

The results of the Archaeological Literature Search are confidential; therefore, page 4 of this report has been omitted. A full copy of this report is on file at the City of San Jose Department of Planning, Building and Code Enforcement and is available upon request with appropriate credentials.

CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT

1050 ST. ELIZABETH DRIVE, SAN JOSÉ



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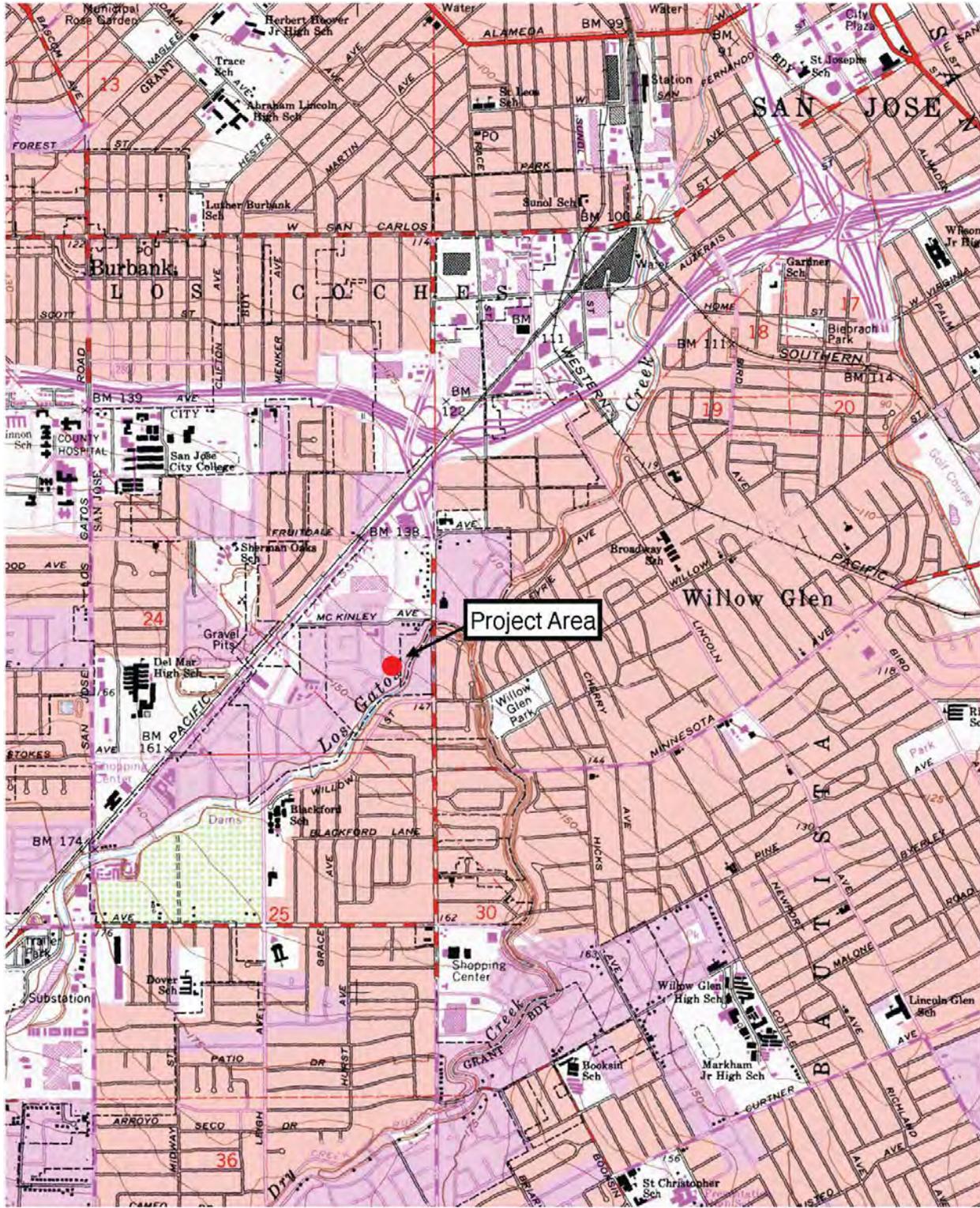
INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The property at 1050 St. Elizabeth Drive (APN 284-07-018) is currently developed as a multi-unit senior residence operated by Somerset Senior Living. The proposed project would demolish the existing building, built in 1964, and construct a seven-story multi-family apartment building with 206 residential units. The property is within a City of San José area of archaeological sensitivity due to its proximity to Los Gatos Creek.

To ensure that that the proposed project would not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical or archaeological resource (as defined in the CEQA Guidelines [14 CCR §15064.5]), Archaeological/Historical Consultants (A/HC) of Oakland, California, was retained to evaluate whether the building is eligible for the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) and for listing in the San José Historic Resource Inventory as a City Landmark, as well as to complete an archaeological sensitivity assessment of the property.

This report presents the results of a cultural resources survey of 1050 St. Elizabeth Drive (hereafter the Project Area). A/HC completed an archaeological and built environment survey of the Project Area on June 23, 2022. No prehistoric resources were noted on the survey, but research suggests the Project Area is **sensitive** for buried Native American archaeological resources and has **low sensitivity** for historic-era archaeological resources.

Based on recording and historical research, the building at 1050 St. Elizabeth Drive appears **not eligible** for the CRHR and **not eligible** for listing in the San José Historic Resources Inventory as a City Landmark. Therefore, no historical resources as defined in the CEQA Guidelines appear to be present on the Project Area.



1050 St. Elizabeth Dr.
WGS84
UTM Zone 10S
CALTPO
Scale 1:24000 1 inch = 2000 feet



MN 13.0°

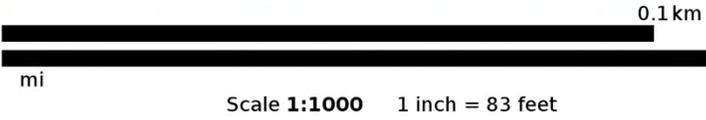
Figure 1: Location Map



1050 St Elizabeth Dr
 WGS84
 UTM Zone 10S



Figure 2: Site Plan



BACKGROUND

ENVIRONMENT

Before European contact, the Santa Clara Valley was an area of extreme ecological diversity, with brush-covered foothills transitioning to groves of coast live oak and valley oak and wide expanses of grassland on the way to the extensive salt marshes at the end of San Francisco Bay. The valley was crossed by numerous seasonal and perennial streams, often lined by willow thickets that formed ponds and wetlands within the valley. These diverse environments created an area abundant with aquatic life, land animals, and waterfowl.

The Project Area is adjacent to Los Gatos Creek, which flows from its headwaters in the Santa Cruz Mountains northward until its confluence with the Guadalupe River near downtown San José. The Guadalupe River joins San Francisco Bay at Alviso, terminating in tidal marshlands and sloughs (Hylkema et al. 2007:21). The original plant community of the Project Area was most likely grassland or oak woodland, with riparian vegetation near watercourses.

The southern San Francisco Bay region is geologically very recent: the Bay itself began to form only around 8,000 years before present (BP), and historic shorelines stabilized only around 2,000 BP, allowing the formation of the extensive South Bay marshes only after that time. Alluviation during the same period deposited 2-3 meters of soil in many parts of the coastal plain; buried archaeological deposits have thus been found throughout the San Francisco Bay Area and particularly in floodplains such as the Santa Clara Valley (Meyer and Kajankoski 2017; Meyer and Rosenthal 2007:3). The proximity of the Project Area to Los Gatos Creek makes erosion from course changes and flood events likely as well.

PREHISTORY

Although humans arrived in California by the Terminal Pleistocene (13,500-11,700 calibrated radiocarbon years before present [cal BP]), no archaeological materials firmly datable to this period have been found in the San Francisco Bay Area. The Early Holocene (11,700-8,200 cal BP) is slightly better attested and is characterized by mobile foragers using wide-stemmed and leaf-shaped projectile points and large milling slabs (Milliken et al. 2007:112). In the South Bay, deep deposits from the Coyote Narrows (CA-SCL-178) in Morgan Hill have yielded radiocarbon dates of 10,000-8,500 years cal BP associated with flaked tools of local Franciscan chert (Jones et al. 2007:130). Early Holocene settlement is known from CA-SCL-65, on the southern margins of the Santa Clara Valley, and the Fremont site (P-01-011556) in the city of Fremont (Meyer and Kajankoski 2017). However, given the rise in sea levels in the Middle Holocene, most evidence of the earliest human habitation near the Project Area is likely to be underwater or deeply buried (Meyer and Rosenthal 2007).

The Middle Holocene (8,200-4,200 cal BP), by contrast, is better documented through radiocarbon dates from more than 60 sites in the Bay and Delta regions. This period saw the introduction of the mortar and pestle, side-notched projectile points, and expanded ground stone and shell bead technologies in regional and inter-regional trading networks that extended as far as the Bodie Hills and Napa Valley (Byrd et al. 2017; Milliken et al. 2007:114-115). The slowing rise in sea level allowed the formation of extensive marshes and increased use of estuarine resources, leading to the formation of the first shell middens.

Archaeologists divide the late Holocene into five periods, Early (4200–2550 cal BP), Early/Middle Transition (2550–2150 cal BP), Middle (2150–930 cal BP), Middle/Late Transition (930–685 cal BP), and Late (685–180 cal BP; Hylkema 2002; Milliken et al. 2007).

The Early Period saw the establishment of many large shellmounds around the Bay Area, increasing sedentism, integration of religious symbolism, expanded regional trade, and the establishment of the first large cemeteries. Typical artifact assemblages in this period included mortars, stemmed, broad-leaf projectile points, rectangular and spire-topped *Olivella* beads, abalone beads and pendants, notched and grooved net sinkers, and bone awls. *Olivella* and *Haliotis* beads and pendants were also produced as regional trade items (Lightfoot 1997:138; Milliken et al. 2007:114-115, Hylkema 2002:241).

The Middle Period on the San Francisco Bay saw an apparent cultural intensification that included refinement and change in bead and bone ornaments and projectile point types, as well as the introduction of coiled basketry. Higher populations and more permanent settlements were accompanied by increased social stratification and ritual complexity. A shift from marine to terrestrial resources is also evident (Lightfoot 1997; Lightfoot and Luby 2012). In the later Middle Period, another major cultural shift seems to have taken place, with the collapse of trade networks, site abandonment, and the introduction of new bead forms. In the East Bay, a distinct local tradition known as the Meganos culture emerged during the Middle Period, possibly marking a population movement from the San Joaquin Valley (Hylkema 2002:245, Milliken et al. 2007:115).

The Late Period saw a new increase in population size, sedentary villages, and social and religious complexity in the Bay region (Byrd et al. 2017; Milliken et al. 2007:116). The cultural pattern that had emerged by the time of Spanish contact included:

...large populations; a greater number of settlements and more evidence of status differentiation among them; a greater emphasis on gathering vegetal foods, especially acorns; more intensive trade and highly developed exchange systems; the spread of secret societies and cults together with their associated architectural features and ceremonial traits; and, in late prehistory, the appearance of clamshell disk beads as a currency for exchange (Moratto 1984:283).

The Late Period archaeological record also documents the increased gathering of small seeds and the consumption of a wider range of animal species, including marine mammals (Milliken et al. 2007:106, 117; Moratto 1984:235, 283).

ETHNOGRAPHY

At the time of contact with the Spanish, the people of the Santa Clara Valley spoke the Tamien (Tamien) dialect of the Ohlone/Costanoan language. Closely related to the Miwok languages, Ohlone/Costanoan is a branch of the Yok-Utian subfamily of the Penutian languages, which are spoken in Central California and along the Pacific Coast as far as southeast Alaska. Penutian speakers seem to have entered central California from the northern Great Basin around 4,000-4,500 years ago and arrived in the San Francisco Bay Area about 1,500 years ago, displacing speakers of Hokan languages (Golla 2007:74). This movement may be correlated with the spread of the Windmill pattern of material culture in the Late Period into the Coast Ranges and San Francisco Bay area (Moratto 1984:553; Levy 1978:486).

