C:</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>SUBTOTAL B:</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>PRELIMINARY TOTAL (A+B+C):</b>	<b>113</b>

<b>D. INTEGRITY</b>	<u>RATING</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>FACTOR</u>	<u>DEDUCTION</u>
13. CONDITION: good to fair	E	0.00	113	0
14. EXTERIOR ALTERATIONS:	E	0.00	58	0
	E	0.00	55	0
15. STRUCTURAL REMOVALS:	E	0.00	58	0
	E	0.00	55	0
16. SITE: not moved	E	0.00	55	0
<b>INTEGRITY DEDUCTIONS SUBTOTAL:</b>				<b>0</b>

<b>ADJUSTED TOTAL:</b>	<b>113</b>
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	<u>RATING</u>	<u>VALUE</u>
<b>E. REVERSIBILITY</b>		
17. EXTERIOR: reversible	E	3

<b>F. ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS/BONUS POINTS</b>		
18. INTERIOR/VISUAL QUALITY		
19. HISTORY/ASSOCIATION OF INTERIOR	<i>Not</i>	
20. INTERIOR ALTERATIONS	<i>Applicable</i>	
21. REVERSIBILITY/INTERIOR		
22 NATIONAL OR CALIFORNIA REGISTER: Determined eligible for National Register by consensus determination (1986)	E	20

<b>REVERSIBILITY + BONUS POINTS SUBTOTAL:</b>	<b>23</b>
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<b>ADJUSTED TOTAL (Plus Bonus Points):</b>	<b>136</b>
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REVIEWED BY: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

# CITY OF SAN JOSE HISTORIC EVALUATION SHEET

Historic Resource Name: Automotive Bridge #6

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".

	RATING	VALUE
<b>A. VISUAL QUALITY/DESIGN</b>		
1. EXTERIOR: good overall visual quality	VG	12
2. STYLE: Rustic	E	10
3. DESIGNER: unknown	FP	0
4. CONSTRUCTION: concrete & faux-ashlar veneer	VG	8
5. SUPPORTIVE ELEMENTS: none	FP	0
<b>SUBTOTAL A:</b>		<b>30</b>

<b>B. HISTORY/ASSOCIATION</b>		
6. PERSON/ORGANIZATION: City of San José	VG	15
7. EVENT: Alum Rock Park development	VG	15
8. PATTERNS: arts & leisure	VG	9
9. AGE: built ca 1910-20	G	3
<b>SUBTOTAL B:</b>		<b>42</b>

<b>C. ENVIRONMENTAL/CONTEXT</b>		
10. CONTINUITY: in Alum Rock Park	VG	6
11. SETTING: compatible with surroundings	VG	4
12. FAMILIARITY: conspicuous or familiar	G	4
<b>SUBTOTAL C:</b>		<b>14</b>

<b>SUBTOTAL A + SUBTOTAL C:</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>SUBTOTAL B:</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>PRELIMINARY TOTAL (A+B+C):</b>	<b>86</b>

<b>D. INTEGRITY</b>	<b>RATING</b>	<b>PERCENT</b>	<b>FACTOR</b>	<b>DEDUCTION</b>
13. CONDITION: excellent to good	VG	0.03	86	2.58
14. EXTERIOR ALTERATIONS: none-	VG	0.05	44	2.2
some flaking of masonry veneer	VG	0.03	42	1.26
15. STRUCTURAL REMOVALS: none	E	0.00	44	0
	E	0.00	42	0
16. SITE: not moved	E	0.00	42	0
<b>INTEGRITY DEDUCTIONS SUBTOTAL:</b>				<b>6.04</b>

<b>ADJUSTED TOTAL:</b>	<b>79.96</b>
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	RATING	VALUE
<b>E. REVERSIBILITY</b>		
17. EXTERIOR: reversible	VG	3

<b>F. ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS/BONUS POINTS</b>		
18. INTERIOR/VISUAL QUALITY		
19. HISTORY/ASSOCIATION OF INTERIOR	<i>Not</i>	
20. INTERIOR ALTERATIONS	<i>Applicable</i>	
21. REVERSIBILITY/INTERIOR		
22 NATIONAL OR CALIFORNIA REGISTER: appears eligible	VG	15

<b>REVERSIBILITY + BONUS POINTS SUBTOTAL:</b>	<b>18</b>
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<b>ADJUSTED TOTAL (Plus Bonus Points):</b>	<b>97.96</b>
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REVIEWED BY: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

# CITY OF SAN JOSE HISTORIC EVALUATION SHEET

Historic Resource Name: Aviary

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".

	RATING	VALUE
<b>A. VISUAL QUALITY/DESIGN</b>		
1. EXTERIOR: good overall visual quality	VG	12
2. STYLE: vernacular	G	4
3. DESIGNER: unknown	FP	0
4. CONSTRUCTION: steel frame, masonry and concrete foundation	G	4
5. SUPPORTIVE ELEMENTS: none	FP	0
<b>SUBTOTAL A:</b>		20

<b>B. HISTORY/ASSOCIATION</b>		
6. PERSON/ORGANIZATION: Alum Rock Park Commissioners	VG	15
7. EVENT: Alum Rock Park development	VG	15
8. PATTERNS: arts & leisure	VG	9
9. AGE: built ca. 1920	G	3
<b>SUBTOTAL B:</b>		42

<b>C. ENVIRONMENTAL/CONTEXT</b>		
10. CONTINUITY: in Alum Rock Park	VG	6
11. SETTING: compatible with surroundings	VG	4
12. FAMILIARITY: conspicuous or familiar	G	4
<b>SUBTOTAL C:</b>		14

<b>SUBTOTAL A + SUBTOTAL C:</b>	34
<b>SUBTOTAL B:</b>	42
<b>PRELIMINARY TOTAL (A+B+C):</b>	76

<b>D. INTEGRITY</b>	<u>RATING</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>FACTOR</u>	<u>DEDUCTION</u>
13. CONDITION: good to fair	VG	0.03	76	2.28
14. EXTERIOR ALTERATIONS: removal of all glass, installation of wooden shake roof & enclosed seating	G	0.10	34	3.4
	G	0.05	42	2.1
15. STRUCTURAL REMOVALS: see #14	G	0.30	34	10.2
	G	0.20	42	8.4
16. SITE: not moved	E	0.00	42	0
<b>INTEGRITY DEDUCTIONS SUBTOTAL:</b>				26.38

<b>ADJUSTED TOTAL:</b>	49.62
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	RATING	VALUE
<b>E. REVERSIBILITY</b>		
17. EXTERIOR: reversible	G	2

<b>F. ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS/BONUS POINTS</b>		
18. INTERIOR/VISUAL QUALITY	G	1
19. HISTORY/ASSOCIATION OF INTERIOR	FP	0
20. INTERIOR ALTERATIONS	G	2
21. REVERSIBILITY/INTERIOR	G	2
22 NATIONAL OR CALIFORNIA REGISTER: does not appear eligible	FP	0

<b>REVERSIBILITY + BONUS POINTS SUBTOTAL:</b>	7
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<b>ADJUSTED TOTAL (Plus Bonus Points):</b>	56.62
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REVIEWED BY: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

# CITY OF SAN JOSE HISTORIC EVALUATION SHEET

Historic Resource Name: Mineral Springs Area (open clam-shell reservoirs)

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".

