
APPENDIX B

CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY



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MEMORANDUM

DATE: August 19, 2020

To: Shanna Guiler, Associate, LSA

FROM: Andrew Pulcheon, Principal/Cultural Resources Manager, LSA

SUBJECT: Cultural Resources Study – San Jose Fire Department Training Center, Santa Clara County, California

INTRODUCTION

LSA conducted focused background research, a field survey, and a Historical Resource Evaluation to identify the presence and nature of possible cultural resources in and adjacent to the project site, and to the degree to which the project site has been previously studied. This background research included a records search at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC); a review of the Sacred Lands File at the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC); and a review of archival maps and aerial photographs. The methods and results of these tasks are summarized below. The study was done to fulfill the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act.

STUDY AREA LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The City of San José plans to relocate the Fire Department Training Center, the Office of Emergency Services, and the Emergency Operation Center to the City's Central Services Yard located at 1661 Senter Road and an adjacent parcel located at 1591 Senter Road in San José, California (Attachment A: Figure 1).

The approximately 26-acre Project site consists of two parcels: APN 477-38-007 located at 1661 Senter Road (Parcel 1); and APN 477-38-016 located at 1591 Senter Road (Parcel 2), in the central portion of the city of San José. The project site is within unsectioned *Pueblo Lands of San Jose* in Township 7 South, Range 1 East of the Mount Diablo Base Line and Meridian, as depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *San Jose East, Calif. 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle* (1980). The southern portion of the project site (Parcel 1) is currently developed with the City of San José Central Service Yard (CSY), the City's large materials, vehicle, and equipment maintenance and storage facility. The CSY currently supports eight buildings (Buildings A through G, and Building D4), as well as associated surface parking and perimeter landscaping. Solar canopies are provided over the visitor and main parking lots. The northern portion of the project site (Parcel 2) is currently undeveloped.

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

LSA conducted a records search, a Sacred Lands File search at the NAHC, and an archival maps and aerial photograph review for the study.

NWIC Records Search

LSA requested a records search of the project site and a 0.25-mile radius at the NWIC (NWIC File # 19-1809). The NWIC, an affiliate of the State of California Office of Historic Preservation, is the official state repository of cultural resources records and reports for Alameda County. As part of supplemental background research, the following local and state inventories were reviewed:

- *California Inventory of Historic Resources* (California Department of Parks and Recreation 1976);
- *Five Views: An Ethnic Historic Site Survey for California* (California Office of Historic Preservation 1988);
- *California Points of Historical Interest* (California Office of Historic Preservation 1992);
- *California Historical Landmarks* (California Office of Historic Preservation 1996);
- *Built Environment Resources Directory for Santa Clara County*. (California Office of Historic Preservation 2020). The directory includes the listings of the National Register, National Historic Landmarks, the California Register, California Historical Landmarks, and California Points of Historical Interest; and
- *City of San José Historic Resources Inventory GIS Layer* (City of San José August 2020).

The NWIC records search indicated that the project site has been studied previously by Carrico, Cooley, and Eckhardt (2000), which included background research and field survey as part of a survey of spot locations and linear utilities installation in the Bay Area for a fiberoptic cable project. No cultural resources were identified within or adjacent to the project site by that study.

The NWIC records search indicated that the southwestern boundary of precontact archaeological site CA-SCL-4 is located approximately 600 northwest of Parcel 2. Precontact archaeological site CA-SCL-4 is documented from various sources beginning with a newspaper article in 1933 (and recorded in 1949), following by discussion in a number of cultural resources studies since then. The site reported contains groundstone artifacts, a single (or possibly multiple) human burial(s), and ash lenses encountered at a depth of 10 feet below the surface at the site of the sunken field of Spartan Stadium. The site was discovered during excavation for the stadium field. This discovery location is approximately 1,300 feet northwest of the project site, but a more expansive boundary is provided by the NWIC that has the southeast boundary of CA-SCL-4 as approximately 600 feet northwest of Parcel 2. There is sparse documentation in the record that substantiates the more expansive, larger boundary to the southwest, and no documentation indicates that the boundary of CA-SCL-4 extends closer than within 600 feet of the project site.

NAHC Sacred Lands File Review

On August 11, 2020, LSA submitted a request to the NAHC for a review of its Sacred Lands File (SLF) to identify the potential presence of Native American cultural resources in or adjacent to the project site. The NAHC maintains the SLF database and is the official State repository of Native American sacred site location records in California.

LSA received a response via email on August 11, 2020, from Sarah Fonseca, NAHC Cultural Resources Analyst, stating, “A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative.” The NAHC response letter is included in Attachment B.

Archival Maps and Aerial Photograph Review

LSA reviewed historical maps and aerial photographs for historic-period buildings and/or structures within the study area, and to assess the potential for historic-period archaeological deposits (Table A, below).

Table A: Archival Map and Aerial Photograph Review

Map/Photograph	Results
1889 <i>San Jose, Calif.</i> , 15-minute USGS topographic quadrangle (1:62,500)	No buildings or structures are depicted within the project site. Phelan Avenue and Senter Road are in roughly the same alignment as present day.
1897 <i>San Jose, Calif.</i> , 15-minute USGS topographic quadrangle (1:62,500)	Same as depicted in 1889.
1899 <i>San Jose, Calif.</i> , 15-minute USGS topographic quadrangle (1:62,500)	Same as depicted in 1897.
1943 <i>San Jose, Calif.</i> , 15-minute USGS topographic quadrangle (1:62,500)	A portion of a rail line associated with the Western Pacific Railroad is depicted coterminous with what appears to be the northern boundary of Parcel 2. No other buildings or structures are depicted within the project site.