Ohlone society was organized in independent polities of 150-400 people (often known as tribelets), living in semi-permanent villages, with tribelets controlling fixed territories averaging 10 to 12 miles in diameter (Milliken et al. 2007). Shoup and Milliken (1999:8) note that “tribelets were clusters of unrelated family groups that formed cooperative communities for ceremonial festivals, for group harvesting efforts, and – most importantly – for interfamily conflict resolution.” Hereditary village leaders, who could be male or female, played an important role in conflict resolution, receiving guests, directing ceremonies, organizing food-gathering expeditions, and leading war parties but did not otherwise exercise direct authority (Levy 1978:487). Despite their autonomy, intermarriage between tribelets appears to have been frequent (Milliken 1995:22-24).

Ohlone residences were typically round, domed, or conical thatch homes on a frame of poles or branches, with a hearth in the center of the floor and a corresponding smoke hole in the roof (Kroeber 1925:219). Sweathouses, dance enclosures, and assembly houses are also attested. Material culture included complex decorative and utilitarian basketry, shell ornaments, tule boats, feather nets, hair decorations and jackets, and a full suite of bone and stone tools. Tattooing of face, hands, and neck is attested in early ethnographic accounts (Levy 1978:493-493; Byrd et al. 2017).

Ohlone peoples made full use of local food resources and consumed a varied diet. Acorns from a range of oak species (Coast Live, black, tanbark) were a staple, with buckeye, laurel, and hazelnuts playing a secondary role. Seeds including chia, pine nuts, and a range of grass seeds were harvested: soldiers on the 1776 Anza expedition were fed a kind of ‘tamale’ made of seeds at several Ohlone villages (Milliken 1995:33-34). Berries such as blackberries, strawberries, madrone, grapes, and toyon were also eaten, as were a range of roots (Levy 1978:491). For animal resources people looked both to the Bay for fish, shellfish, waterfowl, and sea mammals, and to the plains and foothills for larger animals such as deer and elk. Compared to other Bay Area regions, settlements in the Santa Clara Valley were located farther from the bayshore and took comparatively greater advantage of foothill and freshwater resources (Milliken et al. 2007:105-106).

At Spanish contact, the Santa Clara Valley had a pre-contact population density of perhaps 6.3 people per square mile, the highest in the Bay Area and among the highest in pre-contact North America. Milliken estimates that the total population of the Santa Clara Valley at Spanish contact was 1,750 (Milliken et al. 2007:65).

HISTORY

EUROPEAN CONTACT AND THE MISSION PERIOD

Seven Spanish expeditions passed through the Santa Clara Valley between 1769 and 1776, culminating in the foundation of Mission Santa Clara de Asís and the Pueblo of San José in 1777 by Joaquin Moraga and Father Tomás de la Peña. The establishment of a mission system by Franciscan priests in Alta California was part of a strategic effort to extend Spanish power into Alta California against an ongoing Russian advance down the Pacific Coast. The missions, supported with small military detachments, were to convert local Native Americans and establish agricultural plantations using their labor (Shoup and Milliken 1999:17).

At the time of Spanish contact, at least four large villages of over 100 people, and a number of smaller villages, were located in the Santa Clara Valley. One of these smaller villages, called San Juan Bautista in Mission Santa Clara records, was located on the Guadalupe River in the Willow Glen neighborhood of San José. This village supplied 12 adult converts to the mission between 1780 and 1802. (Milliken 2007:52). San Juan Bautista may have been part of the Tamien tribelet that controlled the lower Guadalupe River system, or it may have been part of an east valley tribelet that controlled the upper Guadalupe River and today's Campbell and Los Gatos (Shoup and Milliken 1999:8-9).

The establishment of Mission Santa Clara in 1777 was accompanied by a serious epidemic that dramatically reduced local populations and impeded the efforts of the missionaries to attract Indians to live permanently at the Mission, which did not happen in significant numbers until 1789 (Shoup and Milliken 1999:24). Indians came into the missions through a mixture of choice, persuasion, and force. Missionized Indians received instruction in Christianity and were compelled to work at agricultural tasks that must have appeared strange to them; more difficult was the loss of personal freedoms, physical brutality, and imposition of Catholic sexual mores (Milliken 1995:88). European diseases ran rampant, with death tolls reaching 8% per year (higher among women and children); Mission livestock grazing began to degrade the local environment, impacting the availability of traditional food resources for those Native Americans who remained outside the Mission system. By 1810, traditional cultures were collapsing throughout coastal and central California (Milliken 1995:221).

After independence from Spain in 1821, the Mission system went into terminal decline. In a climate of increasing immigration from Mexico and increasing local population of *Californios*, the Franciscan missions were secularized and much of their land confiscated between 1834 and 1837 (Shoup and Milliken 1999:109). In turn, large land grants were distributed to prominent Mexican citizens; thirty-eight grants were issued in the Santa Clara Valley between 1833 and 1845. The era of the Californios, however, was to be short-lived: after the U.S. conquest of California in 1847, a vast new wave of settlers came to California. In the wake of Gold Rush, a number of returning miners settled in the Santa Clara Valley and began farming; many either purchased land from Mexican patentees, squatted, or claimed un-granted land.

FOUNDATION AND GROWTH OF SAN JOSÉ

El Pueblo de San José de Guadalupe was founded on November 29, 1777, by José Joaquín Moraga and was the first town neither associated with a mission nor a presidio in upper California. The pueblo was founded as a farming community to provide food for the presidios at Monterey and San Francisco. It was moved in 1797 to what is now downtown San José, where it remained the largest civilian settlement in Northern California until the Gold Rush of 1849.

Soon after California statehood, the first survey of San José in 1850 established the downtown grid pattern and enabled easier land transfer and land speculation. The economy of the Santa Clara Valley, long dominated by stock raising, gave way to wheat production in the 1850s and 1860s, as small farms spread across the valley (Laffey 1992). The completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869 enabled the rapid expansion of orchards in the Santa Clara Valley, since fruit could now be quickly transported to distant markets. The canning industry grew apace, along with other light manufacturing to support the fruit industry – such as box, basket, and can production (Broek 1932).

Downtown San José first developed as a commercial center for agriculture in the 1860s and by the 20th century had become a hub for one of the nation's premiere fruit-growing and exporting regions. Extensive urban growth took place after WWI, including canneries such as American Can and Continental Can, agricultural machinery companies such as the Anderson-Barngrover Company, and financial institutions such as Bank of Italy (later Bank of America) and First National Bank of San José (Laffey 1992). These industries, and the residential development they spurred, helped expand and transform San José's formerly rustic urban landscape into a modern American city (PAST Consultants 2009:17).

The advent of World War II led to growth of a more diverse industrial base, including FMC, IBM, General Electric, Permanente Cement, and the development of Moffett Field and the Ames Aeronautical Laboratory (later NASA Ames Research Center) (PAST Consultants 2009:23). The defense industry continued to dominate the valley's economy after the war, displacing fruit processing. New industrial and engineering jobs, combined with an unprecedented annexation campaign led by City Manager Dutch Hamann (1950-1970), led to the city's explosive growth from 95,000 residents and 17 square miles in 1950 to 500,000 residents and 120 square miles in 1970 (PAST Consultants 2009).

Innovations among major defense contractors during the 1950s and 1960s – such as the silicon semiconductors developed by Fairchild Semiconductor and IBM's invention of the magnetic hard drive – helped drive a thriving electronics industry that included over 3,000 firms by 1980 and spawned the nickname “Silicon Valley”.

HISTORY OF THE PROJECT AREA

The Project Area is located in the Willow Glen neighborhood of San José next to Los Gatos Creek. Historic topographic maps show that the property was farmland as early as 1889 (USGS 1889, 1899). It was most likely orchards, given the prevalence of the fruit industry in San José and later 20th century maps and aerial photos that show orchards on the Project Area (USGS 1953,1961; Fairchild Aerial Surveys 1939; Aero Services Corporation 1956). There were no buildings on the property until 1964; the closest buildings were along McKinley Avenue (now McKinley Court) to the northeast and appear on maps as early as 1889 (USGS 1889).

The Project Area was part of Rancho Los Coches, which was granted to Roberto, a Native American associated with Mission Santa Clara, in 1842. Roberto had been living on the land with his family since at least 1836; his adobe house still stands at Lincoln Avenue. In 1847, Roberto sold the rancho to Antonio Suñol, Paula Suñol de Sansevain, and Henry M. Naglee (Hoover et al. 2002: 426, 434). The next known owner was J. Madden, who is shown on an 1876 map as owning a 55-acre parcel that included the Project Area (Thompson & West 1876). Madden's parcel was subdivided by 1890, and by 1903 the Project Area was part of a 4-acre parcel owned by someone with the initials J.B. (Herrmann Bros 1890; McMillan 1903). This is most likely Joseph Basile, who received the property in 1892 from George Madden (San José Building Permits 2003). It is possible that Salvatore P. LaBarbera acquired the property at some point. LaBarbera was a farmer/orchardist who lived nearby on Meridian Road in the 1940s and 50s (R.L. Polk & Co. 1942, 1943, 1957). After LaBarbera's death in 1960, the property passed to the Sisters of the Holy Family, either through his will or through a third party.



Figure 3: Elizabeth Armer (seated) and Ellen O'Connor (standing) Photo credit: Sisters of the Holy Family website

Sisters of the Holy Family

Elizabeth (Lizzie) Armer was born in Australia in 1850 and came to San Francisco as a child with her parents. After her mother's death, she was adopted into a wealthy Irish Catholic family and given a Catholic education (Kavanaugh 1922:19-20). Together with Father John Prendergast, Armer founded the Sisters of the Holy Family in 1872 in San Francisco to serve the poor and their children (Kavanaugh 1922:27-28; Sisters of the Holy Family n.d.). In 1878, the Sisters opened their first Day Home on Post Street, where parents could leave their children during the day while they worked (Kavanaugh 1922:88,129). It was the first childcare center of its kind in the city and proved to be very popular. By the 1880s, the Sisters operated three Day Homes in San Francisco (Sisters of the Holy Family n.d.).

All three of the Day Homes in San Francisco were destroyed by fire following the 1906 earthquake (Kavanaugh 1922:137). In addition to rebuilding in San Francisco, the Sisters of the Holy Family also took the opportunity to expand throughout the greater Bay Area, and in 1907, established a convent and St. Elizabeth Day Home in San José (Kavanaugh 1922:171-172; Sisters of the Holy Family n.d.). In 1917, the San José convent and Day Home moved to a new location on Vine Street, where they remained until a redevelopment project forced the Sisters to relocate in the 1960s (Kavanaugh 1922:174-175; *The Mercury News* 2006).

The sisters owned a parcel of land – which included the Project Area – near the Willow Glen area of San José, on the west side of Los Gatos Creek, where they built a new St. Elizabeth Day Home and convent in 1964 (*The Mercury News* 2006; San José Building Permits 2004). The convent is the building that currently stands on the Project Area. The Day Home was situated at the southeast corner of McKinley Avenue (now McKinley Court) and St. Elizabeth Drive, with the convent to the south and adjacent to the creek, outside the Project Area. The convent was designed by R.P. Fiedler, AIA, and Associates with 40 bedrooms, several courtyards, a refectory, a library, multiple parlors, a kitchen, and a chapel (San José Building Permits 1991, 2003). At the time the Day Home and convent were built, St. Elizabeth Drive did not exist; however by 1973, it was built in its present alignment to provide access to the Day Home, convent, and new surrounding residential development (Cartwright Aerial Surveys 1965; USGS 1968, 1973).

In the early 1990s, the sisters converted 30 of the 40 bedrooms into residences for senior women, citing declining membership and high property maintenance costs (San José Building Permits 1991). At the time, 17 sisters lived at the convent (*The Mercury News* 1993). By 2003, only seven sisters and 12 tenants remained at the convent. Calling the convent “a financial drain”, the Sisters sold the property to a company called Self Help for the Elderly that renovated the building between 2004-2006 and converted it into a residential care facility, adult day care center, and senior center (*The Mercury News* 2003; San José Building Permits 2004-2006).

R.P. Fiedler (Architect)

Richard Paul Fiedler was a member of the American Institute of Architects from 1957-1972. He earned his degree in architecture at U.C. Berkeley in 1951 and, after working for Conrad A. Steiner and Gerald McCue, had opened his own firm in Berkeley by 1959 (Koyl 1962:211). Fiedler’s principal works were almost exclusively Catholic buildings throughout the Bay Area. In addition to St. Elizabeth Day Home and Convent in San José in 1964, Fiedler designed St. Bruno Church (San Bruno, 1959), Holy Cross Gym and Hall (San José, 1960), Cathedral Parish School (San Francisco, 1961), St. Anthony’s Church and Rectory (Manteca, 1961), St. Peter’s Catholic School and Convent (San Francisco, 1962), Most Holy Rosary Parish Catholic Church, Rectory and Convent Addition (Antioch, 1966), St. Patrick Parish Catholic Church and Convent (San José, 1967), and Santa Paula Parish Catholic Church (Fremont, 1969) (Koyl 1962:211; Gane 1970: 274).