	RATING	VALUE
<b>A. VISUAL QUALITY/DESIGN</b>		
1. EXTERIOR: good overall visual quality	E	16
2. STYLE: Rustic	E	10
3. DESIGNER: unknown	FP	0
4. CONSTRUCTION: local quarried stone	E	10
5. SUPPORTIVE ELEMENTS: sinks, piping	E	8
<b>SUBTOTAL A:</b>		<b>44</b>

<b>B. HISTORY/ASSOCIATION</b>		
6. PERSON/ORGANIZATION: Alum Rock Park Commissioners	E	20
7. EVENT: early Alum Rock Park development	E	20
8. PATTERNS: arts & leisure	VG	9
9. AGE: built ca.1892-1901	VG	6
<b>SUBTOTAL B:</b>		<b>55</b>

<b>C. ENVIRONMENTAL/CONTEXT</b>		
10. CONTINUITY: in Alum Rock Park	E	8
11. SETTING: compatible with surroundings	E	6
12. FAMILIARITY: very conspicuous or familiar	VG	8
<b>SUBTOTAL C:</b>		<b>22</b>

<b>SUBTOTAL A + SUBTOTAL C:</b>	<b>66</b>
<b>SUBTOTAL B:</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>PRELIMINARY TOTAL (A+B+C):</b>	<b>121</b>

<b>D. INTEGRITY</b>	RATING	PERCENT	FACTOR	DEDUCTION
13. CONDITION: good overall condition	E	0.00	121	0
14. EXTERIOR ALTERATIONS: none	VG	0.05	66	3.3
	VG	0.03	55	1.65
15. STRUCTURAL REMOVALS: none	E	0.20	66	13.2
	E	0.10	55	5.5
16. SITE: not moved	E	0.00	55	0
<b>INTEGRITY DEDUCTIONS SUBTOTAL:</b>				<b>23.65</b>

<b>ADJUSTED TOTAL:</b>	<b>97.35</b>
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	RATING	VALUE
<b>E. REVERSIBILITY</b>		
17. EXTERIOR: reversible	E	3

<b>F. ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS/BONUS POINTS</b>		
18. INTERIOR/VISUAL QUALITY	VG	3
19. HISTORY/ASSOCIATION OF INTERIOR	E	3
20. INTERIOR ALTERATIONS	VG	4
21. REVERSIBILITY/INTERIOR	E	4
22 NATIONAL OR CALIFORNIA REGISTER: appears eligible	VG	15

<b>REVERSIBILITY + BONUS POINTS SUBTOTAL:</b>	<b>32</b>
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<b>ADJUSTED TOTAL (Plus Bonus Points):</b>	<b>129.35</b>
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REVIEWED BY: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_



# CITY OF SAN JOSE HISTORIC EVALUATION SHEET

Historic Resource Name: Penitencia Creek masonry retaining walls (multiple)

	<u>RATING</u>	<u>VALUE</u>
<b>A. VISUAL QUALITY/DESIGN</b>		
1. EXTERIOR: good overall visual quality	VG	12
2. STYLE: Rustic	VG	8
3. DESIGNER: unknown	FP	0
4. CONSTRUCTION: local quarried stone	VG	8
5. SUPPORTIVE ELEMENTS: none	FP	0
<b>SUBTOTAL A:</b>		<b>28</b>

<b>B. HISTORY/ASSOCIATION</b>		
6. PERSON/ORGANIZATION: Alum Rock Park Commissioners	E	20
7. EVENT: early Alum Rock Park development	VG	15
8. PATTERNS: flood control	VG	9
9. AGE: built ca.1895-1950s	FP	0
<b>SUBTOTAL B:</b>		<b>44</b>

<b>C. ENVIRONMENTAL/CONTEXT</b>		
10. CONTINUITY: in Alum Rock Park	E	8
11. SETTING: compatible with surroundings	E	6
12. FAMILIARITY: conspicuous or familiar	G	4
<b>SUBTOTAL C:</b>		<b>18</b>

<b>SUBTOTAL A + SUBTOTAL C:</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>SUBTOTAL B:</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>PRELIMINARY TOTAL (A+B+C):</b>	<b>90</b>

<b>D. INTEGRITY</b>	<u>RATING</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>FACTOR</u>	<u>DEDUCTION</u>
13. CONDITION: fair overall condition- areas of some damage from flood and earthquake	G	0.05	90	4.5
14. EXTERIOR ALTERATIONS: segments rebuilt as per flood or earthquake damage	G	0.10	46	4.6
	G	0.05	44	2.2
15. STRUCTURAL REMOVALS: undetermined	G	0.30	46	13.8
	G	0.20	44	8.8
16. SITE: not moved	E	0.00	44	0
<b>INTEGRITY DEDUCTIONS SUBTOTAL:</b>				<b>33.9</b>

<b>ADJUSTED TOTAL:</b>	<b>56.1</b>
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	<u>RATING</u>	<u>VALUE</u>
<b>E. REVERSIBILITY</b>		
17. EXTERIOR: reversible	E	3

<b>F. ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS/BONUS POINTS</b>		
18. INTERIOR/VISUAL QUALITY		3
19. HISTORY/ASSOCIATION OF INTERIOR	<i>Not</i>	3
20. INTERIOR ALTERATIONS	<i>Applicable</i>	4
21. REVERSIBILITY/INTERIOR		4
22 NATIONAL OR CALIFORNIA REGISTER: may become eligible	G	10

<b>REVERSIBILITY + BONUS POINTS SUBTOTAL:</b>	<b>27</b>
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<b>ADJUSTED TOTAL (Plus Bonus Points):</b>	<b>83.1</b>
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REVIEWED BY: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

# CITY OF SAN JOSE HISTORIC EVALUATION SHEET

Historic Resource Name: Gazebo

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".

	RATING	VALUE
<b>A. VISUAL QUALITY/DESIGN</b>		
1. EXTERIOR: good overall visual quality	VG	12
2. STYLE: vernacular with Classical influences	VG	8
3. DESIGNER: unknown	FP	0
4. CONSTRUCTION: wooden columns and dome	G	4
5. SUPPORTIVE ELEMENTS: none	FP	0
<b>SUBTOTAL A:</b>		<b>24</b>

<b>B. HISTORY/ASSOCIATION</b>		
6. PERSON/ORGANIZATION: Alum Rock Park Commission	VG	15
7. EVENT: vestige from first phase of City development of park	VG	15
8. PATTERNS: arts & leisure	VG	9
9. AGE: builtca. 1890-1900	VG	6
<b>SUBTOTAL B:</b>		<b>45</b>

<b>C. ENVIRONMENTAL/CONTEXT</b>		
10. CONTINUITY: in Alum Rock Park	VG	6
11. SETTING: compatible with surroundings	VG	4
12. FAMILIARITY: conspicuous or familiar structure	G	4
<b>SUBTOTAL C:</b>		<b>14</b>

<b>SUBTOTAL A + SUBTOTAL C:</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>SUBTOTAL B:</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>PRELIMINARY TOTAL (A+B+C):</b>	<b>83</b>

<b>D. INTEGRITY</b>	<b>RATING</b>	<b>PERCENT</b>	<b>FACTOR</b>	<b>DEDUCTION</b>
13. CONDITION: moderate surface wear	VG	0.03	83	2.49
14. EXTERIOR ALTERATIONS: removal of 2 column connected waist-high walls	G	0.10	38	3.8
	G	0.05	45	2.25
15. STRUCTURAL REMOVALS: see #14	VG	0.20	38	7.6
	VG	0.10	45	4.5
16. SITE: not moved	E	0.00	45	0
<b>INTEGRITY DEDUCTIONS SUBTOTAL:</b>				<b>20.64</b>

<b>ADJUSTED TOTAL:</b>	<b>62.36</b>
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	RATING	VALUE
<b>E. REVERSIBILITY</b>		
17. EXTERIOR: reversible	VG	3

<b>F. ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS/BONUS POINTS</b>		
18. INTERIOR/VISUAL QUALITY	VG	3
19. HISTORY/ASSOCIATION OF INTERIOR	VG	3
20. INTERIOR ALTERATIONS	G	2
21. REVERSIBILITY/INTERIOR	VG	4
22 NATIONAL OR CALIFORNIA REGISTER: appears eligible	VG	15

<b>REVERSIBILITY + BONUS POINTS SUBTOTAL:</b>	<b>30</b>
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<b>ADJUSTED TOTAL (Plus Bonus Points):</b>	<b>92.36</b>
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REVIEWED BY: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

# CITY OF SAN JOSE HISTORIC EVALUATION SHEET

Historic Resource Name: Mineral Springs Area (masonry rock grottos)

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".