Map/Photograph	Results
1953 <i>San Jose East, Calif.</i> , 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle (1:24,000)	The same rail line shown in Parcel 2 still exists. A new rail spur line extends into Parcel 1, associated with three buildings, presumably related to industrial uses. The new rail line appears to run along the parcel boundary between Parcel 1 and Parcel 2.
1956 <i>San Jose East, Calif.</i> , 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle (1:24,000)	Same as depicted in 1953, with the addition of a rail-spur-associated building in the southern portion of Parcel 2.
1961 <i>San Jose East, Calif.</i> , 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle (1:24,000)	Same as depicted in 1956.
1978 <i>San Jose East, Calif.</i> , USGS topographic quadrangle (1:100,000)	At this scale, it can only be stated that the two previous rail lines still exist.
2012 <i>San Jose East, Calif.</i> , 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle (1:24,000)	Only urban development is indicated in the project site, with no specific buildings/structures depicted.
2015 <i>San Jose East, Calif.</i> , 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle (1:24,000)	Same as depicted in 2012.
2018 <i>San Jose East, Calif.</i> , 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle (1:24,000)	Same as depicted in 2015.
1939 <i>Aerial Photograph</i> (1:20,000) (<i>Framefinder 2020</i>)	This photograph shows the entire project site as undeveloped land with some unimproved dirt roads in Parcel 1. The rail line depicted in Parcel 1 is still shown.
1956 <i>Aerial Photograph</i> (1:20,000) (<i>Framefinder 2020</i>)	The rail lines shown in 1939 still exist, but additional what appear to be industrial buildings have been constructed in the southern half of Parcel 2.
1965 <i>Aerial Photograph</i> (1:12,000) (<i>Framefinder 2020</i>)	The essential components of the industrial operation depicted in Parcel 2 in 1956 are still present.
1980 <i>Aerial Photograph</i> (1:24,000) (<i>Framefinder 2020</i>)	Rail lines previously depicted in Parcel 1 and Parcel 2 are still shown. Development has occurred of the main component buildings in Parcel 2, which would comprise most of the City Services Yard today.
1987 <i>Aerial Photograph</i> (1:40,000) (<i>Framefinder 2020</i>)	Rail lines previously depicted in Parcel 1 and Parcel 2 are still shown. Development has occurred of the main component buildings in Parcel 2, which would comprise most of the City Services Yard today.

Sanborn Fire Insurance maps from 1950 show the Western Pacific Railroad line in Parcel 2 depicted on historic-period topographic maps and aerial photographs.

FIELD SURVEY

LSA Archaeologist Andrew Pulcheon, Registered Professional Archaeologist 11693, conducted a pedestrian field survey of Parcel 2 on May 15, 2020 (Attachment A: Figure 2). Parcel 2 was surveyed in zig-zag transects spaced approximately 30 feet apart. Visibility of the ground surface was moderate to good, with portions of the parcel being obscured by clumps of ruderal weeds. The evidence of a slightly raised rail line alignment was evident along the northern boundary of the parcel, but no ballast, ties, or rails remain (Attachment C: Photo #1). Portions of the southern northeast-to-southwest boundary of the parcel, as well as the eastern northwest-to-southeast boundary, have been excavated in anticipation of pipeline installation, with segments of pipeline staged at discrete locations along those alignments (Attachment C: Photos #2, #3, #4). The excavation extends to an average depth of 5 feet below ground surface. The remainder of the

survey area consisted of very disturbed surficial soil comprising a mix of angular gravels and other imported detritus and debris, and there is further evidence of other unknown utility installations as shown by standpipe structures corresponding to an underground alignment (or possible test/monitoring wells) (Attachment A: Photo #5), as well as former railroad above-ground structures likely containing switching or signaling equipment. There is evidence of discrete campsites used by unhoused individuals.

The field survey did not identify any cultural resources. Parcel 2 appears to have undergone fairly extensive disturbance as both a rail and utility corridor. As part of the survey, Mr. Pulcheon also took photographs and documented the architectural qualities of Building D4.

HISTORICAL RESOURCE EVALUATION

LSA Associate/Architectural Historian Michael Hibma conducted a Historical Resource Evaluation (HRE) of Building D4, which would be modified by the project, because it is 50 years of age or older. The purpose of the HRE was to determine whether or not Building D4 qualifies as a historical resource under the definition provided at Public Resources Code Section 21084.1. Please see Attachment D for the California Department of Parks and Recreation 523 Series form records that document the evaluation of Building D4. Attachment E contains a City of San Jose Historic Evaluation Sheet for Building D4.

Based on LSA's background research and field review, Building D4 is associated with the mid-20th century industrial development of San José and Santa Clara County. The warehouse possesses several characteristics of Vernacular architecture. However, it does not appear significant for these associations. For these reasons, LSA concludes that Building D4 does not appear eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources. For the same reasons, Building D4 does not appear eligible for listing in San José Historic Resources Inventory as a City Landmark, Structure of Merit, or as a Contributing Structure due to a lack of significant associations.

SUMMARY

LSA conducted background research, a field survey, and an HRE for this study. Background research indicated that precontact site CA-SCL-4 is located approximately 600 feet northwest of Parcel 2, and that Parcel 2 has been the site of several industrial/railroad-related buildings and rail lines since the early-to-mid 20th century. The field survey did not identify cultural resources in Parcel 2, but did indicate that it had been extensively disturbed by prior utility, railroad, and industrial development. A previous field survey of the project site by Carrico, Cooley, and Eckhardt (2000) also did not identify cultural resources in Parcel 2. The HRE conducted for Building D4 indicated that the building was not eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources or local City of San José listing.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Consistent with Envision San José 2040 General Plan Policies ER-10.2 and ER-10.3, the following Standard Permit Conditions should be implemented by the Project to reduce or avoid impacts to subsurface cultural resources to a less than significant level:

- If prehistoric or historic resources are encountered during excavation and/or grading of the site, all activity within a 100-foot radius of the find should be stopped, the Director of Planning, Building and Code Enforcement (PBCE), or the Director's designee, and the City's Historic Preservation Officer should be notified, and a qualified archaeologist should examine the find. The archaeologist should (1) evaluate the find(s) to determine if they meet the definition of a historical or archaeological resource; and (2) make appropriate recommendations regarding the disposition of such finds prior to issuance of building permits. Recommendations could include collection, recordation, and analysis of any significant cultural materials. A report of findings documenting any data recovery should be submitted to the Director of PBCE, or the Director's designee, and the City's Historic Preservation Officer and the Northwest Information Center (if applicable). Project personnel should not collect or move any cultural materials.