Fiedler was married to Doris Bartels and had at least one child, Paul Fiedler. Richard Fiedler died in 2012 while living in Belgium (Ancestry.com 1930-current).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

FIELD METHODS AND SURVEYOR'S QUALIFICATIONS

Dr. Molly Fierer-Donaldson of A/HC completed an archaeological survey of the Project Area on June 23, 2022. Dr. Fierer-Donaldson is a Registered Professional Archaeologist with over five years of experience in California archaeology. The Project Area consists mainly of hardscape areas, including a large structure with associated parking and driveways. There are landscaped spaces in front of the building and three courtyards within the building's walls and fences. Soil visibility was good in the front of the structure, which was surveyed in 10-meter transects, and poor in the courtyards where wood chip ground cover had been laid over landscaping cloth in all areas. Every effort was made to identify and inspect all open areas for historic-era artifacts, structural elements, or features; and indicators of prehistoric archaeological deposits like midden soil, flaked lithics, groundstone, and shell. The grass-covered front landscape was completely surveyed, while the landscape cloth was lifted, and the soil exposed for spot checks in each of the three courtyards.



Figure 5: Front (east) façade of 1050 St. Elizabeth Drive

SURVEY RESULTS

The front of the building contained two grass-covered areas separated by a driveway. The smaller section closer to the building was bordered by a common box hedge covering the length of the front, except for the entry stairs. This section's grass was thick and green, but the soil remained visible. It was dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) loam, moderately compact, and slightly moist with less than 3% gravels. The larger expanse of grass between the street and the driveway was more sparsely covered in grass with large areas of exposed dirt, leading to good soil visibility. The soil was brown (10YR 5/3) clay loam, moderately compact, and very dry with less than 3% gravels. Next to the grass to the south

was an area with a hickory tree, a pine tree, and bushes. The ground was covered in wood chips and pine needles beneath the pine trees. The soil underneath the wood chips was similar to the adjacent grassy area.



Figure 6: Trees and bushes adjacent to the large grassy area in front of 1050 St. Elizabeth Drive, facing north



Figure 7: Exposed dirt from in front of the building, strip next to the structure (left); large grassy area next to the sidewalk (center); trees and brush (right)

Of the building's three courtyards, the central was the largest, followed by the southern courtyard, and then the smallest on the north. All of them were landscaped with non-native plants of different types. The central courtyard contained a large blue spruce tree, small maples, birds of paradise, lilacs, daylilies, and a glory bush. Uncovering and lifting the landscaping cloth revealed a grayish brown (10YR 5/2) clay loam, which was compacted and very dry.



Figure 8: Central Courtyard facing northwest

The southern courtyard had a jacaranda tree in the center with rows of roses to the south and east, separated from the jacaranda by lines of common box hedges. Under the landscaping cloth, the soil was brown (10YR 5/3), compact sandy clay loam.

The third and smallest courtyard (northern) was narrow and mostly covered in redwood chips and gravels, with some hydrangea bushes and weeds growing. The soil beneath the ground cover and landscaping cloth was brown (10YR 5/3), compact clay loam.

All the soils observed were consistent with landscaping fill brought in to support the non-native trees, bushes, flowers, and grass grown on the property. No Native American cultural resources were observed.



Figure 9: Southern Courtyard facing east



Figure 10: North courtyard facing west (left); north courtyard facing east

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

NATIVE AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SENSITIVITY

Archaeological sites are most often found in flat locations with access to a perennial source of fresh water. Soils deposited during the Holocene era (since 11,700 years ago), especially young alluvium from the last 2,000-3,000 years, are more likely to contain buried archaeological deposits. In Santa Clara County, Native American sites are most often found within ½-mile of major watercourses and ¼-mile of minor watercourses.

1050 St. Elizabeth Drive is a 1.8-acre property located within a City of San José area of archaeological sensitivity due to its proximity to Los Gatos Creek. It is composed of Urban land-Still complex with 0 to 2 percent slopes. Urban land refers to disturbed and human transported material. Still is alluvium derived from metamorphic and sedimentary rock and/or alluvium derived from metavolcanics. The soil of the Project Area is Holocene alluvial fan deposits. The nearest fresh water source is Los Gatos Creek. Both the modern and historic alignments of the creek passed within 150 feet of the Project Area to the east. While the current channelized course of Los Gatos Creek is narrow, historic environmental data show the historic extent of the creek to have covered the area between its current location and Dry Creek, about 950 feet to the east, immediately across from the Project Area (SFEI 1998; USDA 2022; Witter et al. 2006).

The flat slopes, proximity to water, a confluence of creeks, and Holocene era alluvial fan deposits suggest the Project Area is sensitive for buried Native American archaeological resources.

HISTORIC-PERIOD ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY

Several factors can be used to infer an area's sensitivity for buried historic-era archaeological resources (Caltrans 2007). These include surface scatters of artifacts, documentary sources (historic maps, deeds, or photographs), standing buildings or structures that suggest patterns of land use (homes, barns, ponds, fences, industrial facilities), and ecological or landscape features (steep hills, bodies of water, wetlands).

Topographic maps and historic aerial photographs do not indicate the presence of historic-era features in the Project Area. Prior to the existing 1964 building, there is no evidence of structures on the Project Area (USGS 1889, 1899, 1953, 1961). The closest buildings were located north and east along McKinley Avenue (now McKinley Court) during this time period. By at least 1939, the Project Area was part of a larger orchard, and aerial photos and maps show that it remained an orchard until it was developed by the Sisters of the Holy Family in 1964 (Fairchild Aerial Surveys 1939; Aero Services Corporation 1956; USGS 1953, 1961). Therefore, the Project Area has low sensitivity for historic-era archaeological resources.



Figure 11: 1939 Aerial Photo of the Project Area (Fairchild Aerial Surveys 1939)

DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCES

St. Elizabeth Convent is a large building of one to two stories that was built as a Roman Catholic residential center. The building is set back from the front property line by about 75 feet. The expansive space between the street and the building is mostly devoted to a lawn planted with two mature pine trees, a smaller tree, and some shrubs and hedges. A U-shaped driveway runs between the lawn and the building, serving the main entrance.

The building consists of three parts. The largest is a central main block that is rectangular in shape. It is two stories in height, is roughly 126 feet in width, and has an open courtyard in its center. The smallest is a one-story chapel wing that extends for roughly 66 feet from the south end of the main block. The third part is a one-story north wing. Because the north wing is separated from the main block by a narrow space, and is only attached at the rear, it appears from the street to be a separate structure.



Figure 12: Front (east) façade of 1050 St. Elizabeth Drive



Figure 13: East façade of north wing

At the building’s southeast corner – toward the rear, not visible from the street – is a landscaped south court that fills the angle between the chapel wing and the main block. This court is planted with hedges and rose bushes and is enclosed on its east side by a seven-foot-tall wall of concrete blocks. Cross patterns decorate this wall in relief on both sides.



Figure 14: South façade of main building and south court



Figure 15: South court wall

Two features visually dominate the front of the building. One is a covered porch that spans almost the full width of the chapel wing and also extends north a sufficient distance to shelter the front entrance, in the main block. This porch is about 66 feet in width and has six plain round columns that support the porch roof. At the north end of the porch three brick steps lead up to a brick deck directly in front of the main entrance. The rest of the porch, to the south, is devoted to a wheelchair ramp with a cement floor and pipe railing.



Figure 16: Front porch and brick steps



Figure 17: Roofline and gable

The other visually dominant feature is the building's roof. All three parts of the roof – those over the main block, over the chapel wing, and over the north wing – are hipped and are covered with clay tiles. The eaves are wide, with plain plaster soffits. At four places – twice in the front of the main

block and also at the front and rear of the north wing – the roof rises at the ridgeline to form small, recessed gables.

The building is surfaced on all sides with stucco. A plain belt course of raised stucco extends across the main block at the second-floor level. The front entrance consists of an aluminum door with full-length glazing that is flanked by large sidelights with aluminum mullions. All windows have aluminum sash. They are variously single windows, paired windows, and three-part windows in a mostly irregular arrangement. The windows in the front of the main block have faux shutters. The four windows in the chapel wing, facing the wheelchair ramp, are evenly-spaced and are filled with colored glass with a modern, abstract design.

The central court within the main block is roughly sixty feet square, with a small, landscaped center and a perimeter walk of concrete pavers. Most of the doors facing this court are aluminum sliders, although two are small steel doors without glazing. The largest windows have wooden frames, though many smaller windows have aluminum sash. Plain round columns support overhangs on two sides.



Figure 18: Central courtyard

The interior of the building is almost purely utilitarian in its finish, with plaster walls and plaster or acoustic tile ceilings, and with no moldings or ornament. This utilitarian character describes the front entrance hall, the halls leading to bedrooms, the dining room, and the bedrooms. The common living room has extensive wooden shelving and a floor of wooden tiles. The kitchen has wooden cabinets and aluminum counters. The chapel (more recently called the multi-purpose room) has a gabled ceiling with a slightly-raised stage at one end and a floor of wooden tiles. Light fixtures suspended from the ceiling are cylindrical, with surrounding grilles. The gabled ceiling and the several colored glass windows suggest the room's original religious use.



Figure 19: Chapel interior



Figure 20: Chapel window



Figure 21: Bedroom

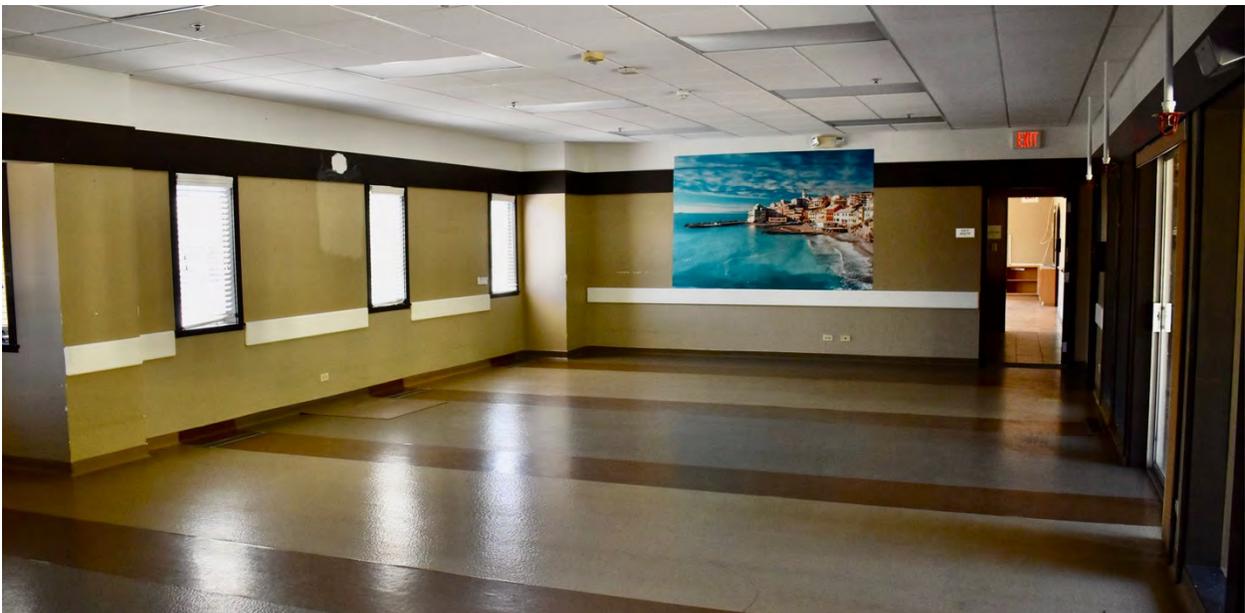


Figure 22: Dining room



Figure 23: Kitchen



Figure 24: Living room



Figure 25: Southwest view of rear (west) façade



Figure 26: Parking structure

At the rear of the property is a plain, flat-roofed one-story parking structure. It is about 150 feet wide and 21 feet in depth and has seven tilt-up wooden doors.