	RATING	VALUE
<b>A. VISUAL QUALITY/DESIGN</b>		
1. EXTERIOR: good overall visual quality	E	16
2. STYLE: Rustic	E	10
3. DESIGNER: unknown	FP	0
4. CONSTRUCTION: local quarried stone	E	10
5. SUPPORTIVE ELEMENTS: sinks, piping	E	8
<b>SUBTOTAL A:</b>		<b>44</b>

<b>B. HISTORY/ASSOCIATION</b>		
6. PERSON/ORGANIZATION: Alum Rock Park Commissioners	VG	15
7. EVENT: early Alum Rock Park development	VG	15
8. PATTERNS: arts & leisure	G	5
9. AGE: built ca.1892-1901	VG	6
<b>SUBTOTAL B:</b>		<b>41</b>

<b>C. ENVIRONMENTAL/CONTEXT</b>		
10. CONTINUITY: in Alum Rock Park	VG	6
11. SETTING: compatible with surroundings	E	6
12. FAMILIARITY: very conspicuous or familiar	E	10
<b>SUBTOTAL C:</b>		<b>22</b>

<b>SUBTOTAL A + SUBTOTAL C:</b>	<b>66</b>
<b>SUBTOTAL B:</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>PRELIMINARY TOTAL (A+B+C):</b>	<b>107</b>

<b>D. INTEGRITY</b>	RATING	PERCENT	FACTOR	DEDUCTION
13. CONDITION: good overall condition	VG	0.03	107	3.21
14. EXTERIOR ALTERATIONS: none	E	0.00	66	0
	E	0.00	41	0
15. STRUCTURAL REMOVALS: none	VG	0.20	66	13.2
	VG	0.10	41	4.1
16. SITE: not moved	E	0.00	41	0
<b>INTEGRITY DEDUCTIONS SUBTOTAL:</b>				<b>20.51</b>

<b>ADJUSTED TOTAL:</b>	<b>86.49</b>
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	RATING	VALUE
<b>E. REVERSIBILITY</b>		
17. EXTERIOR: reversible	E	3

<b>F. ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS/BONUS POINTS</b>		
18. INTERIOR/VISUAL QUALITY	VG	3
19. HISTORY/ASSOCIATION OF INTERIOR	VG	3
20. INTERIOR ALTERATIONS	VG	4
21. REVERSIBILITY/INTERIOR	VG	4
22 NATIONAL OR CALIFORNIA REGISTER: appears eligible	VG	15

<b>REVERSIBILITY + BONUS POINTS SUBTOTAL:</b>	<b>32</b>
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<b>ADJUSTED TOTAL (Plus Bonus Points):</b>	<b>118.49</b>
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REVIEWED BY: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

# CITY OF SAN JOSE HISTORIC EVALUATION SHEET

**Historic Resource Name:** Lampposts (26 individual lampposts remain)

*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".*

	<b>RATING</b>	<b>VALUE</b>
<b>A. VISUAL QUALITY/DESIGN</b>		
1. EXTERIOR: visual quality varies widely	VG	12
2. STYLE: Rustic	E	10
3. DESIGNER: unknown	FP	0
4. CONSTRUCTION: wood and local stone	VG	8
5. SUPPORTIVE ELEMENTS: light fixtures (few: most are missing)	G	3
Of the undetermined original number of lampposts, 26 remain	<b>SUBTOTAL A:</b>	<b>33</b>

<b>B. HISTORY/ASSOCIATION</b>		
6. PERSON/ORGANIZATION: 1930s public works	VG	15
7. EVENT: Alum Rock Park development	VG	15
8. PATTERNS: arts & leisure	VG	9
9. AGE: built c. 1937	G	3
	<b>SUBTOTAL B:</b>	<b>42</b>

<b>C. ENVIRONMENTAL/CONTEXT</b>		
10. CONTINUITY: in Alum Rock Park	VG	6
11. SETTING: compatible with surroundings	VG	4
12. FAMILIARITY: conspicuous or familiar	VG	8
	<b>SUBTOTAL C:</b>	<b>18</b>

<b>SUBTOTAL A + SUBTOTAL C:</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>SUBTOTAL B:</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>PRELIMINARY TOTAL (A+B+C):</b>	<b>93</b>

<b>D. INTEGRITY</b>	<b>RATING</b>	<b>PERCENT</b>	<b>FACTOR</b>	<b>DEDUCTION</b>
13. CONDITION: good to fair to poor (see #15 below)	VG	0.03	93	2.79
14. EXTERIOR ALTERATIONS: none	G	0.10	51	5.1
as Alum Rock Park Maintenance facility	G	0.05	42	2.1
15. STRUCTURAL REMOVALS: several are missing	G	0.30	51	15.3
posts and lighting fixtures	G	0.20	42	8.4
16. SITE: not moved	E	0.00	42	0
	<b>INTEGRITY DEDUCTIONS SUBTOTAL:</b>			<b>33.69</b>

<b>ADJUSTED TOTAL:</b>	<b>59.31</b>
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	<b>RATING</b>	<b>VALUE</b>
<b>E. REVERSIBILITY</b>		
17. EXTERIOR: reversible	E	3

<b>F. ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS/BONUS POINTS</b>		
18. INTERIOR/VISUAL QUALITY		
19. HISTORY/ASSOCIATION OF INTERIOR	<i>Not</i>	
20. INTERIOR ALTERATIONS	<i>Applicable</i>	
21. REVERSIBILITY/INTERIOR		
22 NATIONAL OR CALIFORNIA REGISTER: may become eligible	G	10

<b>REVERSIBILITY + BONUS POINTS SUBTOTAL:</b>	<b>13</b>
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<b>ADJUSTED TOTAL (Plus Bonus Points):</b>	<b>72.31</b>
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REVIEWED BY: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

# CITY OF SAN JOSE HISTORIC EVALUATION SHEET

Historic Resource Name: Log Cabin

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".