- If any human remains are found during any field investigations, grading, or other construction activities, all provisions of California Health and Safety Code Sections 7054 and 7050.5 and Public Resources Code (PRC) Sections 5097.9 through 5097.99, as amended per Assembly Bill (AB) 2641, should be followed. If human remains are discovered during construction, there should be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains. The Project Applicant should immediately notify the Director of Planning, Building and Code Enforcement (PBCE), or the Director's designee, and the qualified archaeologist, who should then notify the Santa Clara County Coroner. The Coroner will make a determination as to whether the remains are Native American. If the remains are believed to be Native American, the Coroner will contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 24 hours. The NAHC will then designate a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). The MLD will inspect the remains and make a recommendation on the treatment of the remains and associated artifacts. If one of the following conditions occurs, the landowner or his authorized representative should work with the Coroner to re-inter the Native American human remains and associated grave goods with appropriate dignity in a location not subject to further subsurface disturbance:
 - The NAHC is unable to identify an MLD or the MLD failed to make a recommendation within 48 hours after being given access to the site.
 - The identified MLD fails to make a recommendation; or
 - The landowner or his authorized representative rejects the recommendation of the MLD, and mediation by the NAHC fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner.

REFERENCES CITED

California Office of Historic Preservation

- 1976 *California Inventory of Historic Resources*. California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento, California.
- 1988 *Five Views: An Ethnic Historic Site Survey for California*. California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento.
- 1992 *California Points of Historical Interest*. California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento.
- 1996 *California Historical Landmarks*. California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento.
- 2020 *Built Environment Resources Directory for Santa Clara County*. California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento. Electronic document, https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=30338&fbclid=IwAR0llwakK0TWEKbwaJaRY6N64TdqxXB64bN4kJTcLB_9ONg5Md9t2f88gLS, accessed various.

Carrico, Richard, Theodore Cooley, and William Eckhardt

- 2000 *Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey and Inventory Report for the Metromedia Fiberoptic Cable Project, San Francisco Bay Area and Los Angeles Basin Networks*. Mooney & Associates.

Framefinder

- 1939 Aerial photograph, Scale 1:20,000
- 1956 Aerial photograph, Scale 1:20,000
- 1965 Aerial photograph, Scale 1:12,000
- 1980 Aerial photograph, Scale 1:24,000
- 1987 Aerial photograph, Scale 1:40,000

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)

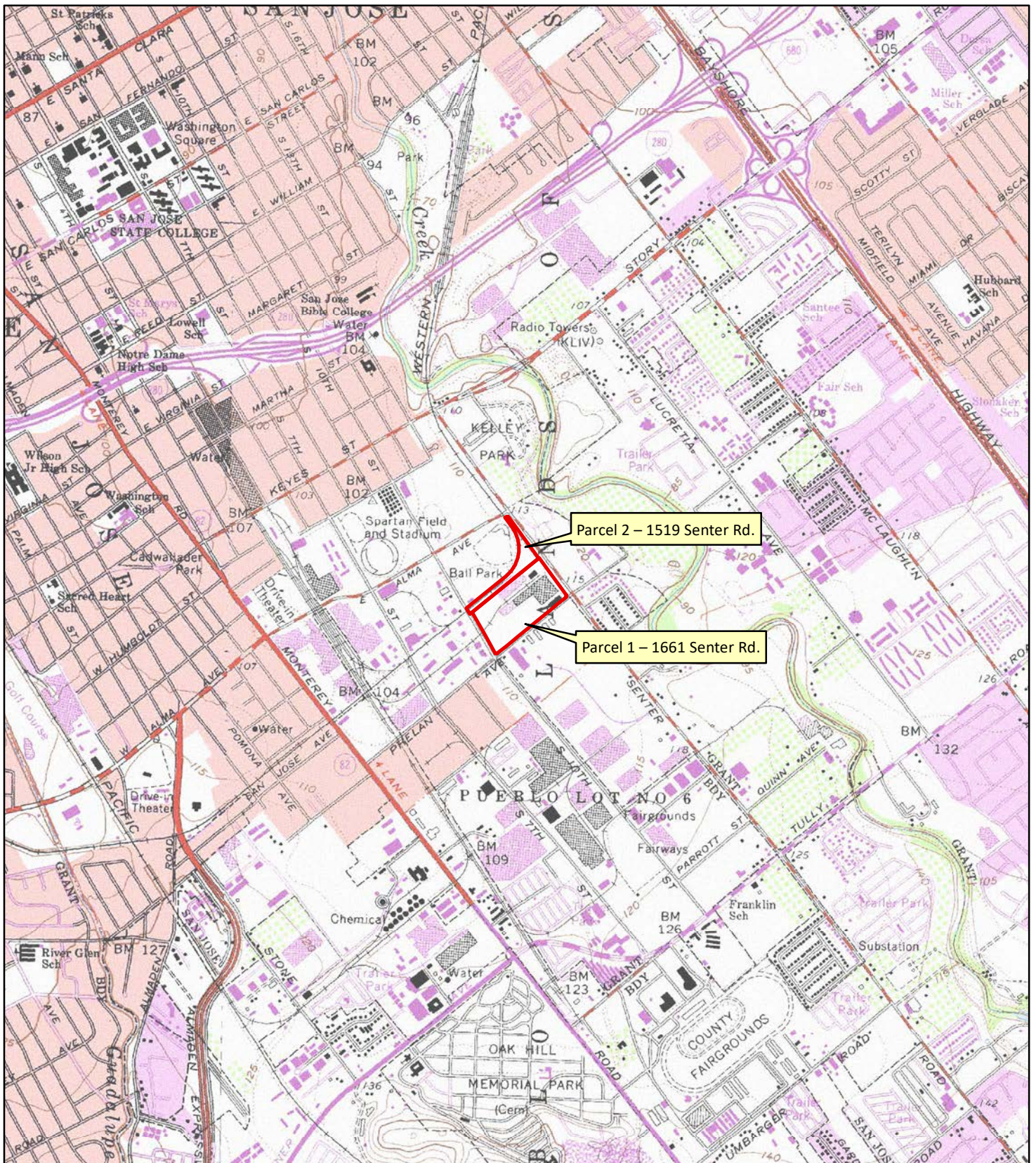
- 1889 *San Jose, Calif.* 15-minute USGS topographic quadrangle. USGS, Washington, D.C.
- 1897 *San Jose, Calif.*, 15-minute USGS topographic quadrangle. USGS, Washington, D.C.
- 1899 *San Jose, Calif.* 15-minute USGS topographic quadrangle. USGS, Washington, D.C.
- 1943 *San Jose, Calif.* 15-minute USGS topographic quadrangle. USGS, Washington, D.C.