No obvious major alterations have been made to the exterior of the building. In all likelihood the tile roof, the stucco surface, the raised belt course, the brick steps and porch deck, the round posts, and the aluminum windows are original. Whether the aluminum entrance door and sidelights are original or not is less certain.

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

In September 1992, Governor Wilson signed Assembly Bill 2881 which created more specific guidelines for identifying historic resources during the project review process under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA):

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. For purposes of this section, an historical resource is a resource listed in, or determined eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources.¹

Consequently, under Public Resources Code Section 21084.1, an historic resource eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) would by definition be an historic resource for purposes of CEQA compliance. The Final Guidelines for nominating resources to the California Register were published January 1, 1998. Under the regulations, a number of historic resources are automatically eligible or presumed to be eligible for the California Register if they have been listed under various state, national, or local historic resource criteria. An historic resource listed in or determined eligible for the National Register is by definition also eligible for the California Register. An historic resource listed in a local historic resources inventory is presumed to be historically or culturally significant unless the preponderance of the evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)(2)).

In order for a resource to be eligible for the California Register, it must satisfy all of the following three criteria (A, B, & C):

- A.** A property must be significant at the local, State, or national level, under one or more of the following four “Criteria of Significance” (these are essentially the same as National Register criteria with more emphasis on California history):
 1. the resource is associated with events or patterns of events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history and cultural heritage of California or the United States.
 2. the resource is associated with the lives of persons important to the nation or to California’s past.
 3. the resource embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values.

¹ California State Assembly, Assembly Bill 2881, Frazee, 1992. An Act to Amend Sections 5020.1, 5020.4, 5020.5, 5024.6 and 21084 of, and to add Sections 5020.7, 5024.1, and 21084.1 to, the Public Resources Code, relating to historic resources.

4. the resource has the potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the State or the nation (criterion 4 applies primarily to archaeological sites and not historic buildings).
- B.** the resource retains historic integrity (defined below); and,
- C.** it is 50 years old or older (except for rare cases of structures of exceptional significance).

The California Register regulations define “integrity” as “. . . the authenticity of a property’s physical identity, evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the property’s period of significance,” that is, it must retain enough of its historic character or appearance to be recognizable as an historical resource. Following the National Register integrity criteria, California Register regulations specify that integrity is a quality that applies to historic resources in seven ways: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.² A property usually must retain most of these qualities to possess integrity. The retention of specific aspects of integrity is paramount for a property to convey its significance.

The building at 1050 St. Elizabeth Drive has not been previously evaluated or listed under any local, State, or Federal historic resource designation criteria.

CRHR SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION

The convent at 1050 St. Elizabeth Drive was not a large or important religious institution in San José and was not associated with the significant local themes of the mid-20th century such as suburban development and the growth of the electronics industry. Therefore, the building does not appear to be eligible under CRHR Criterion 1. The Sisters of the Holy Family have always been a small, little-known monastic order, and the convent at 1050 St. Elizabeth Drive was not a significant building within the history of the order; thus it does not appear to be eligible under CRHR Criterion 2.

This building is almost purely utilitarian in its aesthetic. The predominant materials of stucco surface and aluminum window sash appear to have been chosen for their economy. The only molding is a plain belt course at the second-floor level of the main block. Other than the molding, the sole ornament is cross patterns in relief in the wall of the south court. The horizontal bands of windows in the main block are suggestive of the International style, but this stylistic effect is diminished by the use of shutters between windows that interrupt their horizontal flow. The hipped roof with clay tiles also strongly detracts from any International style feeling. That style typically had flat roofs.

The best features of this building are its long porch and its hipped roof with clay tiles. The roof tiles aside, even the porch, with its plain columns and pipe railing, is utilitarian in feeling. The expansive clay tile roof is not sufficient to make up for the plainness elsewhere in the exterior. On the interior, only in the chapel was much attempt made to relieve the utilitarian aesthetic. Its gabled ceiling, colored glass windows, and wood tile floor combine to some effect. This room is only a very small part,

² The definition of integrity under the California Register follows National Register of Historic Places criteria. Detailed definitions of the qualities of historic integrity are in National Register Bulletin 15, *How to Apply National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, published by the National Park Service.

however, of the entire building. The landscaping of the front lawn is relatively perfunctory. A greater attempt was made in landscaping the south court, but the result here is still not striking.

Overall, for the reasons given above, the design of this property lacks distinction, and thus it does not appear to be eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 3.

SAN JOSÉ CITY LANDMARK EVALUATION

The City of San José has established a Historic Resources Inventory (HRI), which includes identified and listed historic properties in the city. The HRI is used for review of planning entitlement requests under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and as a resource document for the potential designation of City Landmarks and Historic Districts.

The San José Code of Ordinances (at §13.48.110[H]) establishes a process for evaluating the eligibility of a potentially historic property for designation as a city landmark. The Historic Landmarks Commission shall find that said proposed landmark has special historical, architectural, cultural, aesthetic, or engineering interest or value of an historical nature, and that its designation as a landmark conforms with the goals and policies of the general plan. In making such findings, the Commission may consider the following factors, among other relevant factors, with respect to the proposed landmark:

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

As mentioned previously, the convent at 1050 St. Elizabeth Drive was not a large or important religious institution in San José and was not associated with the significant local, regional, state, or national themes of its time, and thus does not appear to qualify under factors 1 or 4. No significant events or persons were identified as being associated with the convent, and therefore it does not appear to qualify under factors 2 and 3. Finally, the architectural style is plain and utilitarian and does not adhere to any specific style, the design lacks distinction, and the architect was not well-known or influential in the City of San José. For these reasons, the building does not appear to qualify under factors 5, 6, 7, or 8.

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, the building at 1050 St. Elizabeth Drive does not appear to be an historical resource under CEQA, because it does not meet any of the criteria of the CRHR. The building also does not appear to be eligible to be listed in the San José Historic Resource Inventory as a City Landmark.

The archaeological sensitivity assessment suggests that the Project Area is sensitive for buried Native American archaeological resources, but has a low sensitivity for historic-era archaeological resources. We recommend that initial ground-disturbing activities on site be monitored by a qualified archaeologist, until sufficient information is gathered to determine whether buried archaeological resources are present on the project area.

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1899 San José 15' Quadrangle (1:62,500)

1953 San José West 7.5' Quadrangle (1:24,000)

1961 San José West 7.5' Quadrangle (1:24,000)

1968 San José West 7.5' Quadrangle (1:24,000)

1973 San José West 7.5' Quadrangle (1:24,000)

APPENDIX 1: NORTHWEST INFORMATION CENTER RECORD SEARCH

APPENDIX 2: SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH RESULTS

APPENDIX 3: DPR 523 FORMS

APPENDIX 1: NORTHWEST INFORMATION CENTER RECORD SEARCH

CALIFORNIA
HISTORICAL
RESOURCES
INFORMATION
SYSTEM



ALAMEDA
COLUSA
CONTRA COSTA
DEL NORTE

HUMBOLDT
LAKE
MARIN
MENDOCINO
MONTEREY
NAPA
SAN BENITO

SAN FRANCISCO
SAN MATEO
SANTA CLATA
SANTA CRUZ
SOLANO
SONOMA
YOLO

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

6/3/2022

NWIC File No.: 21-1951

Dan Shoup
Archaeological/Historical Consultants
609 Aileen St.
Oakland, CA 94609

Re: 22-20 1050 St. Elizabeth Dr. Residential

The Northwest Information Center received your record search request for the project area referenced above, located on the San Jose West USGS 7.5' quad(s). The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a ¼ mile radius:

Resources within project area:	None
Resources within ¼ mile radius:	None
Reports within project area:	S-008567
Reports within ¼ mile radius:	S-004216; S-004235; S-004464; S-006521; S-008642; S-009480; S-010542; S-012437; S-014254; S-016730; S-023102; S-025680; S-028963; S-030906; S-031902; S-034631; S-034632; S-034814; S-042780

Resource Database Printout (list):

enclosed not requested nothing listed

Resource Database Printout (details):

enclosed not requested nothing listed

Resource Digital Database Records:

enclosed not requested nothing listed

Report Database Printout (list):

enclosed not requested nothing listed

Report Database Printout (details):

enclosed not requested nothing listed

Report Digital Database Records:

enclosed not requested nothing listed

Resource Record Copies:

enclosed not requested nothing listed

Report Copies:

enclosed not requested nothing listed

OHP Built Environment Resources Directory:

enclosed not requested nothing listed

Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility:

enclosed not requested nothing listed

CA Inventory of Historic Resources (1976):

enclosed not requested nothing listed

Caltrans Bridge Survey:

enclosed not requested nothing listed

Ethnographic Information:

enclosed not requested nothing listed

Historical Literature:

enclosed not requested nothing listed

Historical Maps:

enclosed not requested nothing listed

Local Inventories:

enclosed not requested nothing listed

GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps:

enclosed not requested nothing listed

Shipwreck Inventory:

enclosed not requested nothing listed

Soil Survey Maps:

enclosed not requested nothing listed

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Justin Murazzo
Researcher

Report Detail: S-004216

21-1951 :: 22-20 1050 St. Elizabeth Dr. Residential

Identifiers

Report No.: S-004216

Other IDs:	Type	Name
	Voided	E-76 SCL

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): William Roop

Year: 1976 (Oct)

Title: An archaeological reconnaissance of the approximately 1 acre parcel located on McKinley Avenue at Meridian Avenue, in San Jose, California (letter report)

Affiliation: Archaeological Resource Service

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: c 1 ac

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Santa Clara

USGS quad(s): San Jose West

Address:	Address	City	Assessor's parcel no.	Zip code
			284-07-08	
			284-07-09	

PLSS:

Database record metadata

Date	User	Action taken
Entered: 4/7/2005	nwic-main	
Last modified: 11/29/2017	bentonb	
IC actions: Date	User	Action taken
4/7/2005	jay	Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.
Record status: Verified		

Report Detail: S-004235

21-1951 :: 22-20 1050 St. Elizabeth Dr. Residential

Identifiers

Report No.: S-004235

Other IDs:	Type	Name
	Voided	E-95 SCL

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Chester King

Year: 1974 (Jul)

Title: Evaluation of the Archaeological Potential in the Area Bounded by De Rose Way, Vanessa Drive, Stokes Street and Francisco Avenue

Affiliation:

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Santa Clara

USGS quad(s): San Jose West

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

Date	User	Action taken
Entered: 4/7/2005	nwic-main	
Last modified: 11/29/2017	moored	
IC actions: Date	User	Action taken
4/7/2005	jay	Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.
11/29/2017	bentonb	database incomplete: no affiliation provided

Record status: Verified

Report Detail: S-004464

21-1951 :: 22-20 1050 St. Elizabeth Dr. Residential

Identifiers

Report No.: S-004464

Other IDs:	Type	Name
	Voided	E-337 SCL

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): William Roop

Year: 1977 (Nov)

Title: An archaeological impact evaluation of a proposed development on Willow Street in San Jose, California (letter report)

Affiliation:

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: c 1 ac

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Santa Clara

USGS quad(s): San Jose West

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	Date	User	Action taken
Entered:	4/7/2005	nwic-main	
Last modified:	11/30/2017	bentonb	
IC actions:	Date	User	Action taken
	4/7/2005	jay	Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.
	11/30/2017	bentonb	database incomplete: no affiliation provided

Record status: Database Complete

Report Detail: S-006521

21-1951 :: 22-20 1050 St. Elizabeth Dr. Residential

Identifiers

Report No.: S-006521

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Robert Cartier

Year: 1984 (Feb)

Title: Cultural Resource Evaluation of a Parcel of Land on Meridian Ave and Westward Drive in the City of San Jose, County of Santa Clara

Affiliation: Archaeological Resource Management

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: c. 7000 sq. ft.

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Santa Clara

USGS quad(s): San Jose West

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

Date	User	Action taken
Entered: 4/7/2005	nwic-main	
Last modified: 11/30/2017	bentonb	
IC actions: Date	User	Action taken
4/7/2005	jay	Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.