	RATING	VALUE
<b>A. VISUAL QUALITY/DESIGN</b>		
1. EXTERIOR: good overall visual quality	E	16
2. STYLE: log cabin	VG	8
3. DESIGNER: Native Daughters of the Golden West	VG	4
4. CONSTRUCTION: logs and local quarried stone	G	4
5. SUPPORTIVE ELEMENTS: none	FP	0
<b>SUBTOTAL A:</b>		<b>32</b>

<b>B. HISTORY/ASSOCIATION</b>		
6. PERSON/ORGANIZATION: Native Daughters of the Golden West	VG	15
7. EVENT: Alum Rock Park development	VG	15
8. PATTERNS: arts & leisure	VG	9
9. AGE: built ca. 1916	G	3
<b>SUBTOTAL B:</b>		<b>42</b>

<b>C. ENVIRONMENTAL/CONTEXT</b>		
10. CONTINUITY: in Alum Rock Park	VG	6
11. SETTING: compatible with surroundings	VG	4
12. FAMILIARITY: conspicuous or familiar	VG	8
<b>SUBTOTAL C:</b>		<b>18</b>

<b>SUBTOTAL A + SUBTOTAL C:</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>SUBTOTAL B:</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>PRELIMINARY TOTAL (A+B+C):</b>	<b>92</b>

<b>D. INTEGRITY</b>	<b>RATING</b>	<b>PERCENT</b>	<b>FACTOR</b>	<b>DEDUCTION</b>
13. CONDITION: good to fair	G	0.05	92	4.6
14. EXTERIOR ALTERATIONS:	G	0.10	50	5
	G	0.05	42	2.1
15. STRUCTURAL REMOVALS:	E	0.00	50	0
	E	0.00	42	0
16. SITE: not moved	E	0.00	42	0
<b>INTEGRITY DEDUCTIONS SUBTOTAL:</b>				<b>11.7</b>

<b>ADJUSTED TOTAL:</b>	<b>80.3</b>
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	RATING	VALUE
<b>E. REVERSIBILITY</b>		
17. EXTERIOR: reversible	VG	3

<b>F. ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS/BONUS POINTS</b>		
18. INTERIOR/VISUAL QUALITY		
19. HISTORY/ASSOCIATION OF INTERIOR	<i>Not</i>	
20. INTERIOR ALTERATIONS	<i>accessible</i>	
21. REVERSIBILITY/INTERIOR		
22 NATIONAL OR CALIFORNIA REGISTER: appears eligible	VG	15

<b>REVERSIBILITY + BONUS POINTS SUBTOTAL:</b>	<b>18</b>
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<b>ADJUSTED TOTAL (Plus Bonus Points):</b>	<b>98.3</b>
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REVIEWED BY: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

# CITY OF SAN JOSE HISTORIC EVALUATION SHEET

Historic Resource Name: Natatorium-related structures

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".

	RATING	VALUE
<b>A. VISUAL QUALITY/DESIGN</b>		
1. EXTERIOR: good overall visual quality	G	6
2. STYLE: vernacular	G	4
3. DESIGNER: unknown	FP	0
4. CONSTRUCTION: concrete and stucco	G	4
5. SUPPORTIVE ELEMENTS: none	FP	0
<b>SUBTOTAL A:</b>		<b>14</b>

<b>B. HISTORY/ASSOCIATION</b>		
6. PERSON/ORGANIZATION: City of San José	VG	15
7. EVENT: Alum Rock Park development	VG	15
8. PATTERNS: arts & leisure	G	5
9. AGE: built ca. 1914-1916; 90+ of Natatorium demolished in 1972-1973	G	3
<b>SUBTOTAL B:</b>		<b>38</b>

<b>C. ENVIRONMENTAL/CONTEXT</b>		
10. CONTINUITY: in Alum Rock Park	G	3
11. SETTING: compatible with surroundings	FP	0
12. FAMILIARITY: not conspicuous or familiar	FP	0
<b>SUBTOTAL C:</b>		<b>3</b>

<b>SUBTOTAL A + SUBTOTAL C:</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>SUBTOTAL B:</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>PRELIMINARY TOTAL (A+B+C):</b>	<b>55</b>

<b>D. INTEGRITY</b>	<b>RATING</b>	<b>PERCENT</b>	<b>FACTOR</b>	<b>DEDUCTION</b>
13. CONDITION: good to fair	VG	0.03	55	1.65
14. EXTERIOR ALTERATIONS: remodeled for use as Alum Rock Park Maintenance facility	G	0.10	17	1.7
	G	0.05	38	1.9
15. STRUCTURAL REMOVALS: see #14	G	0.30	17	5.1
	G	0.20	38	7.6
16. SITE: not moved	E	0.00	38	0
<b>INTEGRITY DEDUCTIONS SUBTOTAL:</b>				<b>17.95</b>

<b>ADJUSTED TOTAL:</b>	<b>37.05</b>
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	RATING	VALUE
<b>E. REVERSIBILITY</b>		
17. EXTERIOR: reversible	G	2

<b>F. ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS/BONUS POINTS</b>		
18. INTERIOR/VISUAL QUALITY	<i>No</i>	
19. HISTORY/ASSOCIATION OF INTERIOR	<i>Interior</i>	
20. INTERIOR ALTERATIONS	<i>Evaluation</i>	
21. REVERSIBILITY/INTERIOR	<i>Conducted</i>	
22 NATIONAL OR CALIFORNIA REGISTER: does not appear eligible	FP	0

<b>REVERSIBILITY + BONUS POINTS SUBTOTAL:</b>	<b>2</b>
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<b>ADJUSTED TOTAL (Plus Bonus Points):</b>	<b>39.05</b>
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REVIEWED BY: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

# CITY OF SAN JOSE HISTORIC EVALUATION SHEET

Historic Resource Name: Pedestrian Bridge #1

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".

	RATING	VALUE
<b>A. VISUAL QUALITY/DESIGN</b>		
1. EXTERIOR: excellent overall visual quality	E	16
2. STYLE: Rustic	E	10
3. DESIGNER: unknown	FP	0
4. CONSTRUCTION: concrete & local quarried stone	E	10
5. SUPPORTIVE ELEMENTS: decorative masonry stairs on both sides	E	8
<b>SUBTOTAL A:</b>		<b>44</b>

<b>B. HISTORY/ASSOCIATION</b>		
6. PERSON/ORGANIZATION: City of San José	E	20
7. EVENT: Alum Rock Park development	E	20
8. PATTERNS: arts & leisure	E	12
9. AGE: built ca. 1934-1939 public works	G	3
<b>SUBTOTAL B:</b>		<b>55</b>

<b>C. ENVIRONMENTAL/CONTEXT</b>		
10. CONTINUITY: in Alum Rock Park	E	8
11. SETTING: compatible with surroundings	E	6
12. FAMILIARITY: very conspicuous or familiar	E	10
<b>SUBTOTAL C:</b>		<b>24</b>

<b>SUBTOTAL A + SUBTOTAL C:</b>	<b>68</b>
<b>SUBTOTAL B:</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>PRELIMINARY TOTAL (A+B+C):</b>	<b>123</b>

<b>D. INTEGRITY</b>	<b>RATING</b>	<b>PERCENT</b>	<b>FACTOR</b>	<b>DEDUCTION</b>
13. CONDITION: excellent	E	0.00	123	0
14. EXTERIOR ALTERATIONS: none-	E	0.00	68	0
	E	0.00	55	0
15. STRUCTURAL REMOVALS: none	E	0.00	68	0
	E	0.00	55	0
16. SITE: not moved	E	0.00	55	0
<b>INTEGRITY DEDUCTIONS SUBTOTAL:</b>				<b>0</b>

<b>ADJUSTED TOTAL:</b>	<b>123</b>
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	RATING	VALUE
<b>E. REVERSIBILITY</b>		
17. EXTERIOR: reversible	E	3

<b>F. ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS/BONUS POINTS</b>		
18. INTERIOR/VISUAL QUALITY		
19. HISTORY/ASSOCIATION OF INTERIOR	<i>Not</i>	
20. INTERIOR ALTERATIONS	<i>Applicable</i>	
21. REVERSIBILITY/INTERIOR		
22 NATIONAL OR CALIFORNIA REGISTER: appears eligible	VG	15

<b>REVERSIBILITY + BONUS POINTS SUBTOTAL:</b>	<b>18</b>
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<b>ADJUSTED TOTAL (Plus Bonus Points):</b>	<b>141</b>
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REVIEWED BY: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

# CITY OF SAN JOSE HISTORIC EVALUATION SHEET

Historic Resource Name: Pedestrian Bridge #2

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".