- 1953 *San Jose East, Calif.*, 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle. USGS, Washington, D.C.
- 1956 *San Jose East, Calif.*, 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle. USGS, Washington, D.C.
- 1961 *San Jose East, Calif.*, 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle. USGS, Washington, D.C.
- 1956 *San Jose East, Calif.*, 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle. USGS, Washington, D.C.
- 1978 *Hayward, California*. USGS topographic quadrangle (Scale 1:100,000). USGS, Washington, D.C.
- 2012 *San Jose East, Calif.*, 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle. USGS, Washington, D.C.
- 2015 *San Jose East, Calif.*, 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle. USGS, Washington, D.C.
- 2018 *San Jose East, Calif.*, 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle. USGS, Washington, D.C.

ATTACHMENT A

Project Site Location Map

Survey Coverage Map

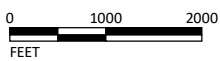


LSA

LEGEND

Project Site

FIGURE 1



SOURCE: 7.5-minute Quad: San Jose East, Calif. (1980).

I:\TOS1901\GIS\Maps\Cultural\Figure 1_Project Site Location.mxd (8/12/2020)

City of San Jose Fire Training Center
 San Jose, Santa Clara County, California
 Project Site Location

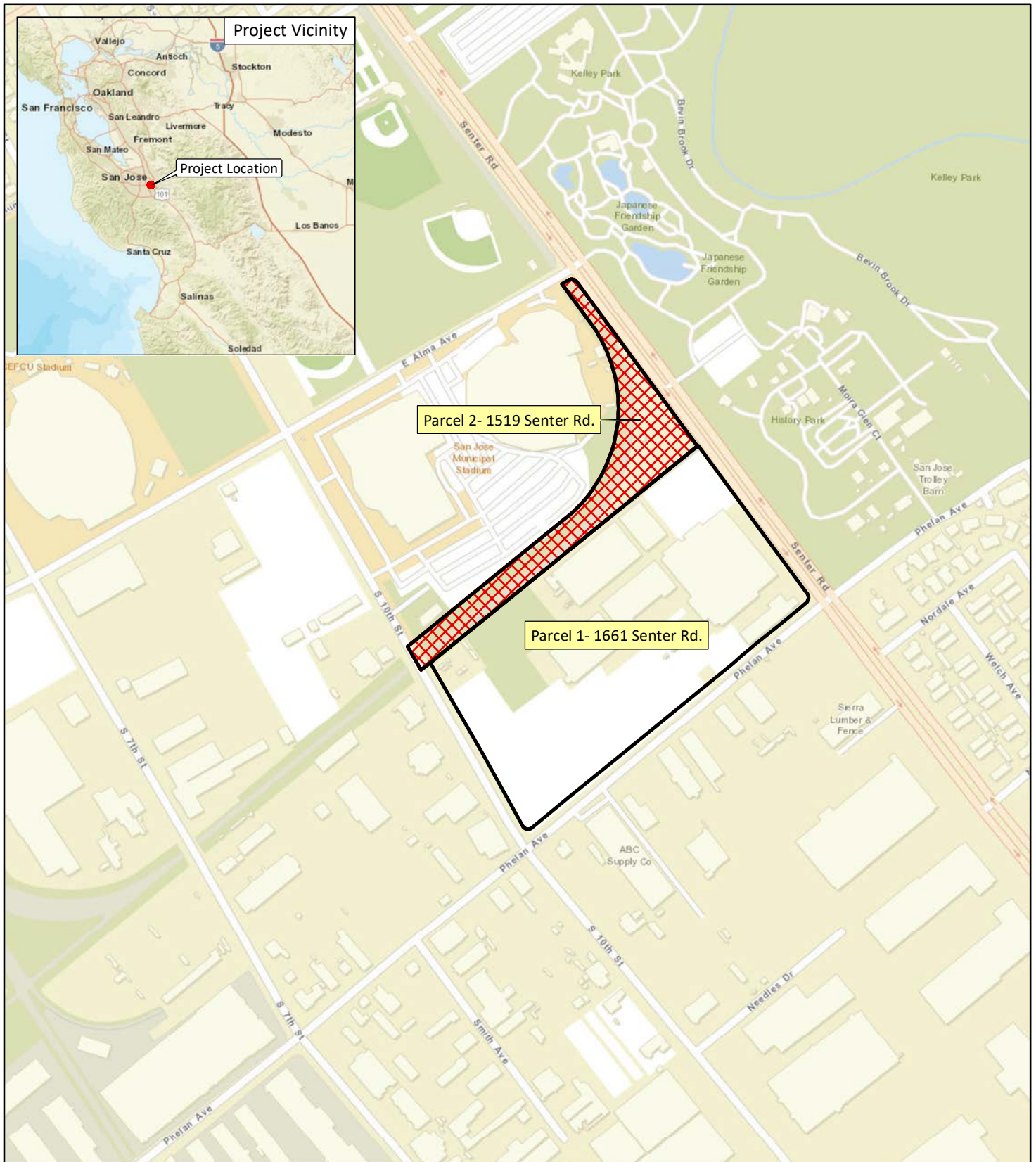


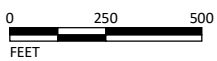


FIGURE 2

LSA

LEGEND

-  Project Site
-  Survey Coverage



SOURCE: ESRI World Street Map (04/2020).

I:\TOS1901\GIS\Maps\Cultural\Figure 2_Survey Coverage.mxd (8/12/2020)

City of San Jose Fire Training Center
 San Jose, Santa Clara County, California
 Survey Coverage

ATTACHMENT B

Native American Heritage Commission Response Letter

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

August 14, 2020

Andrew Pulcheon, AICP, CEP, Principal
LSA Associates

Via Email to: andrew.pulcheon@lsa.net

Re: San Jose Fire Training Center Project, Santa Clara County

Dear Mr. Pulcheon:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Sarah.Fonseca@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,



Sarah Fonseca
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
Luiseño

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

COMMISSIONER
Marshall McKay
Wintun

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
Apache

COMMISSIONER
Julie Tumamait-Stenslie
Chumash

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

ATTACHMENT C

Field Survey Photographs



Photo #1: view to NE of northern boundary of Parcel 2 and former alignment of Western Pacific Railroad line



Photo #2: view to NE of southern boundary of Parcel 2 showing utility excavation and staged pipe segments



Photo #3: view to SW of southern boundary of Parcel 2 showing utility excavation and staged pipe segments



Photo #4: view to SE of eastern boundary of Parcel 2 (Senter Road to left) showing utility excavation



Photo #5: view to NE along southern boundary of Parcel 2 showing (at center) access standpipe or test/monitoring well

ATTACHMENT D

California Department of Parks and Recreation 523 Series Form Records for Building D4

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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code: 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 11

Resource Name: Building D4

P1. Other Identifier: *Beech-Nut Packing Co.* (1946-1991); *City of San José Central Service Yard* (2000-current)

P2. Location: Not for Publication: Unrestricted:

a. **County:** Santa Clara

b. **USGS 7.5' Quad:** *San Jose East, Calif.* **Date:** 1968; **T7S/R1E;** *Pueblo San Jose;* Mount Diablo **B.M.**

c. **Address:** 1661 Senter Road **City** San José **Zip** 95112

d. **UTM:** 10S 600921mN/4130870mE (approx. center)

e. **Other Locational Data:** Pueblo Lot No. 6; APN 477-38-007; near northeastern corner of parcel.