Record status: Database Complete

Report Detail: S-008567

21-1951 :: 22-20 1050 St. Elizabeth Dr. Residential

Identifiers

Report No.: S-008567

Other IDs:	Type	Name
	Voided	E-1070 SCL

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Marcia V.V. Wire

Year: 1981 (Apr)

Title: Cultural Resource Study - 1023 Meridian Avenue, San Jose, CA

Affiliation:

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: c 0.34 ac

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Santa Clara

USGS quad(s): San Jose West

Address:	Address	City	Assessor's parcel no.	Zip code
	1023 Meridian Avenue	San Jose		

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	Date	User	Action taken
Entered:	4/7/2005	nwic-main	
Last modified:	12/21/2017	bentonb	
IC actions:	Date	User	Action taken
	4/7/2005	jay	Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.
	12/21/2017	bentonb	database incomplete: no affiliation provided

Record status: Verified

Report Detail: S-008642

21-1951 :: 22-20 1050 St. Elizabeth Dr. Residential

Identifiers

Report No.: S-008642

Other IDs:	Type	Name
	Voided	E-1142 SCL

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Robert Cartier

Year: 1981 (Jul)

Title: Cultural Resource Evaluation of a Parcel on Fruitvale Avenue and Elizabeth Drive in the City of San Jose, County of Santa Clara.

Affiliation: Archaeological Resource Management

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: 5 ac

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Santa Clara

USGS quad(s): San Jose West

Address:	Address	City	Assessor's parcel no.	Zip code
		San Jose		

PLSS:

Database record metadata

Date	User	Action taken
Entered: 4/7/2005	nwic-main	
Last modified: 7/17/2020	moored	
IC actions: Date	User	Action taken
4/7/2005	jay	Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.
7/17/2020	moored	Added affiliation, attributes, collections, and disclosure.

Record status: Verified

Report Detail: S-009480

21-1951 :: 22-20 1050 St. Elizabeth Dr. Residential

Identifiers

Report No.: S-009480

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Robert Cartier

Year: 1987 (Nov)

Title: Cultural Resource Evaluation of a Parcel on La Barbera Drive in the City of San Jose, County of Santa Clara

Affiliation: Archaeological Resource Management

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: 1.93 ac

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Santa Clara

USGS quad(s): San Jose West

Address: Address

La Barbera Drive

PLSS:

City

San Jose

Assessor's parcel no.

284-32-2

Zip code

Database record metadata

Date

User

Entered: 4/7/2005

nwic-main

Last modified: 7/17/2020

moored

IC actions: Date

User

Action taken

4/7/2005

jay

Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.

7/17/2020

moored

Added affiliation, attributes, disclosure, and collections

Record status: Verified

Report Detail: S-010542

21-1951 :: 22-20 1050 St. Elizabeth Dr. Residential

Identifiers

Report No.: S-010542

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Rob Edwards

Year: 1988

Title: Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Hagman Group Parcel at Meridian Avenue and Willow Street in the County of Santa Clara, California

Affiliation:

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes:

Inventory size: c 1 ac

Disclosure:

Collections:

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Santa Clara

USGS quad(s): San Jose West

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

Date	User	
Entered: 4/7/2005	nwic-main	
Last modified:		
IC actions: Date	User	Action taken
4/7/2005	jay	Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.
Record status:		

Report Detail: S-012437

21-1951 :: 22-20 1050 St. Elizabeth Dr. Residential

Identifiers

Report No.: S-012437

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): David Chavez and Jan M. Hupman

Year: 1990 (Dec)

Title: Cultural Resources Investigation for the Vasona Transportation Corridor Project, Santa Clara County, California

Affiliation: David Chavez & Associates

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: c 30.5 ac

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Santa Clara

USGS quad(s): San Jose West

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	Date	User	
Entered:	4/7/2005	nwic-main	
Last modified:	10/12/2016	simsa	
IC actions:	Date	User	Action taken
	4/7/2005	jay	Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.
Record status:	Verified		

Report Detail: S-014254

21-1951 :: 22-20 1050 St. Elizabeth Dr. Residential

Identifiers

Report No.: S-014254

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Robert Cartier

Year: 1990 (Mar)

Title: Cultural Resource Evaluation for a Parcel on St. Elizabeth Drive in the City of San Jose, County of Santa Clara

Affiliation: Archaeological Resources Management

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: c 0.25 ac

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Santa Clara

USGS quad(s): San Jose West

Address: Address

City

Assessor's parcel no.

Zip code

St. Elizabeth Drive

San Jose

PLSS:

Database record metadata

Date

User

Entered: 4/7/2005

nwic-main

Last modified: 7/17/2020

moored

IC actions: Date

User

Action taken

4/7/2005

jay

Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.

Record status: Verified

Report Detail: S-016730

21-1951 :: 22-20 1050 St. Elizabeth Dr. Residential

Identifiers

Report No.: S-016730

Other IDs:	Type	Name
	Voided	S-16731

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Robert Cartier, Elena Reese, and Julie C. Wizorek

Year: 1994 (Nov)

Title: Cultural Resources Evaluation for the Summer Dams Project

Affiliation: Archaeological Resource Management

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Evaluation, Excavation, Field study

Inventory size: c 43 ac

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: Yes

Sub-desig.: a

Author(s): Robert Cartier, Elena Reese, and Julie C. Wizorek

Year: 1994 (Nov)

Title: Cultural Resource Evaluation Addendum for the Summer Dams Project

Affiliation: Archaeological Resource Management

Report type(s): Archaeological, Evaluation, Field study

Inventory size:

No. pages:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

PDF Pages: 85-112

General notes

Associated resources

Primary No.	Trinomial	Name
P-43-000197	CA-SCL-000186	[none]
P-43-000198	CA-SCL-000187	LG-9 (?)
P-43-000633	CA-SCL-000715	Monta Vista Orange Orchard

No. resources: 3

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Santa Clara

USGS quad(s): Calaveras Reservoir, Cupertino, Gilroy, Los Gatos, Morgan Hill, Mount Sizer, Mt Madonna, San Jose East, San Jose West, Santa Teresa Hills

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

Date	User	Action taken
Entered: 4/7/2005	nwic-main	
Last modified: 2/17/2016	hagell	
IC actions: Date	User	Action taken
4/7/2005	jay	Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.
3/30/2015	mikulikc	voided S-016731 and added additional citation 'a'
4/6/2015	hagell	edited database

Report Detail: S-016730

21-1951 :: 22-20 1050 St. Elizabeth Dr. Residential

Record status: Verified

Report Detail: S-023102

21-1951 :: 22-20 1050 St. Elizabeth Dr. Residential

Identifiers

Report No.: S-023102

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Ward Hill

Year: 1999 (Sep)

Title: Cultural Resources Assessment (Including Archaeological and Historic Evaluation Reports), Neighborhood Business Clusters Redevelopment Project Area Formation, City of San Jose, Santa Clara County, California

Affiliation: Basin Research Associates, Inc.

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Architectural/historical, Field study

Inventory size: c 50 ac

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

Sub-desig.: a

Author(s): Ward Hill

Year: 1999 (Sep)

Title: Summary Historic Report, Neighborhood Business Clusters, Redevelopment Project Area Formation, City of San Jose, Santa Clara County, California

Affiliation:

Report type(s): Architectural/historical, Evaluation, Field study

Inventory size:

No. pages:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

PDF Pages: 37-67

General notes

Associated resources

Primary No.	Trinomial	Name
P-43-001175		1410-1420 S.Bascom Avenue
P-43-001176		2937 Union Avenue
P-43-001177		Mobil Gas Station
P-43-001178		Cambrian Center (3611-87 Unio

No. resources: 4

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Santa Clara

USGS quad(s): San Jose East, San Jose West

Address	City	Assessor's parcel no.	Zip code
	San Jose		

PLSS:

Database record metadata

Date	User
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Entered: 4/7/2005	nwic-main
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Last modified: 5/19/2017	bentonb
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IC actions:	Date	User	Action taken
	4/7/2005	jay	Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.
	4/18/2016	hagell	added attributes

Report Detail: S-023102

21-1951 :: 22-20 1050 St. Elizabeth Dr. Residential

4/18/2016	simsa	no affiliation listed; Updated GIS: merged feature and altered based on parcel layer and map
5/19/2017	bentonb	removed Calaveras Reservoir and Los Gatos as quads

Record status: Verified

Report Detail: S-025680

21-1951 :: 22-20 1050 St. Elizabeth Dr. Residential

Identifiers

Report No.: S-025680

Other IDs:	Type	Name
	OHP PRN	FTA981001A
	Voided	S-23373
	Voided	S-24976
	Voided	S-39093
	Other	1245

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Ward Hill, Glory Anne Laffey, Charlene Duval, April Halberstadt, and Woodruff Minor

Year: 1999 (Jun)

Title: Vasona Light Rail Corridor, Historic Properties Survey Report

Affiliation: Basin Research Associates, Inc.; Archives & Architecture

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Architectural/historical, Evaluation, Field study

Inventory size:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

Sub-desig.: a

Author(s): Peter M. Cipolla

Year: 2005 (Nov)

Title: Final Cultural Resources Report, Vasona Light Rail Transit Project

Affiliation: Santa Clara Transportation Authority

Report type(s): Architectural/historical, Management/planning

Inventory size:

No. pages:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

PDF Pages: 522-537

Sub-desig.: b

Author(s): Daniel Abeyta and Leslie T. Rogers

Year: 2000 (Apr)

Title: FTA981001A; Finding of Effect and Memorandum of Agreement Regarding the Vasona Light Rail Transit Project, Santa Clara County, California

Affiliation: Office of Historic Preservation; Federal Transit Administration

Report type(s): OHP Correspondence

Inventory size:

No. pages:

Disclosure: Unrestricted

Collections: No

PDF Pages: 538-580

Report Detail: S-025680

21-1951 :: 22-20 1050 St. Elizabeth Dr. Residential

Sub-desig.: c

Author(s):

Year: 2000 (Feb)

Title: Finding of Effect (Adverse Effect), Vasona Light Rail Transit Project, Santa Clara County, California

Affiliation: Basin Research Associates, Inc.

Report type(s): Archaeological, Architectural/historical, Field study, Management/planning

Inventory size:

No. pages:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

PDF Pages: 540-683

Sub-desig.: d

Author(s): Colin Busby, Donna Garaventa, Stuart Guedon, and Melody Tannam

Year: 2000 (Nov)

Title: Archaeological Resources Treatment and Monitoring Plan (ARTMP), Vasona Corridor Light Rail Project, Santa Clara County, California

Affiliation: Basin Research Associates, Inc.

Report type(s): Archaeological, Management/planning

Inventory size:

No. pages:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

PDF Pages: 684-736

Sub-desig.: e

Author(s): Ward Hill

Year: 2010 (Nov)

Title: Addendum Historic Properties Survey Report and Finding of Effect, Vasona Light Rail Corridor Project, Extension from Winchester Station to Vasona Station and Six Platform Extensions at Existing Stations, Santa Clara County, California

Affiliation: Basin Research Associates, Inc.

Report type(s): Archaeological, Architectural/historical, Field study

Inventory size:

No. pages:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

PDF Pages: 737-865

General notes

C-1456, a historic household trash deposit, is also within the project area.