	RATING	VALUE
<b>A. VISUAL QUALITY/DESIGN</b>		
1. EXTERIOR: excellent overall visual quality	E	16
2. STYLE: Rustic	E	10
3. DESIGNER: unknown	FP	0
4. CONSTRUCTION: concrete & local quarried stone	E	10
5. SUPPORTIVE ELEMENTS: decorative masonry stairs on both sides	E	8
<b>SUBTOTAL A:</b>		44

<b>B. HISTORY/ASSOCIATION</b>		
6. PERSON/ORGANIZATION: City of San José	E	20
7. EVENT: Alum Rock Park development	E	20
8. PATTERNS: arts & leisure	E	12
9. AGE: built ca. 1934-1939 public works	G	3
<b>SUBTOTAL B:</b>		55

<b>C. ENVIRONMENTAL/CONTEXT</b>		
10. CONTINUITY: in Alum Rock Park	E	8
11. SETTING: compatible with surroundings	E	6
12. FAMILIARITY: conspicuous or familiar	VG	8
<b>SUBTOTAL C:</b>		22

<b>SUBTOTAL A + SUBTOTAL C:</b>	66
<b>SUBTOTAL B:</b>	55
<b>PRELIMINARY TOTAL (A+B+C):</b>	121

<b>D. INTEGRITY</b>	RATING	PERCENT	FACTOR	DEDUCTION
13. CONDITION: excellent	E	0.00	121	0
14. EXTERIOR ALTERATIONS: none-	E	0.00	66	0
	E	0.00	55	0
15. STRUCTURAL REMOVALS: none	E	0.00	66	0
	E	0.00	55	0
16. SITE: not moved	E	0.00	55	0
<b>INTEGRITY DEDUCTIONS SUBTOTAL:</b>				0

<b>ADJUSTED TOTAL:</b>	121
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	RATING	VALUE
<b>E. REVERSIBILITY</b>		
17. EXTERIOR: reversible	E	3

<b>F. ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS/BONUS POINTS</b>		
18. INTERIOR/VISUAL QUALITY		
19. HISTORY/ASSOCIATION OF INTERIOR	<i>Not</i>	
20. INTERIOR ALTERATIONS	<i>Applicable</i>	
21. REVERSIBILITY/INTERIOR		
22 NATIONAL OR CALIFORNIA REGISTER: appears eligible	VG	15

<b>REVERSIBILITY + BONUS POINTS SUBTOTAL:</b>	18
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<b>ADJUSTED TOTAL (Plus Bonus Points):</b>	139
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REVIEWED BY: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_



# CITY OF SAN JOSE HISTORIC EVALUATION SHEET

Historic Resource Name: Pedestrian Bridge #3

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".

	RATING	VALUE
<b>A. VISUAL QUALITY/DESIGN</b>		
1. EXTERIOR: excellent overall visual quality	E	16
2. STYLE: Rustic	E	10
3. DESIGNER: unknown	FP	0
4. CONSTRUCTION: concrete & local quarried stone	E	10
5. SUPPORTIVE ELEMENTS: decorative masonry stairs on both sides	E	8
<b>SUBTOTAL A:</b>		<b>44</b>

<b>B. HISTORY/ASSOCIATION</b>		
6. PERSON/ORGANIZATION: City of San José	E	20
7. EVENT: Alum Rock Park development	E	20
8. PATTERNS: arts & leisure	E	12
9. AGE: built ca. 1934-1939 public works	G	3
<b>SUBTOTAL B:</b>		<b>55</b>

<b>C. ENVIRONMENTAL/CONTEXT</b>		
10. CONTINUITY: in Alum Rock Park	E	8
11. SETTING: compatible with surroundings	E	6
12. FAMILIARITY: very conspicuous or familiar	VG	8
<b>SUBTOTAL C:</b>		<b>22</b>

<b>SUBTOTAL A + SUBTOTAL C:</b>	<b>66</b>
<b>SUBTOTAL B:</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>PRELIMINARY TOTAL (A+B+C):</b>	<b>121</b>

<b>D. INTEGRITY</b>	<b>RATING</b>	<b>PERCENT</b>	<b>FACTOR</b>	<b>DEDUCTION</b>
13. CONDITION: excellent	E	0.00	121	0
14. EXTERIOR ALTERATIONS: none-	E	0.00	66	0
	E	0.00	55	0
15. STRUCTURAL REMOVALS: none	E	0.00	66	0
	E	0.00	55	0
16. SITE: not moved	E	0.00	55	0
<b>INTEGRITY DEDUCTIONS SUBTOTAL:</b>				<b>0</b>

<b>ADJUSTED TOTAL:</b>	<b>121</b>
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	RATING	VALUE
<b>E. REVERSIBILITY</b>		
17. EXTERIOR: reversible	E	3

<b>F. ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS/BONUS POINTS</b>		
18. INTERIOR/VISUAL QUALITY		
19. HISTORY/ASSOCIATION OF INTERIOR	<i>Not</i>	
20. INTERIOR ALTERATIONS	<i>Applicable</i>	
21. REVERSIBILITY/INTERIOR		
22 NATIONAL OR CALIFORNIA REGISTER: appears eligible	VG	15

<b>REVERSIBILITY + BONUS POINTS SUBTOTAL:</b>	<b>18</b>
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<b>ADJUSTED TOTAL (Plus Bonus Points):</b>	<b>139</b>
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REVIEWED BY: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

# CITY OF SAN JOSE HISTORIC EVALUATION SHEET

Historic Resource Name: Pedestrian Bridge #4

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".

	RATING	VALUE
<b>A. VISUAL QUALITY/DESIGN</b>		
1. EXTERIOR: excellent overall visual quality	E	16
2. STYLE: Rustic	E	10
3. DESIGNER: unknown	FP	0
4. CONSTRUCTION: concrete & local quarried stone	E	10
5. SUPPORTIVE ELEMENTS: decorative masonry stairs on both sides	E	8
<b>SUBTOTAL A:</b>		<b>44</b>

<b>B. HISTORY/ASSOCIATION</b>		
6. PERSON/ORGANIZATION: City of San José	E	20
7. EVENT: Alum Rock Park development	E	20
8. PATTERNS: arts & leisure	E	12
9. AGE: built ca. 1934-1939 public works	G	3
<b>SUBTOTAL B:</b>		<b>55</b>

<b>C. ENVIRONMENTAL/CONTEXT</b>		
10. CONTINUITY: in Alum Rock Park	E	8
11. SETTING: compatible with surroundings	E	6
12. FAMILIARITY: very conspicuous or familiar	VG	8
<b>SUBTOTAL C:</b>		<b>22</b>

<b>SUBTOTAL A + SUBTOTAL C:</b>	<b>66</b>
<b>SUBTOTAL B:</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>PRELIMINARY TOTAL (A+B+C):</b>	<b>121</b>

<b>D. INTEGRITY</b>	RATING	PERCENT	FACTOR	DEDUCTION
13. CONDITION: excellent	E	0.00	121	0
14. EXTERIOR ALTERATIONS: none-	E	0.00	66	0
	E	0.00	55	0
15. STRUCTURAL REMOVALS: none	E	0.00	66	0
	E	0.00	55	0
16. SITE: not moved	E	0.00	55	0
<b>INTEGRITY DEDUCTIONS SUBTOTAL:</b>				<b>0</b>

<b>ADJUSTED TOTAL:</b>	<b>121</b>
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	RATING	VALUE
<b>E. REVERSIBILITY</b>		
17. EXTERIOR: reversible	E	3