P3a. Description: This resource is an approximately 15,925-square-foot, rectangular, single-story wood-framed warehouse. The warehouse rests on a concrete slab foundation located near the northern corner of a rectangular 21.3-acre parcel near Senter Road in the Rockspring neighborhood of San José, Santa Clara County, California. The building rests on a concrete slab foundation and is covered by a steel bow-truss roof sheathed in rollout asphalt roofing with regularly spaced semi-translucent roof panels. The walls are wood framed and sheathed in corrugated metal cladding. Large barn-style doors and single-leaf metal doors are on the east and west-facing façades. Field survey did not identify a manufacturer's plate or indication the building was of pre-fabricated manufacture. This building is among several similar warehouse and general service buildings originally operated as a Beech-Nut Foods processing and packaging plant. Currently, the City of San José operates the site as a maintenance and servicing facility. The building currently stores materials and artifacts belonging to *History San José*. The warehouse is in good condition.

P3b. Resource Attributes: HP8. Industrial building

P4. Resources Present: Building

P5a. Photograph:



P5b. Description of Photo:

San José Central Service Yard - Building D4. South and (partial) east façades. View to northwest. LSA photograph 5/15/20.

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: **Historic** built ca. 1960; See B.12 References.

P7. Owner and Address:

City of San José
Department of Public Works,
Facilities Management
1600 South 10th Street
San José, California 95112

P8. Recorded by:

Michael Hibma, M.A., AICP
LSA
157 Park Place
Point Richmond, California 94801

P9. Date recorded: 6/19/20

P10. Survey Type: Intensive

P11. Report Citation: Hibma, Michael, 2020. *Historical Resource Evaluation of Building D4, San José Central Service Yard, 1661 Senter Road, San José, Santa Clara County, California.* LSA, Richmond, California.

Attachments: Location Map Continuation Sheets Building, Structure, and Object Record

- B1. Historic Name:** Beech-Nut Packing Company; Beech-Nut Nutrition Company
B2. Common Name: City of San José Central Service Yard
B3. Original Use: warehouse
B4. Present Use: same
B5. Architectural Style: Vernacular
B6. Construction History: Historic-period USGS topographic quadrangles and aerial photographs indicate that Building D4 was a warehouse constructed circa 1960 as part of a former Beech-Nut Foods processing and packaging facility that opened on this site in 1946 and closed in 1991 (USGS 1953, 1961, 1980; *San Jose Mercury News* 10/31/1991). Based on its current appearance and architectural design elements, it appears Building 4 has not sustained major alterations; however, replacement all-metal, single leaf entrance doors were installed on the east and west-facing façades, and a modern water fire-suppression system was added. It is also likely that the roofing was replaced at least once in the 60 years since construction. Nine years after Beech-Nut Foods closed the facility; the City of San José purchased the site for \$91 million and converted the 21.3-acre site to service and maintain the City's vehicle fleet, as well as provide office and materials storage space.
- B7. Moved?** No
B8. Related Features: None
B9. a. Architect: Undetermined
b. Builder: Beech-Nut Foods, Amsterdam, New York
B10. Significance: Theme: Industrial development **Area:** Rocksprings Neighborhood/San José
Period of Significance: N/A **Property Type:** Industrial **Applicable Criteria:** N/A

This single-story, approximately 15,925-square-foot prefabricated metal warehouse building near the northern corner of a 21.3-acre parcel in an urban setting. Research indicates that the warehouse is associated with Beech-Nut Foods, which operated a plant on the site from 1946-1990 and is associated with the mid-to-late 20th century industrial development of Santa Clara County. Later, the building was converted for use as the San José Central Service Yard. See continuation sheets.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: None

B12. References:

Abeloe, William N, et al. *Historic Spots of California*. Third Edition. 1966. Stanford University Press, Stanford, California.

Archives & Architecture. 2012. *County of Santa Clara Historic Context Statement*. County of Santa Clara Department of Planning and Development, Planning Office, San José, California.

Beck, Warren A. and Ynez D. Haase. 1974. *Historical Atlas of California*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, Oklahoma.

See Continuation Sheets.

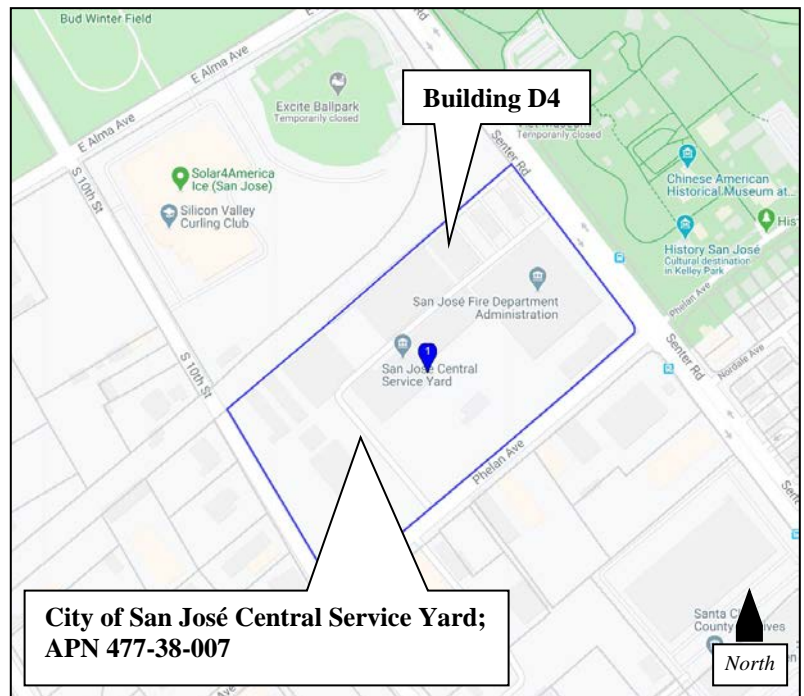
B13. Remarks: None

B14. Evaluator:

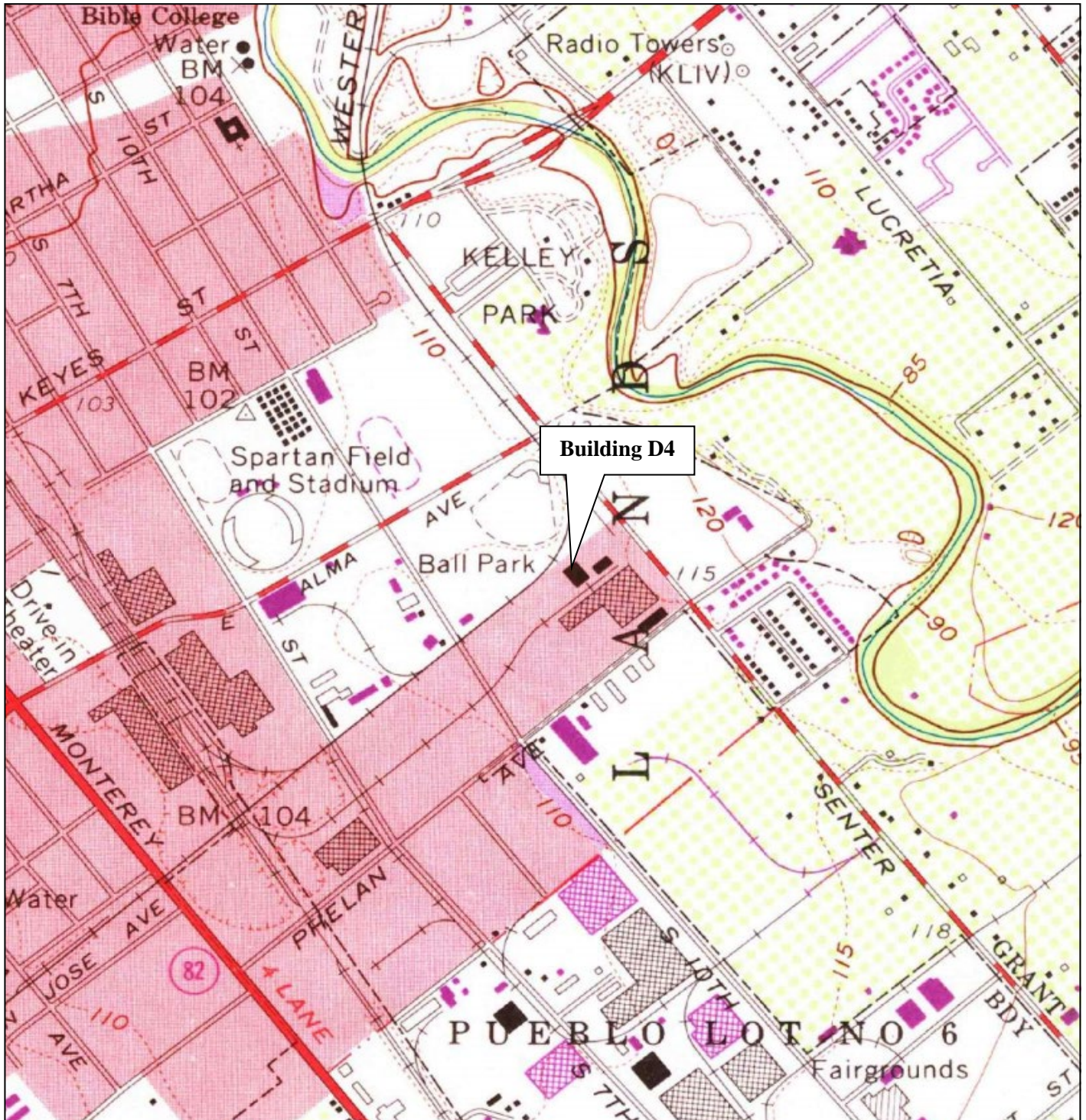
Michael Hibma, M.A., AICP
LSA

157 Park Place
Point Richmond, California 94801

Date of Evaluation: 6/19/20



(This space reserved for official comments.)



B10. Significance (continued)

Early Settlement

The study area is located in the City of San José. Prior to European settlement, the San Francisco Bay was home to many tribal groups, including the Ohlone, who inhabited the area what would become Santa Clara County. These semi-nomadic people were hunter-gatherers who depended on coastal plant and animal species for food and other resources. Spanish records indicate that by the mid-18th century, 10 to 12 indigenous tribelets with an estimated total population between 1,000 to 2,400 lived within modern Santa Clara County (Postel 2007:72). Intensive Hispanic exploration and settlement of the Bay Area began with the first recorded visit from November 6–11, 1769, by a Spanish expedition led by Lieutenant Gaspar de Portolá. Having accidentally discovered San Francisco Bay from atop Sweeny Ridge, the expedition camped beneath a giant redwood they named El Palo Alto, or “The Tall Stick.” 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 include the site of Building D4 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).

Santa Clara County

Due to the remoteness of Alta California, the native English-speaking 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). Santa Clara County remained sparsely settled until the early 20th century. Following the construction of the San Francisco-San Jose Railroad in the 1860s, developers purchased large tracts of land near the railroad tracks, which inhibited settlement and private development throughout Santa Clara County (Hynding 1982:63). For much of the late-19th century, Santa Clara County was regarded as the “Valley of Heart’s Delight” and was largely agricultural in nature with cattle ranches, wheat and grain fields, and orchards. Many of these crops went the Oakland or San Francisco waterfronts for overseas shipment (Archives and Architecture 2012:40-44). This would change rapidly following the 1906 Earthquake and Fire, when, within a week of the disaster, survivors fled south from San Francisco for other peninsula communities via the San Francisco-San Jose Railroad. In the years following the reconstruction and recovery, thousands of refugees chose to remain in Santa Clara County.