Associated resources

<i>Primary No.</i>	<i>Trinomial</i>	<i>Name</i>
P-43-000369	CA-SCL-000363H	Block B - San Jose Redevelopm
P-43-000647		First Campbell Grammar School
P-43-001175		1410-1420 S.Bascom Avenue
P-43-001218		Union Ice Company - Ice Plant
P-43-001300		Calpak San Jose Plants
P-43-001301		970 Old Orchard Road
P-43-001302		457 Chapman Drive
P-43-001303		3265 Winchester Blvd.
P-43-001304		14274 Capri Drive
P-43-001305		14288 Capri Drive
P-43-001306		214 Dupont Street
P-43-001307		281 Delmas Avenue

Report Detail: S-025680

21-1951 :: 22-20 1050 St. Elizabeth Dr. Residential

P-43-001308	Calpak District Manager's Office
P-43-001315	401 W. San Fernando Street
P-43-001319	Del Monte Plant #51
P-43-001320	751 West San Carlos Street
P-43-001321	750 West San Carlos Street
P-43-001322	398 W. San Carlos Street
P-43-001323	733-741 Park Avenue
P-43-001324	396 Park Avenue
P-43-001325	82 South Montgomery Street
P-43-001326	78 S. Montgomery Street
P-43-001327	56 S. Montgomery Street
P-43-001328	50 S. Montgomery Street
P-43-001329	40 S. Montgomery Street with 55
P-43-001330	255 Delmas Avenue
P-43-001331	217 and 253 Delmas Avenue
P-43-001332	216 Delmas Avenue
P-43-001333	208 Delmas Avenue
P-43-001334	201-203 Delmas Avenue
P-43-001341	35 S. Autumn Street
P-43-001342	75 S. Autumn Street
P-43-001343	91 S. Autumn Street
P-43-001344	70 South Autumn Street
P-43-001345	Calpak East and West Warehou
P-43-001346	45 Delmas Avenue
P-43-001347	861 Auzerais Avenue (includes 3
P-43-001348	801 Auzerais Avenue
P-43-001349	56 South Autumn Street
P-43-001350	226 Sunnyside Avenue
P-43-001351	214 Sunnyside Avenue
P-43-001352	500 Salmar Avenue
P-43-001353	310-328 Railway Avenue
P-43-001354	300 Railway Avenue
P-43-001355	241-261 Railway Avenue
P-43-001356	226 Railway Avenue
P-43-001357	216 Railway Avenue
P-43-001358	Cannery Worker's Dining (Sunsw
P-43-001359	208 Railway Avenue
P-43-001360	70 Railway Avenue
P-43-001361	56-64 Railway Avenue
P-43-001362	412-416 East Campbell Avenue;
P-43-001363	415 East Campbell Avenue; B.O
P-43-001364	300 Orchard City Drive
P-43-001365	569 Hawthorne Avenue
P-43-001366	126 Harrison Street
P-43-001367	43 Harrison Street
P-43-001368	F.M. Richter House; 599 El Patio
P-43-001369	580 El Patio Drive
P-43-001370	422-428 East Campbell Avenue
P-43-001371	1670 McKinley Avenue
P-43-001372	405 Sunol Street
P-43-001373	365 Sunol Street
P-43-001374	800 West San Carlos Street
P-43-001375	460 Lincoln Avenue
P-43-001376	438-440 East Santa Clara Street
P-43-001391	Santa Clara Street/Coyote Creek
P-43-001401	1044 East Santa Clara Street (3
P-43-001403	1050 East Santa Clara Street
P-43-001404	1062 East Santa Clara Street
P-43-001405	1072 East Santa Clara Street

Report Detail: S-025680

21-1951 :: 22-20 1050 St. Elizabeth Dr. Residential

P-43-001406	1082 East Santa Clara Street (1
P-43-001407	1098 East Santa Clara Street (1
P-43-001408	1119 East Santa Clara Street
P-43-001409	1169 East Santa Clara Street
P-43-001410	1121 East Santa Clara Street
P-43-001411	1190 East Santa Clara Street (1
P-43-001412	1191 East Santa Clara Street
P-43-001414	1202 East Santa Clara Street
P-43-001415	1250 East Santa Clara Street
P-43-001416	1285 East Santa Clara Street (1
P-43-001417	Five Wounds Church and I.E.S.
P-43-001418	1380 East Santa Clara Street (1
P-43-001422	14 South Twenty-first Street
P-43-001425	19 South Twenty-second Street (
P-43-001593	Void, see P-43-001346
P-43-001694	15 South Twenty-Third Street (A
P-43-001695	1210 East Santa Clara Street
P-43-001872	Frolich/Maynard House
P-43-001873	Chiappe House
P-43-001874	Owen House
P-43-001875	Graham House
P-43-001876	Parks/Rea House
P-43-001877	New Lake House Cottage
P-43-001878	New Lake House
P-43-001879	Dufie/Aguirre House
P-43-001880	Ferrell House #1
P-43-001881	Arata House
P-43-001883	Mandala's Red & White Market;
P-43-001884	Vacant lot, 109 Delmas Ave.
P-43-001885	Gagliardo House
P-43-001886	Chase House
P-43-001887	Cicoletti House
P-43-001888	Rogers House
P-43-001889	Brochaska-Dalis House
P-43-001891	Laverene House
P-43-001892	Williams/Yarnell House
P-43-001897	Ferrell House #2
P-43-002272	Southern Pacific Depot Historic
P-43-002273	Union Ice Company - Office
P-43-002386	213-225 East Sunnyoaks Avenu
P-43-002387	561 Division Street
P-43-002388	581 Division Street
P-43-002389	2575, 2585 Winchester Boulevar
P-43-002390	3225 Winchester Blvd
P-43-002391	3000 Winchester Blvd
P-43-002392	1077 - 1111 Dell Avenue

No. resources: 117

Has informals: Yes

Location information

County(ies): Santa Clara

USGS quad(s): San Jose West

Address:

PLSS:

Report Detail: S-025680

21-1951 :: 22-20 1050 St. Elizabeth Dr. Residential

Database record metadata

<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>
<i>Entered:</i> 4/7/2005	nwic-main
<i>Last modified:</i> 1/10/2018	hagell

<i>IC actions:</i> <i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
4/7/2005	jay	Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.
4/13/2016	paganob	added additional citation 'b'
8/29/2016	simsa	Updated pdf: added resource records and concurrence correspondence from DOE pdf files
5/1/2017	moored	added additional citations 'c', 'd', and 'e'
5/4/2017	rinerg	Recode "Concurrence Correspondence" in additional citation title to Type=OHP Correspondence

Record status: Verified

Report Detail: S-028963

21-1951 :: 22-20 1050 St. Elizabeth Dr. Residential

Identifiers

Report No.: S-028963

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s):

Year: 2003 (Nov)

Title: Six Parcels on Curci Drive and McKinley Avenue, City of San Jose, Santa Clara County

Affiliation: Basin Research Associates

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: c 5 ac

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Santa Clara

USGS quad(s): San Jose West

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	
<i>Entered:</i>	4/7/2005	nwic-main	
<i>Last modified:</i>	11/29/2017	surgeonj	
<i>IC actions:</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
	4/7/2005	jay	Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.
	9/29/2017	bentonb	database incomplete: no author provided
<i>Record status:</i>	Verified		

Report Detail: S-030906

21-1951 :: 22-20 1050 St. Elizabeth Dr. Residential

Identifiers

Report No.: S-030906

Other IDs:	Type	Name
	Caltrans	Contract # 43A0089
	Caltrans	Task Order: 01
	Caltrans	EA 43-984433

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Christopher McMorris

Year: 2004 (Oct)

Title: Caltrans Historic Bridge Inventory Update: Concrete Arch Bridges, Contract: 43A0089, Task Order: 01, EA: 43-984433, Volume I: Report and Figures

Affiliation: JRP Historical Consulting

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Architectural/historical, Field study

Inventory size:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

103 bridges are either listed or appear eligible for listing in the National Register. Some of the bridges in the NWIC service area do not appear to have been recorded. This report extends outside the NWIC service area (into 26 other counties). See also's refer to related projects all under the umbrella of a statewide bridge survey project, which we do not have the original documentation for.

Associated resources

Primary No.	Trinomial	Name
P-21-001328		Norwood Ave. Bridge
P-21-001329		Shady Lane Bridge
P-21-001330		Sir Francis Drake Blvd. Bridge
P-21-001331		Winship Bridge
P-23-002644		Russian Gulch Bridge (#10-151)
P-41-000633		Bear Creek Bridge, Bridge #35-4
P-41-001829		Bridge #35C-25 / Half Moon Bay
P-41-001830		Bridge #35C-42 / Crystal Springs
P-41-001831		Bridge #35C-122 / Bear Creek B
P-41-001832		Bridge #35C-123 / Union Creek
P-44-000346		Old Aptos Creek Bridge (36C-75)
P-48-000068	CA-SOL-000062H	Bridge # 23C-0077
P-48-001602		Bridge 23C0092
P-49-001173	CA-SON-001249H	Laughlin Road-Mark West Creek
P-49-002710		PL-21H
P-57-001229		Bridge 23C0092

No. resources: 16

Has informals: Yes

Location information

County(ies): Alameda, Del Norte, Humboldt, Lake, Marin, Mendocino, Monterey, Other, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Solano, Sonoma, Yolo

USGS quad(s): Big Basin, Bridgeville, Buckeye Mtn, Calaveras Reservoir, Castle Rock Ridge, Cupertino, Dunnigan, Eldorado Bend, Elmira, Ettersburg, Fairfield North, Felton, Fort Bragg, Fortuna, Garberville, Guinda, Half Moon Bay, Hayward, Healdsburg, Korb, Laurel, Leggett, Lopez Point, Maple Creek, Mendocino, Merritt, Middletown, Mt George, Mt Madonna, Mt Vaca, Oakland East, Palo Alto, Philo, Point Sur, Potter Valley, Redcrest, Rumsey, San Jose West, San Leandro, San Mateo, San Rafael, Santa Rosa, Shelly Creek Ridge, Soberanes Point, Sonoma, Soquel, Winters, Woodside

Address:

PLSS:

Report Detail: S-030906

21-1951 :: 22-20 1050 St. Elizabeth Dr. Residential

Database record metadata

<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	
<i>Entered:</i> 1/13/2006	kellyn	
<i>Last modified:</i> 8/20/2019	vickeryn	
<i>IC actions:</i>		<i>Action taken</i>
<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	
10/28/2015	rinerg	add quads (digitize more bridges from report): Bridgeville, Buckeye mtn, Ettersburg, Fortuna, Garberville, Korbel, Maple Creek, Shelly Creek Ridge; add county: Del Norte
11/14/2016	bentonb	added Redcrest quad
11/23/2016	moored	Bridges are mapped as individual polys because each have their own identification in OtherID
5/5/2017	bentonb	report verified; awaiting verification of 2 resources
6/16/2017	castrom	report verified
8/20/2019	vickeryn	Added see-also's.

Record status: Verified

Report Detail: S-031902

21-1951 :: 22-20 1050 St. Elizabeth Dr. Residential

Identifiers

Report No.: S-031902

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s):

Year: 2005 (Nov)

Title: Archaeological Evaluation Report, Two Parcels on Curci Drive, City of San Jose, Santa Clara County

Affiliation: Basin Research Associates

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Architectural/historical, Field study

Inventory size:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Santa Clara

USGS quad(s): San Jose West

Address: Address	City	Assessor's parcel no.	Zip code
Meridian Avenue			
Curci Drive	San Jose	284-003-020	
McKinley Avenue		284-003-031	

PLSS:

Database record metadata

Date User

Entered: 9/8/2006 jill

Last modified: 6/14/2018 vickeryn

IC actions: Date User Action taken

10/20/2017 bentonb database incomplete: no author submitted

Record status: Database Complete

Report Detail: S-034631

21-1951 :: 22-20 1050 St. Elizabeth Dr. Residential

Identifiers

Report No.: S-034631

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Dr. Robert Cartier

Year: 2006 (Feb)

Title: Cultural Resource Evaluation for the Project at 1333 Glen Eyrie Avenue in the City of San Jose

Affiliation: Archaeological Resource Management

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Santa Clara

USGS quad(s): San Jose West

Address: Address

1333 Glen Eyrie Avenue

City

San Jose

Assessor's parcel no.

264-61-79

Zip code

PLSS:

Database record metadata

Date

User

Entered: 8/13/2008

guldenj

Last modified: 10/20/2009

guldenj

IC actions:

Record status:

Report Detail: S-034632

21-1951 :: 22-20 1050 St. Elizabeth Dr. Residential

Identifiers

Report No.: S-034632

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Archaeological Resource Management

Year: 2006 (Feb)

Title: Cultural Resource Evaluation for the Project at 1321 Glen Eyrie Avenue in the City of San Jose

Affiliation: Archaeological Resource Management

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections:

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Santa Clara

USGS quad(s): San Jose West

Address: Address

1321 Glen Eyrie Avenue

City

San Jose

Assessor's parcel no.

264-61-73

Zip code

PLSS:

Database record metadata

Date

User

Entered: 8/13/2008

guldenj

Last modified: 5/13/2013

HagelL

IC actions:

Record status:

Report Detail: S-034814

21-1951 :: 22-20 1050 St. Elizabeth Dr. Residential

Identifiers

Report No.: S-034814

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Aniela Travers

Year: 2009 (Dec)

Title: Cultural Resources Analysis, Meridian Ave/CN3835, 1005 Meridian Ave., Santa Clara County, San Jose, California 95125, EBI Project No. 61096552

Affiliation: EBI Consulting

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: c 0.25 ac

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections:

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Santa Clara

USGS quad(s): San Jose West

Address: Address

1005 Meridian Avenue

City

San Jose

Assessor's parcel no.