<b>F. ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS/BONUS POINTS</b>		
18. INTERIOR/VISUAL QUALITY		
19. HISTORY/ASSOCIATION OF INTERIOR	<i>Not</i>	
20. INTERIOR ALTERATIONS	<i>Applicable</i>	
21. REVERSIBILITY/INTERIOR		
22 NATIONAL OR CALIFORNIA REGISTER: appears eligible	VG	15

<b>REVERSIBILITY + BONUS POINTS SUBTOTAL:</b>	<b>18</b>
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<b>ADJUSTED TOTAL (Plus Bonus Points):</b>	<b>139</b>
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REVIEWED BY: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

# CITY OF SAN JOSE HISTORIC EVALUATION SHEET

**Historic Resource Name:** Pedestrian Bridge #5 (Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR) concrete trestle)

*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".*

	<b>RATING</b>	<b>VALUE</b>
<b>A. VISUAL QUALITY/DESIGN</b>		
1. EXTERIOR: good overall visual quality	VG	12
2. STYLE: vernacular	VG	8
3. DESIGNER: Southern Pacific Railroad	G	2
4. CONSTRUCTION: reinforced concrete	VG	8
5. SUPPORTIVE ELEMENTS: none	FP	0
<b>SUBTOTAL A:</b>		<b>30</b>

<b>B. HISTORY/ASSOCIATION</b>		
6. PERSON/ORGANIZATION: SPRR & Alum Rock Park Commissioners	VG	15
7. EVENT: Alum Rock Park railroad development	VG	15
8. PATTERNS: arts & leisure	G	5
9. AGE: built ca.1911-1912	G	3
<b>SUBTOTAL B:</b>		<b>38</b>

<b>C. ENVIRONMENTAL/CONTEXT</b>		
10. CONTINUITY: in Alum Rock Park	VG	6
11. SETTING: compatible with surroundings	VG	4
12. FAMILIARITY: very conspicuous or familiar	VG	8
<b>SUBTOTAL C:</b>		<b>18</b>

<b>SUBTOTAL A + SUBTOTAL C:</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>SUBTOTAL B:</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>PRELIMINARY TOTAL (A+B+C):</b>	<b>86</b>

<b>D. INTEGRITY</b>	<b>RATING</b>	<b>PERCENT</b>	<b>FACTOR</b>	<b>DEDUCTION</b>
13. CONDITION: good overall condition	VG	0.03	86	2.58
14. EXTERIOR ALTERATIONS: stucco	VG	0.05	48	2.4
	VG	0.03	38	1.14
15. STRUCTURAL REMOVALS: none	E	0.00	48	0
	E	0.00	38	0
16. SITE: not moved	E	0.00	38	0
<b>INTEGRITY DEDUCTIONS SUBTOTAL:</b>				<b>6.12</b>

<b>ADJUSTED TOTAL:</b>	<b>79.88</b>
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	<b>RATING</b>	<b>VALUE</b>
<b>E. REVERSIBILITY</b>		
17. EXTERIOR: reversible	VG	3

<b>F. ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS/BONUS POINTS</b>		
18. INTERIOR/VISUAL QUALITY		
19. HISTORY/ASSOCIATION OF INTERIOR	<i>Not</i>	
20. INTERIOR ALTERATIONS	<i>Applicable</i>	
21. REVERSIBILITY/INTERIOR		
22 NATIONAL OR CALIFORNIA REGISTER: appears eligible	VG	15

<b>REVERSIBILITY + BONUS POINTS SUBTOTAL:</b>	<b>18</b>
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<b>ADJUSTED TOTAL (Plus Bonus Points):</b>	<b>97.88</b>
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**REVIEWED BY:** \_\_\_\_\_ **DATE:** \_\_\_\_\_

# CITY OF SAN JOSE HISTORIC EVALUATION SHEET

Historic Resource Name: Restroom Building #1

	<u>RATING</u>	<u>VALUE</u>
<b>A. VISUAL QUALITY/DESIGN</b>		
1. EXTERIOR: fair overall visual quality	G	6
2. STYLE: vernacular	G	4
3. DESIGNER: unknown	FP	2
4. CONSTRUCTION: masonry cinder blocks & decorative window screens	G	4
5. SUPPORTIVE ELEMENTS: none	FP	0
<b>SUBTOTAL A:</b>		<b>16</b>

<b>B. HISTORY/ASSOCIATION</b>		
6. PERSON/ORGANIZATION: Alum Rock Park	G	7
7. EVENT: none	G	7
8. PATTERNS: arts & liesure	G	5
9. AGE: built after 1950	FP	0
<b>SUBTOTAL B:</b>		<b>19</b>

<b>C. ENVIRONMENTAL/CONTEXT</b>		
10. CONTINUITY: in Alum Rock Park	G	3
11. SETTING: compatible with surroundings	G	2
12. FAMILIARITY: conspicuous or familiar	G	4
<b>SUBTOTAL C:</b>		<b>9</b>

<b>SUBTOTAL A + SUBTOTAL C:</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>SUBTOTAL B:</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>PRELIMINARY TOTAL (A+B+C):</b>	<b>44</b>

<u>D. INTEGRITY</u>	<u>RATING</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>FACTOR</u>	<u>DEDUCTION</u>
13. CONDITION: no apparent surface wear	VG	0.03	44	1.32
14. EXTERIOR ALTERATIONS: no major alerations	E	0.00	25	0
	E	0.00	19	0
15. STRUCTURAL REMOVALS: none	E	0.00	25	0
	E	0.00	19	0
16. SITE: not moved	E	0.00	19	0
<b>INTEGRITY DEDUCTIONS SUBTOTAL:</b>				<b>1.32</b>

<b>ADJUSTED TOTAL:</b>	<b>42.68</b>
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	<u>RATING</u>	<u>VALUE</u>
<b>E. REVERSIBILITY</b>		
17. EXTERIOR: reversible	E	3

<b>F. ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS/BONUS POINTS</b>		
18. INTERIOR/VISUAL QUALITY		
19. HISTORY/ASSOCIATION OF INTERIOR	<i>Not</i>	
20. INTERIOR ALTERATIONS	<i>Accessible</i>	
21. REVERSIBILITY/INTERIOR		
22 NATIONAL OR CALIFORNIA REGISTER: doesn't appear eligible	FP	0

<b>REVERSIBILITY + BONUS POINTS SUBTOTAL:</b>	<b>3</b>
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<b>ADJUSTED TOTAL (Plus Bonus Points):</b>	<b>45.68</b>
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REVIEWED BY: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

# CITY OF SAN JOSE HISTORIC EVALUATION SHEET

Historic Resource Name: Restroom Building #2

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".