During the Great Depression of the 1930s, Santa Clara County’s industries, such as fishing and clamming, cement production, fruit canning and packing, plant nurseries, and salt harvesting, provided a diverse economic base to lessen economic hardship (Works Progress Administration 1939; Hynding 1982:87). At the onset of World War II, several technology companies located in Santa Clara County received large government manufacturing contracts, which provided further economic stability for residents. Defense workers created another population boom in the county, and defense housing quickly expanded many communities’ suburban footprints (Hynding 1982:138). Following the end of World War II, many defense industry workers, returning veterans, and migrants from the eastern United States wanted to remain and enjoy the state’s warm climate and plentiful jobs.

City of San José

With the arrival of American immigrants during the 1840s and 1850s, San José changed from a Hispanic pueblo to a typical American town with uniform city blocks bounded in a street grid more familiar to eastern cities; it soon became the mercantile and financial center of Santa Clara County. 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 (Hall 1871:338; Munro-Fraser 1881:370).

B10. Significance (continued)

City of San José. Outlying areas, such as the area south of downtown, were later developed and subdivided, but growth was relatively slow, and a prevailing land use pattern of small farms persisted until the early-20th century. The Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR) and the Western Pacific Railroad (WPRR) influenced the late-19th century development of San José. The SPRR connected agricultural products from the Santa Clara Valley and San José with port facilities in San Francisco and overland transcontinental routes via Oakland, Richmond, and Sacramento. The connection to distant markets, coupled with the invention of the refrigerated railcar, fostered the growth of San José, including the city's south side and the vicinity of 1661 Senter Road. During the early-20th century land uses located along the SPRR main line began to change in land use from rural residential and agricultural to urban industrial and commercial, driven principally by the growing fruit packing and canning industry. This change did not proceed in a uniform manner; by the 1930s, an area with a mix of commercial and industrial land uses developed among pockets of persistent single and multi-family residential areas.

Further driving change in land use patterns was San José's association with developments in electronics. In 1909, the City was the site of a successful electronic endeavor: Dr. Charles Herrold established the world's first radio broadcast station at the corner of First and San Fernando Streets. The station, which became KCBS, broadcasts today from San Francisco (Hoover 2003:438). In the years following World War II, the Santa Clara Valley experienced tremendous growth. Electronics, aviation, and semiconductor companies opened offices and factories in "Silicon Valley," creating thousands of jobs for returning military personnel, defense workers, and their families. Between 1960 and 1990, according to an article in *Business Week*, companies started in the South Bay by graduates of Stanford University created over 250,000 jobs. (Hamilton 1997). These workers needed housing, and the valley's fruit orchards soon gave way to housing developments. San José was transformed from a market town with an agricultural economic base to a business and residential community known for its high-technology companies.

1661 Senter Road. Historic-period aerial photographs and maps indicate that the area that would later become 1661 Senter Road was in unincorporated Santa Clara County. An aerial photograph taken in 1939 shows the current site as undeveloped, containing no discernable buildings, structures, or objects (UCSB 1939). A 1950 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map depicts the site just south of and adjacent to San José city limits (Sanborn Map Company 1950). Later aerial photographs taken in 1956, 1963, 1965, and 1980 show the gradual development of the site by the Beech-Nut Food Company, as well as the gradual change in surrounding land use from orchard crops to a mix of industrial, commercial and residential land uses containing a network of railroad spur tracks (UCSB 1956, 1963, 1968, 1980). According to the online site "Packing Houses of Santa Clara County," the Beech-Nut Food Company opened a packing plant "along South Fourth Street starting in the 1920's, but opened a much larger San José plant [at 1661 Senter Road] just after World War II" (Packing Houses of Santa Clara County 2015).

Beech-Nut Foods. Beech-Nut was founded in 1891 and sold smoked meats. The company diversified and sold candies, baby foods, pies, and teas. In 1969, Beech-Nut was acquired by Squibb, a large pharmaceutical and health care products company. Four years later, Squibb sold Beech-Nut to a group of private investors. Ownership rebranded the company as a provider of "natural foods" and reduced or removed salt and sugar from its products. Beech-Nut soon ran into financial difficulties and was sold to Nestle Foods in 1979. Nestle modernized Beech-Nut's facilities and renamed the company the "Beech-Nut Nutrition Corporation." By 1981, Beech-Nut's primary product was jarred baby food. At its height, Beech-Nut operated two plants, the larger of which was located in Canajoharie, New York, and employed between 700 and 900. The smaller plant was located at 1661 Senter Road and employed approximately 300 workers (Zaidi 2020:1-3). In 1989, Nestle sold Beech-Nut to Ralston Purina.

The diminishment of agricultural land use in Santa Clara County reduced demand for canneries, packinghouses, and other food processing facilities in the area. The transformation to a technology and service based economy drove up land values and compelled food processing companies to leave the area and consolidate operations outside of Santa Clara County or California. In 1991, Beech-Nut announced that, due to underproduction and "production of silicon chips and computers [that] has since pushed out food production," the Senter Road facility was closing, laying off 275 workers (*Mercury News* 10/31/1991). In 2000, The City of San José acquired the site and redeveloped it as the Central Service Yard, which it currently operates as today.

B10. Significance (continued)

Architectural Context

Vernacular. A useful approach to understanding what Vernacular style is can begin by defining what it is not. That is, vernacular architecture is not overly formal or monumental in nature, but rather is represented by relatively unadorned construction not designed by a professional architect. Vernacular architecture is the commonplace or ordinary building stock that addresses a practical purpose with a minimal amount of flourish or otherwise traditional or ethnic influences (Upton and Vlach 1986:xv-xxi, 426-432). The historical roots of the Vernacular style in the United States dates from colonial settlement during the 16th and 17th centuries. European immigrants, either of modest independent means, or financed with corporate backing, brought with them a wood-based building tradition. From this combination came a new building tradition associated with unsettled and heavily forested land and a young population. This new style, Vernacular style, was “characterized by short-lived or temporary dwellings focused on the family and distinct from the place of work” (Jackson 1984:85-87). Typically associated with older, hand-built rural buildings in remote or rural, agricultural settings, vernacular architecture can also include modern, pre-fabricated, general purpose steel buildings used as shop space, warehouses, discount-clearance centers, and many other uses (Gottfried and Jennings 2009:9-16). Character defining features of Vernacular architecture include: simple roofline; small building footprint; simple construction techniques and materials; and design and construction by a carpenter or general contractor with no visible or discernable style (McAlester 2013: 753).