Zip code

PLSS:

Database record metadata

Date

User

Entered: 9/19/2008

guldenj

Last modified: 5/7/2014

intern

IC actions:

Record status:

Report Detail: S-042780

21-1951 :: 22-20 1050 St. Elizabeth Dr. Residential

Identifiers

Report No.: S-042780

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Carolyn Losee

Year: 2013 (Nov)

Title: Cultural Resources Investigation for AT&T Mobility CN3835 "Meridian Ave." 1005 Meridian Avenue, San Jose, Santa Clara county, CA 95125: REV(letter report)

Affiliation: Archaeological Resources Technology

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Architectural/historical, Field study

Inventory size:

Disclosure: Unrestricted

Collections:

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Santa Clara

USGS quad(s): San Jose West

Address: Address

1005 Meridian Avenue

City

San Jose

Assessor's parcel no.

Zip code

PLSS:

Database record metadata

Date

User

Entered: 12/20/2013

grahams

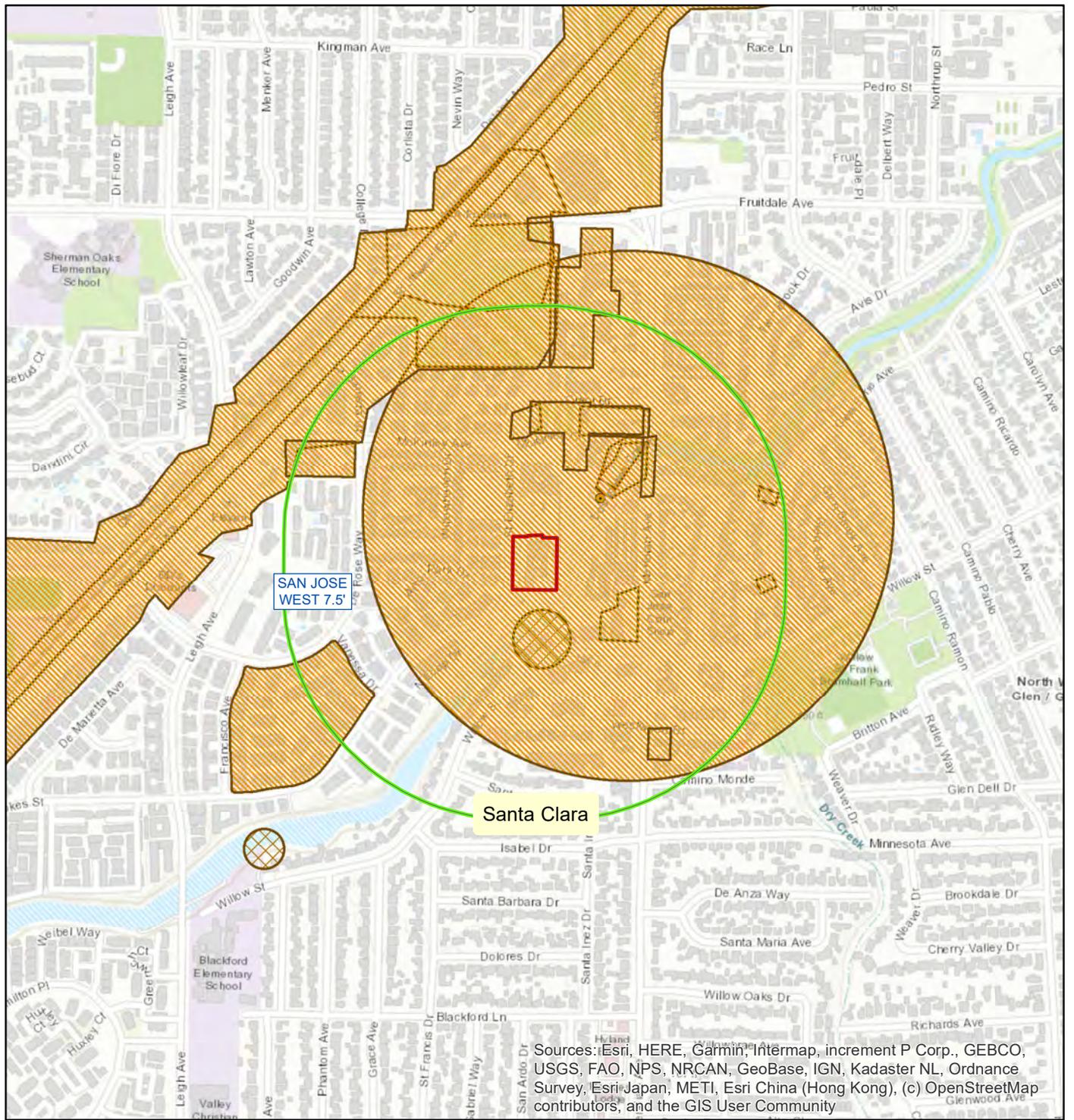
Last modified: 5/5/2014

muchb

IC actions:

Record status: Database Complete

Report Map 1 of 5
 22-20 1050 St. Elizabeth Dr. Residential

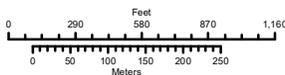


Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Northwest Information Center

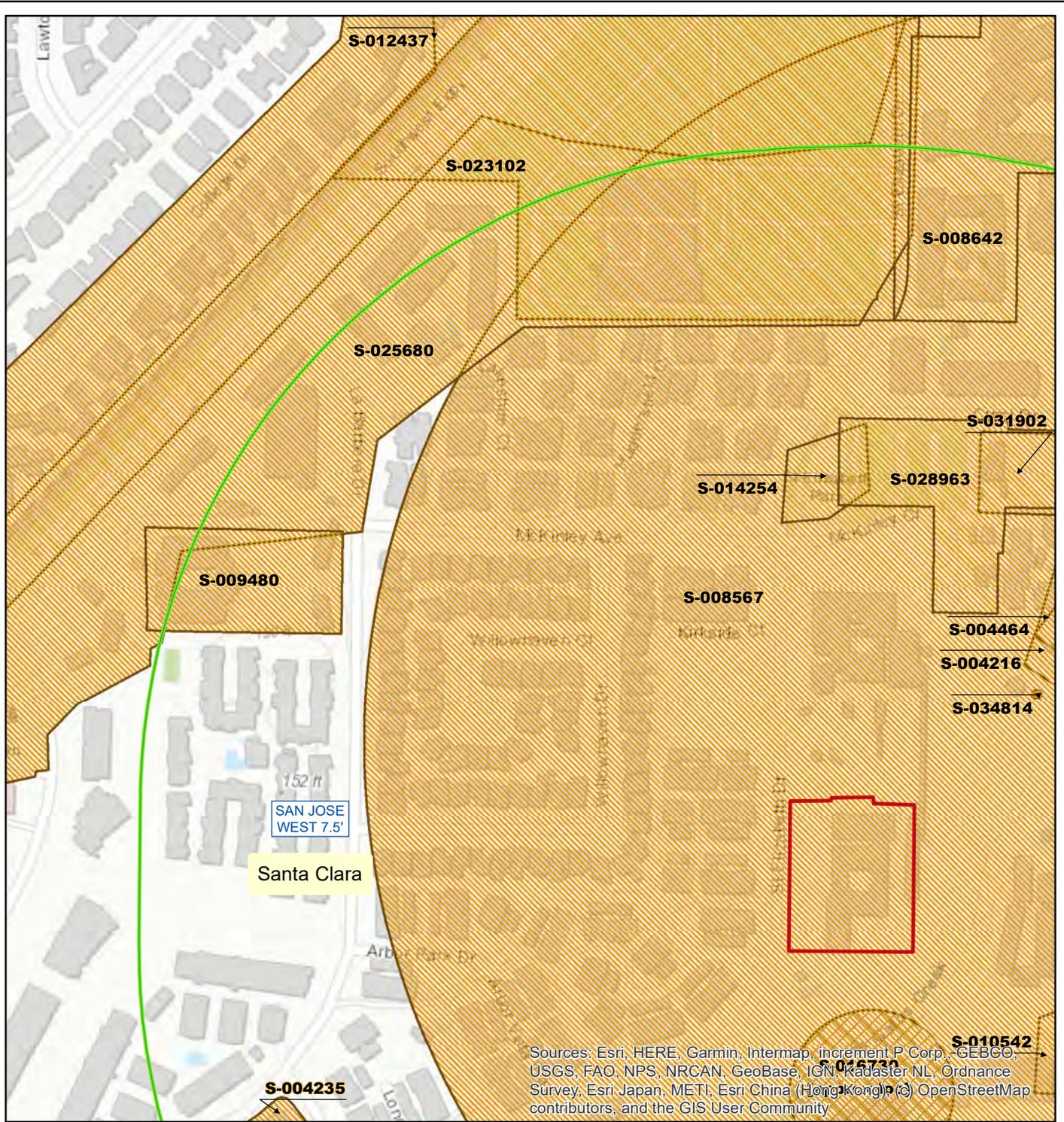
File #21-1951 03 June 2022 J. Murazzo

May depict confidential cultural resource locations.
 Do not distribute.



- Project_location
- Quarter_mile_buffer
- Restricted reports
- Reports (points)
- Reports (lines)
- Reports (polygons)
- Reports approx loc
- Reports (CFMOU)
- Quad outlines
- County outlines

Report Map 2 of 5
 22-20 1050 St. Elizabeth Dr. Residential

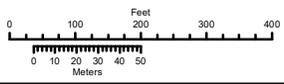


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Northwest Information Center

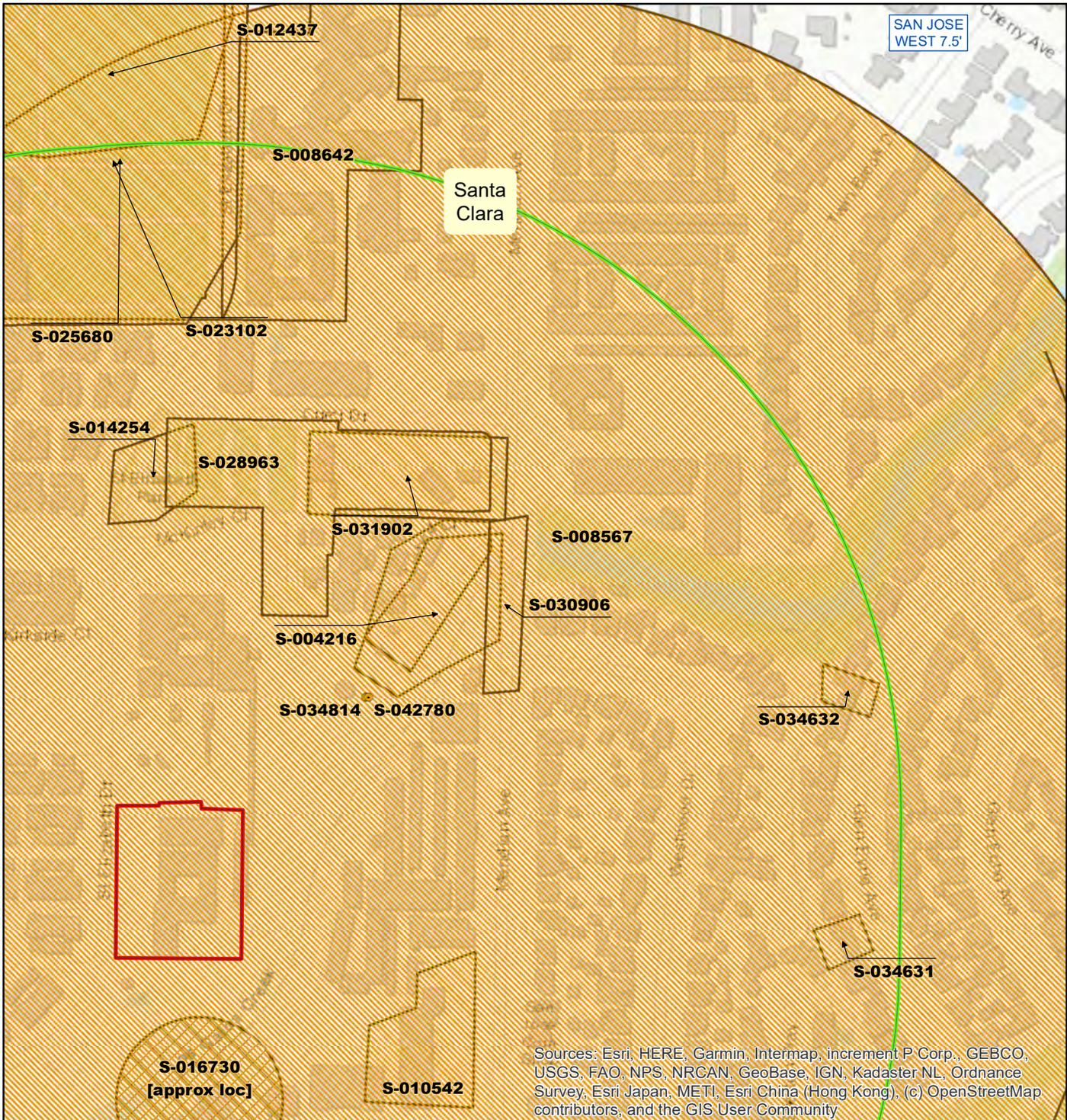
File #21-1951 03 June 2022 J. Murazzo

May depict confidential cultural resource locations.
 Do not distribute.