	RATING	VALUE
<b>A. VISUAL QUALITY/DESIGN</b>		
1. EXTERIOR: good overall visual quality	G	6
2. STYLE: vernacular	VG	8
3. DESIGNER: unknown	FP	0
4. CONSTRUCTION: concrete and wood	VG	8
5. SUPPORTIVE ELEMENTS: none	FP	0
<b>SUBTOTAL A:</b>		22

<b>B. HISTORY/ASSOCIATION</b>		
6. PERSON/ORGANIZATION: City of San José	G	7
7. EVENT: Alum Rock Park development	VG	15
8. PATTERNS: arts & leisure	VG	9
9. AGE: ca. 1930-1938	G	3
<b>SUBTOTAL B:</b>		34

<b>C. ENVIRONMENTAL/CONTEXT</b>		
10. CONTINUITY: in Alum Rock Park	G	3
11. SETTING: compatible with surroundings	VG	4
12. FAMILIARITY: conspicuous or familiar	G	4
<b>SUBTOTAL C:</b>		11

<b>SUBTOTAL A + SUBTOTAL C:</b>	33
<b>SUBTOTAL B:</b>	34
<b>PRELIMINARY TOTAL (A+B+C):</b>	67

<b>D. INTEGRITY</b>	RATING	PERCENT	FACTOR	DEDUCTION
13. CONDITION: excellent to very good	E	0.00	67	0
14. EXTERIOR ALTERATIONS: none	E	0.00	33	0
	E	0.00	34	0
15. STRUCTURAL REMOVALS: none	E	0.00	33	0
	E	0.00	34	0
16. SITE: not moved	E	0.00	34	0
<b>INTEGRITY DEDUCTIONS SUBTOTAL:</b>				0

<b>ADJUSTED TOTAL:</b>	67
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	RATING	VALUE
<b>E. REVERSIBILITY</b>		
17. EXTERIOR: reversible	VG	3

<b>F. ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS/BONUS POINTS</b>		
18. INTERIOR/VISUAL QUALITY		
19. HISTORY/ASSOCIATION OF INTERIOR	<i>Not</i>	
20. INTERIOR ALTERATIONS	<i>Accessible</i>	
21. REVERSIBILITY/INTERIOR		
22 NATIONAL OR CALIFORNIA REGISTER: appears eligible	VG	10

<b>REVERSIBILITY + BONUS POINTS SUBTOTAL:</b>	13
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<b>ADJUSTED TOTAL (Plus Bonus Points):</b>	80
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REVIEWED BY: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

# CITY OF SAN JOSE HISTORIC EVALUATION SHEET

Historic Resource Name: Restroom Building #3

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".

	RATING	VALUE
<b>A. VISUAL QUALITY/DESIGN</b>		
1. EXTERIOR: good overall visual quality	G	6
2. STYLE: Spanish vernacular	VG	8
3. DESIGNER: unknown	FP	0
4. CONSTRUCTION: concrete and tile roofing	VG	8
5. SUPPORTIVE ELEMENTS: none	FP	0
<b>SUBTOTAL A:</b>		22

<b>B. HISTORY/ASSOCIATION</b>		
6. PERSON/ORGANIZATION: City of San José	G	7
7. EVENT: Alum Rock Park development	VG	15
8. PATTERNS: arts & leisure	VG	9
9. AGE: ca. 1930-1938	G	3
<b>SUBTOTAL B:</b>		34

<b>C. ENVIRONMENTAL/CONTEXT</b>		
10. CONTINUITY: in Alum Rock Park	G	3
11. SETTING: compatible with surroundings	VG	4
12. FAMILIARITY: conspicuous or familiar	G	4
<b>SUBTOTAL C:</b>		11

<b>SUBTOTAL A + SUBTOTAL C:</b>	33
<b>SUBTOTAL B:</b>	34
<b>PRELIMINARY TOTAL (A+B+C):</b>	67

<b>D. INTEGRITY</b>	RATING	PERCENT	FACTOR	DEDUCTION
13. CONDITION: good to fair	E	0.00	67	0
14. EXTERIOR ALTERATIONS:	VG	0.05	33	1.65
	VG	0.03	34	1.02
15. STRUCTURAL REMOVALS:	E	0.00	33	0
	E	0.00	34	0
16. SITE: not moved	E	0.00	34	0
<b>INTEGRITY DEDUCTIONS SUBTOTAL:</b>				2.67

<b>ADJUSTED TOTAL:</b>	64.33
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	RATING	VALUE
<b>E. REVERSIBILITY</b>		
17. EXTERIOR: reversible	E	3

<b>F. ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS/BONUS POINTS</b>		
18. INTERIOR/VISUAL QUALITY		
19. HISTORY/ASSOCIATION OF INTERIOR	<i>Not</i>	
20. INTERIOR ALTERATIONS	<i>Accessible</i>	
21. REVERSIBILITY/INTERIOR		
22 NATIONAL OR CALIFORNIA REGISTER: appears eligible	VG	15

<b>REVERSIBILITY + BONUS POINTS SUBTOTAL:</b>	18
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<b>ADJUSTED TOTAL (Plus Bonus Points):</b>	82.33
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REVIEWED BY: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

# CITY OF SAN JOSE HISTORIC EVALUATION SHEET

Historic Resource Name: Restroom Building #4

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".

	RATING	VALUE
<b>A. VISUAL QUALITY/DESIGN</b>		
1. EXTERIOR: good overall visual quality	G	6
2. STYLE: vernacular	VG	8
3. DESIGNER: unknown	FP	0
4. CONSTRUCTION: concrete & wood	VG	8
5. SUPPORTIVE ELEMENTS: none	FP	0
<b>SUBTOTAL A:</b>		22

<b>B. HISTORY/ASSOCIATION</b>		
6. PERSON/ORGANIZATION: City of San José	G	7
7. EVENT: Alum Rock Park development	VG	15
8. PATTERNS: arts & leisure	VG	9
9. AGE: built ca. 1930-1938	G	3
<b>SUBTOTAL B:</b>		34

<b>C. ENVIRONMENTAL/CONTEXT</b>		
10. CONTINUITY: in Alum Rock Park	G	3
11. SETTING: compatible with surroundings	VG	4
12. FAMILIARITY: conspicuous or familiar	G	4
<b>SUBTOTAL C:</b>		11

<b>SUBTOTAL A + SUBTOTAL C:</b>	33
<b>SUBTOTAL B:</b>	34
<b>PRELIMINARY TOTAL (A+B+C):</b>	67

<b>D. INTEGRITY</b>	<b>RATING</b>	<b>PERCENT</b>	<b>FACTOR</b>	<b>DEDUCTION</b>
13. CONDITION: good to fair	VG	0.03	67	2.01
14. EXTERIOR ALTERATIONS:	VG	0.05	33	1.65
	VG	0.03	34	1.02
15. STRUCTURAL REMOVALS:	E	0.00	33	0
	E	0.00	34	0
16. SITE: not moved	E	0.00	34	0
<b>INTEGRITY DEDUCTIONS SUBTOTAL:</b>				4.68

<b>ADJUSTED TOTAL:</b>	62.32
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	RATING	VALUE
<b>E. REVERSIBILITY</b>		
17. EXTERIOR: reversible	VG	3

<b>F. ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS/BONUS POINTS</b>		
18. INTERIOR/VISUAL QUALITY		
19. HISTORY/ASSOCIATION OF INTERIOR	<i>Not</i>	
20. INTERIOR ALTERATIONS	<i>Accessible</i>	
21. REVERSIBILITY/INTERIOR		
22 NATIONAL OR CALIFORNIA REGISTER: appears eligible	VG	15

<b>REVERSIBILITY + BONUS POINTS SUBTOTAL:</b>	18
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<b>ADJUSTED TOTAL (Plus Bonus Points):</b>	80.32
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REVIEWED BY: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

# CITY OF SAN JOSE HISTORIC EVALUATION SHEET

Historic Resource Name: Restroom Building #5

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".