Evaluation. The following section evaluates Building D4 for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources and the City’s Historic Resources Inventory (HRI) which identifies known historic resources of relative significance, including properties listed on or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, or the California Register of Historical Resources, or as San José City Landmark, Candidate City Landmark, Structure of Merit, Contributing Structure, or Identified Site/Structure.

Criterion 1: *Is it associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage?*

Research indicates that Building D4 is associated with Beech-Nut Foods, which operated a plant on the site from 1946-1990, an event that contributed to the broad patterns of the history of the city and Santa Clara County. However, no evidence was identified to elevate this building or Beech-Nut Foods in associative stature; it does not possess specific, important associations with this context that distinguish it from other buildings with similar design, construction history, and use. Therefore, for these reasons, LSA concludes that Building D4 is not significant under Criterion 1.

Criterion 2: *Is it associated with the lives of persons important in our past?*

Background research indicates that Building D4 was a warehouse that was part of a larger group of buildings, structures, and objects originally built, owned, and operated by the Beech-Nut Food Company. The company’s offices and major distribution and storage facilities were located in New York. Building D4 was constructed circa 1960, 14 years after Beech-Nut Foods opened its operation on Senter Road. Therefore, for these reasons, LSA concludes that Building D4 is not associated with persons significant in our past and is not significant under Criterion 2.

Criterion 3: *Does it embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values?*

The approximately 15,925-square-foot, rectangular, single-story, wood-framed warehouse building was constructed circa 1960. This warehouse building possesses the general characteristics of Vernacular industrial architecture, a well-represented building type in the existing industrial and commercial warehouse building stock of San José, California, and the nation. For these reasons, LSA concludes that Building D4 is not significant under Criterion 3.

B10. Significance (continued); California Register of Historical Resources Evaluation (continued)

Criterion 4: *Has it yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history?*

This criterion is usually used to evaluate the potential for archaeological deposits to contain important information. Its application to architecture and the built environment is less common in eligibility evaluations due to the prevalence of multiple media that normally thoroughly document the form, materials, and design of a given building type. Consequently, information about its vernacular architectural qualities and prefabricated construction techniques, as represented by these resources, can be obtained from other widely available sources and is not likely to result in new information about construction techniques or architectural style and design. For these reasons, LSA concludes that Building D4 is not significant under Criterion 4.

Integrity Assessment. In addition to being significant under one or more criteria, a resource must retain enough of its historic character and appearance to be recognizable as an historical resource and retain integrity, which is defined as the ability of a resource to convey the reasons for its significance. There are seven aspects of integrity used to measure a property's ability to convey its significance: *location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association* (National Park Service 1997:45). A building's integrity is assessed only after its significance is established. Building D4 does not appear significant under any California Register of Historical Resources criteria; therefore, its integrity was not assessed.

Conclusion. Building D4 is associated with the mid-20th century industrial development of San José and Santa Clara County. The warehouse possesses several characteristics of Vernacular architecture. However, it does not appear significant for these associations. For these reasons, LSA concludes that Building D4 does not appear eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources. According to a City of San José Historic Evaluation Tally Sheet prepared for this resource, Building D4 amassed a total of 25.45 points that indicates Building D4 does not meet the threshold of 33 points for consideration as a City Landmark under the City's preservation ordinance criteria. Therefore, Building D4 does not appear eligible for listing in San José Historic Resources Inventory as a City Landmark, Structure of Merit, or as a Contributing Structure due to a lack of significance.

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P5a. Photograph (continued)



San José Central Service Yard – Building D4. South and west façade. View to the Northeast. 5/15/20.



San José Central Service Yard – Building D4. East façade (partial). View to the Southwest. 5/15/20.

P5a. Photograph (continued)



San José Central Service Yard – Building D4. East façade. View to the Southwest. 5/15/20.



San José Central Service Yard – Building D4. North façade. View to the West. 5/15/20.

P5a. Photograph (continued)



San José Central Service Yard – Building D4. North façade. View to the East. 5/15/20.



San José Central Service Yard – Building D4. North (partial) and west façades. View to the South. 5/15/20.

ATTACHMENT E

City of San Jose Historic Evaluation Sheet

CITY OF SAN JOSE HISTORIC EVALUATION SHEET

Historic Resource Name: Building D4; Central Service Yard, 1661 Senter Road, San José

	<u>RATING</u>	<u>VALUE</u>
A. VISUAL QUALITY/DESIGN		
1. EXTERIOR: excellent overall visual quality	FP	0
2. STYLE: industrial vernacular	FP	0
3. DESIGNER: Unknown	FP	0
4. CONSTRUCTION: materials	G	4
5. SUPPORTIVE ELEMENTS: Metal clad warehouse covered by bow-truss roof.	G	3
SUBTOTAL A:		7

B. HISTORY/ASSOCIATION		
6. PERSON/ORGANIZATION: Beech-Nut Foods	G	7
7. EVENT: 20th century development of San José	G	7
8. PATTERNS: Commerce/Industry	G	5
9. AGE: 1960 (aerial photographs, USGS maps)	FP	0
SUBTOTAL B:		19

C. ENVIRONMENTAL/CONTEXT		
10. CONTINUITY: Central Service Yard	G	3
11. SETTING: compatible with remaining commercial/industrial surroundings	G	2
12. FAMILIARITY: conspicuous or familiar in neighborhood context	FP	0
SUBTOTAL C:		5

SUBTOTAL A + SUBTOTAL C:	12
SUBTOTAL B:	19
PRELIMINARY TOTAL (A+B+C):	31

	<u>RATING</u>	<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DEDUCTION</u>
D. INTEGRITY			
13. CONDITION:	G	0.05	1.55
14. EXTERIOR ALTERATIONS:	FP	0.20	2.4
15. STRUCTURAL REMOVALS:	G	0.30	3.6
16. SITE: not moved	E	0.00	0
INTEGRITY DEDUCTIONS SUBTOTAL:			7.55

ADJUSTED TOTAL:	23.45
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	<u>RATING</u>	<u>VALUE</u>
E. REVERSIBILITY		
17. EXTERIOR: reversible/ irreversible	G	2

F. ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS/BONUS POINTS			
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			

REVERSIBILITY + BONUS POINTS SUBTOTAL:	2
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ADJUSTED TOTAL (Plus Bonus Points):	25.45
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REVIEWED BY: _____ DATE: _____