	RATING	VALUE
<b>A. VISUAL QUALITY/DESIGN</b>		
1. EXTERIOR: good overall visual quality	G	6
2. STYLE: vernacular	G	4
3. DESIGNER: unknown	FP	0
4. CONSTRUCTION: concrete & wood	G	4
5. SUPPORTIVE ELEMENTS: none	FP	0
<b>SUBTOTAL A:</b>		<b>14</b>

<b>B. HISTORY/ASSOCIATION</b>		
6. PERSON/ORGANIZATION: City of San José	G	7
7. EVENT: Alum Rock Park development	G	7
8. PATTERNS: arts & leisure	FP	0
9. AGE: built after 1945	FP	0
<b>SUBTOTAL B:</b>		<b>14</b>

<b>C. ENVIRONMENTAL/CONTEXT</b>		
10. CONTINUITY: in Alum Rock Park	G	3
11. SETTING: compatible with surroundings	G	2
12. FAMILIARITY: conspicuous or familiar	G	4
<b>SUBTOTAL C:</b>		<b>9</b>

<b>SUBTOTAL A + SUBTOTAL C:</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>SUBTOTAL B:</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>PRELIMINARY TOTAL (A+B+C):</b>	<b>37</b>

<b>D. INTEGRITY</b>	<b>RATING</b>	<b>PERCENT</b>	<b>FACTOR</b>	<b>DEDUCTION</b>
13. CONDITION: good to fair	VG	0.03	37	1.11
14. EXTERIOR ALTERATIONS:	VG	0.05	23	1.15
	VG	0.03	14	0.42
15. STRUCTURAL REMOVALS:	E	0.00	23	0
	E	0.00	14	0
16. SITE: not moved	E	0.00	14	0
<b>INTEGRITY DEDUCTIONS SUBTOTAL:</b>				<b>2.68</b>

<b>ADJUSTED TOTAL:</b>	<b>34.32</b>
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	RATING	VALUE
<b>E. REVERSIBILITY</b>		
17. EXTERIOR: reversible	E	3

<b>F. ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS/BONUS POINTS</b>		
18. INTERIOR/VISUAL QUALITY		
19. HISTORY/ASSOCIATION OF INTERIOR	<i>Not</i>	
20. INTERIOR ALTERATIONS	<i>Accessible</i>	
21. REVERSIBILITY/INTERIOR		
22 NATIONAL OR CALIFORNIA REGISTER: does not appear eligible	FP	0

<b>REVERSIBILITY + BONUS POINTS SUBTOTAL:</b>	<b>3</b>
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<b>ADJUSTED TOTAL (Plus Bonus Points):</b>	<b>37.32</b>
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REVIEWED BY: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_



# CITY OF SAN JOSE HISTORIC EVALUATION SHEET

Historic Resource Name: Restroom Building #6

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".

	RATING	VALUE
<b>A. VISUAL QUALITY/DESIGN</b>		
1. EXTERIOR: good overall visual quality	G	6
2. STYLE: vernacular	G	4
3. DESIGNER: unknown	FP	0
4. CONSTRUCTION: cinder block w/ decorative window screens	G	4
5. SUPPORTIVE ELEMENTS: none	FP	0
<b>SUBTOTAL A:</b>		<b>14</b>

<b>B. HISTORY/ASSOCIATION</b>		
6. PERSON/ORGANIZATION: City of San José	G	7
7. EVENT: Alum Rock Park development	G	7
8. PATTERNS: arts & leisure	FP	0
9. AGE: built after 1945	FP	0
<b>SUBTOTAL B:</b>		<b>14</b>

<b>C. ENVIRONMENTAL/CONTEXT</b>		
10. CONTINUITY: in Alum Rock Park	G	3
11. SETTING: compatible with surroundings	G	2
12. FAMILIARITY: conspicuous or familiar	G	4
<b>SUBTOTAL C:</b>		<b>9</b>

<b>SUBTOTAL A + SUBTOTAL C:</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>SUBTOTAL B:</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>PRELIMINARY TOTAL (A+B+C):</b>	<b>37</b>

<b>D. INTEGRITY</b>	<b>RATING</b>	<b>PERCENT</b>	<b>FACTOR</b>	<b>DEDUCTION</b>
13. CONDITION: good to fair	VG	0.03	37	1.11
14. EXTERIOR ALTERATIONS:	VG	0.05	23	1.15
	VG	0.03	14	0.42
15. STRUCTURAL REMOVALS:	E	0.00	23	0
	E	0.00	14	0
16. SITE: not moved	E	0.00	14	0
<b>INTEGRITY DEDUCTIONS SUBTOTAL:</b>				<b>2.68</b>

<b>ADJUSTED TOTAL:</b>	<b>34.32</b>
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	RATING	VALUE
<b>E. REVERSIBILITY</b>		
17. EXTERIOR: reversible	VG	3

<b>F. ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS/BONUS POINTS</b>		
18. INTERIOR/VISUAL QUALITY		
19. HISTORY/ASSOCIATION OF INTERIOR	<i>Not</i>	
20. INTERIOR ALTERATIONS	<i>Accessible</i>	
21. REVERSIBILITY/INTERIOR		
22 NATIONAL OR CALIFORNIA REGISTER: does not appear eligible	FP	0

<b>REVERSIBILITY + BONUS POINTS SUBTOTAL:</b>	<b>3</b>
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<b>ADJUSTED TOTAL (Plus Bonus Points):</b>	<b>37.32</b>
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REVIEWED BY: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

# CITY OF SAN JOSE HISTORIC EVALUATION SHEET

Historic Resource Name: Youth Science Institute (YSI)

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".

	RATING	VALUE
<b>A. VISUAL QUALITY/DESIGN</b>		
1. EXTERIOR: good overall visual quality	G	6
2. STYLE: Vernacular with Spanish Revival elements	VG	8
3. DESIGNER: vernacular - Craftsman bungalow	FP	0
4. CONSTRUCTION: concrete, heavy wood beams, and tile roof	VG	8
5. SUPPORTIVE ELEMENTS: none	FP	0
<b>SUBTOTAL A:</b>		22

<b>B. HISTORY/ASSOCIATION</b>		
6. PERSON/ORGANIZATION: Santa Clara Junior Museum, now YSI	VG	15
7. EVENT: none	E	20
8. PATTERNS: arts and liesure	E	12
9. AGE: built 1953	FP	0
<b>SUBTOTAL B:</b>		47

<b>C. ENVIRONMENTAL/CONTEXT</b>		
10. CONTINUITY: in Alum Rock Park	VG	6
11. SETTING: compatible with surroundings	VG	4
12. FAMILIARITY: conspicuous or familiar	G	4
<b>SUBTOTAL C:</b>		14

<b>SUBTOTAL A + SUBTOTAL C:</b>	36
<b>SUBTOTAL B:</b>	47
<b>PRELIMINARY TOTAL (A+B+C):</b>	83

<b>D. INTEGRITY</b>	RATING	PERCENT	FACTOR	DEDUCTION
13. CONDITION: no apparent surface wear	VG	0.03	83	2.49
14. EXTERIOR ALTERATIONS: No major alterations	VG	0.05	36	1.8
	VG	0.03	47	1.41
15. STRUCTURAL REMOVALS: one bracket	E	0.00	36	0
	E	0.00	47	0
16. SITE: not moved	E	0.00	47	0
<b>INTEGRITY DEDUCTIONS SUBTOTAL:</b>				5.7

<b>ADJUSTED TOTAL:</b>	77.3
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	RATING	VALUE
<b>E. REVERSIBILITY</b>		
17. EXTERIOR: reversible	E	3

<b>F. ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS/BONUS POINTS</b>		
18. INTERIOR/VISUAL QUALITY	G	1
19. HISTORY/ASSOCIATION OF INTERIOR	VG	3
20. INTERIOR ALTERATIONS	G	2
21. REVERSIBILITY/INTERIOR	G	2
22 NATIONAL OR CALIFORNIA REGISTER: appears eligible	VG	15

<b>REVERSIBILITY + BONUS POINTS SUBTOTAL:</b>	26
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<b>ADJUSTED TOTAL (Plus Bonus Points):</b>	103.3
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REVIEWED BY: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_