- Project_location
- Quarter_mile_buffer
- Quad outlines
- Reports (points)
- Reports (lines)
- Reports (polygons)
- Reports approx loc
- Reports (CFMOU)
- County outlines

Report Map 3 of 5
 22-20 1050 St. Elizabeth Dr. Residential

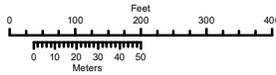


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Northwest Information Center

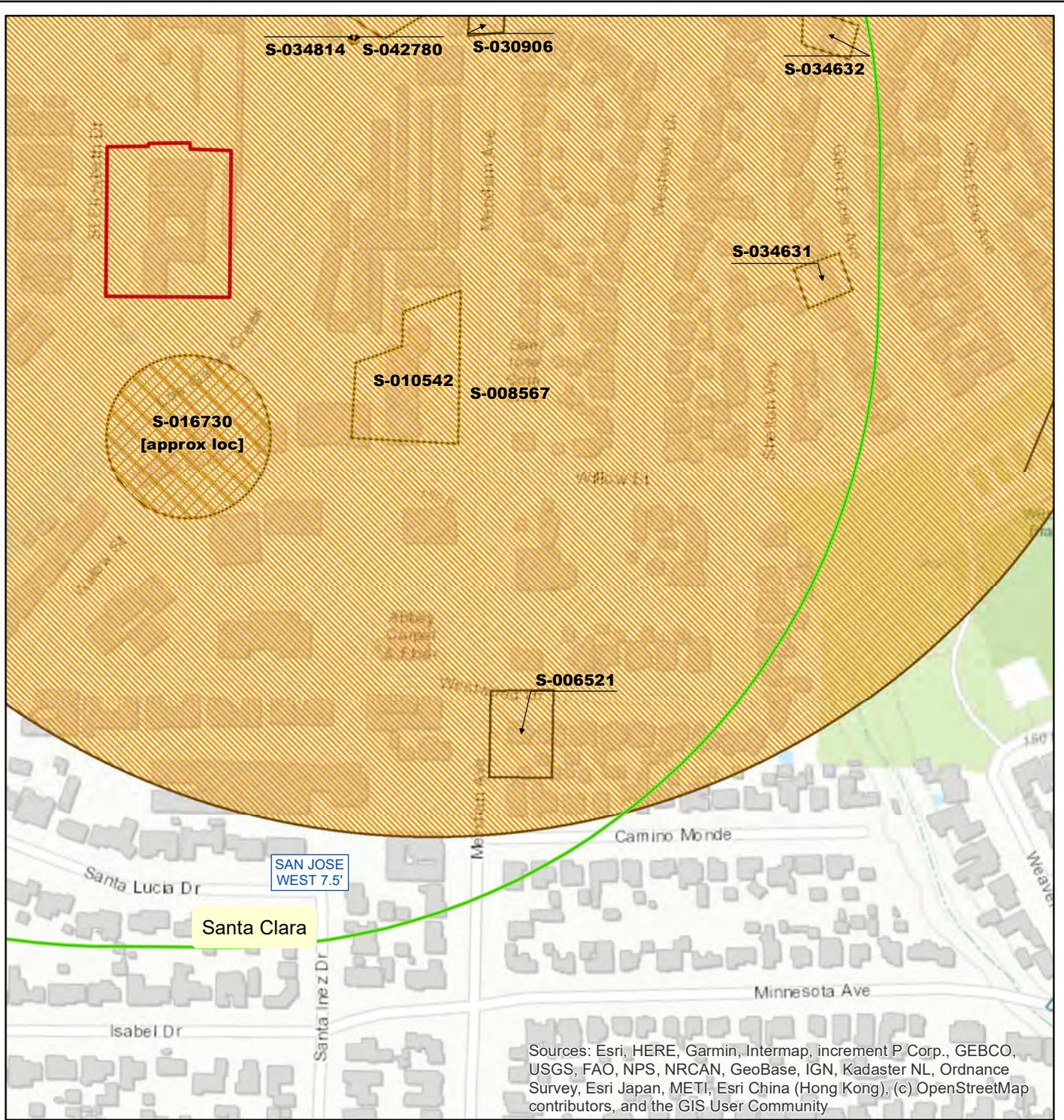
File #21-1951 03 June 2022 J. Murazzo

May depict confidential cultural resource locations.
 Do not distribute.



- Project_location
- Quarter_mile_buffer
- Quad outlines
- County outlines
- Reports (points)
- Reports (lines)
- Reports (polygons)
- Reports approx loc
- Reports (CFMOU)
- Restricted reports

Report Map 4 of 5
 22-20 1050 St. Elizabeth Dr. Residential

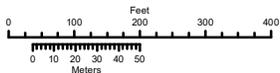


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Northwest Information Center

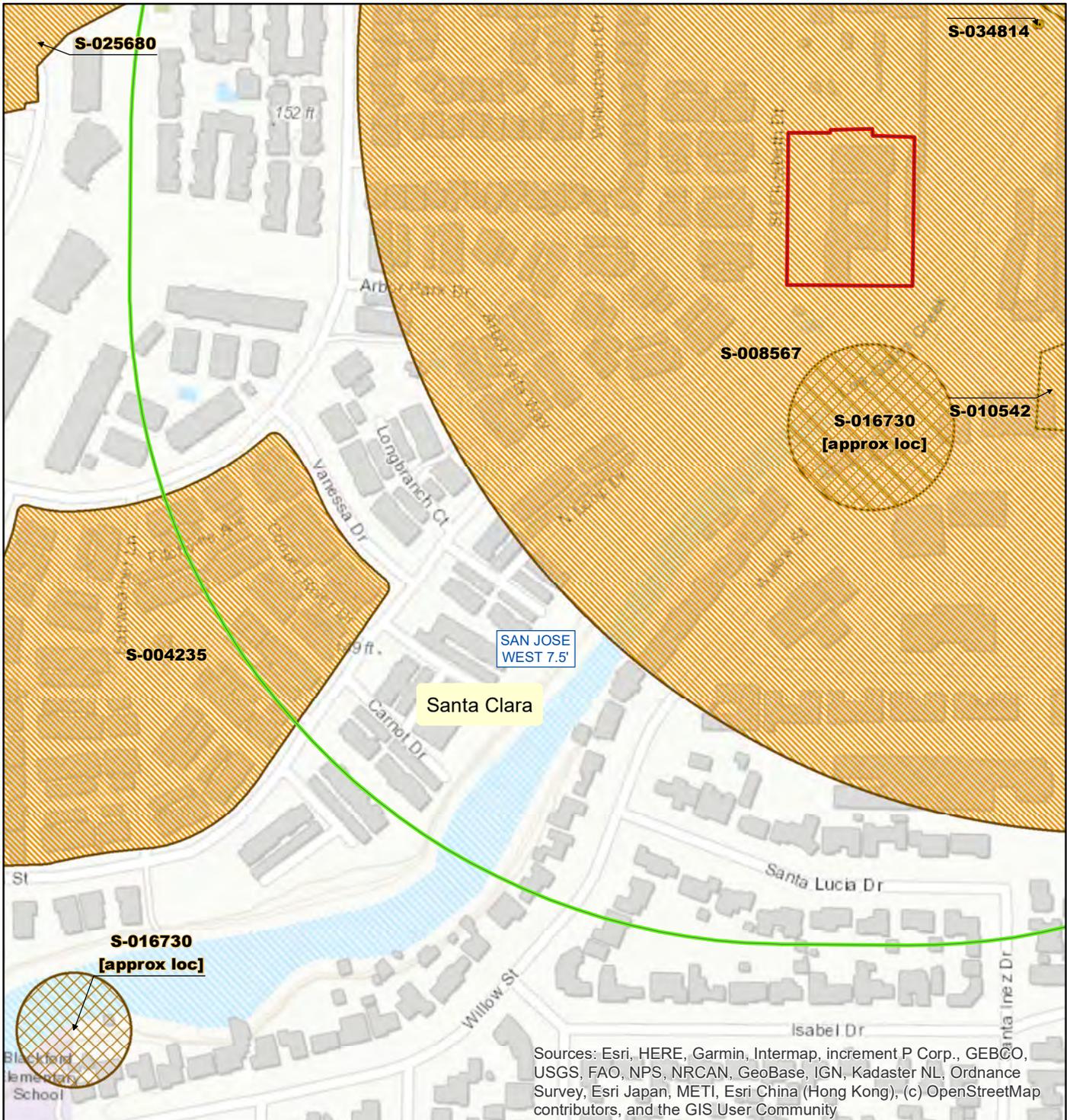
File #21-1951 03 June 2022 J. Murazzo

May depict confidential cultural resource locations.
 Do not distribute.



- Project_location
- Quarter_mile_buffer
- Restricted reports
- Reports (points)
- Reports (lines)
- Reports (polygons)
- Reports approx loc
- Reports (CFMOU)
- Quad outlines
- County outlines

Report Map 5 of 5
 22-20 1050 St. Elizabeth Dr. Residential

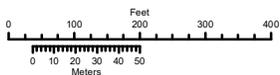


Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Northwest Information Center

File #21-1951 03 June 2022 J. Murazzo

May depict confidential cultural resource locations.
 Do not distribute.



- Project_location
- Quarter_mile_buffer
- Quad outlines
- County outlines
- Reports (points)
- Reports (lines)
- Reports (polygons)
- Reports approx loc
- Reports (CFMOU)

APPENDIX 2: SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH RESULTS

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

June 26, 2022

Daniel Shoup
Archaeological/Historical Consultants

Via Email to: daniel.shoup@ahc-heritage.com

Re: 22-20 St. Elizabeth Dr. Project, Santa Clara County

Dear Mr. Shoup:

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: Cody.Campagne@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Cody Campagne

Cody Campagne
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

COMMISSIONER
William Hungary
Paiute/White Mountain
Apache

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
**Raymond C.
Hitchcock**
Miwok/Nisenan

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

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Santa Clara County
6/26/2022**

Amah Mutsun Tribal Band

Valentin Lopez, Chairperson
P.O. Box 5272
Galt, CA, 95632
Phone: (916) 743 - 5833
vlopez@amahmutsun.org

Costanoan
Northern Valley
Yokut

North Valley Yokuts Tribe

Timothy Perez,
P.O. Box 717
Linden, CA, 95236
Phone: (209) 662 - 2788
huskanam@gmail.com

Costanoan
Northern Valley
Yokut

**Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of
Mission San Juan Bautista**

Irene Zwierlein, Chairperson
3030 Soda Bay Road
Lakeport, CA, 95453
Phone: (650) 851 - 7489
Fax: (650) 332-1526
amahmutsuntribal@gmail.com

Costanoan

The Ohlone Indian Tribe

Andrew Galvan,
P.O. Box 3388
Fremont, CA, 94539
Phone: (510) 882 - 0527
Fax: (510) 687-9393
chochenyo@AOL.com

Bay Miwok
Ohlone
Patwin
Plains Miwok

**Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of
Costanoan**

Kanyon Sayers-Roods, MLD
Contact
1615 Pearson Court
San Jose, CA, 95122
Phone: (408) 673 - 0626
kanyon@kanyonconsulting.com

Costanoan

**Wuksache Indian Tribe/Eshom
Valley Band**

Kenneth Woodrow, Chairperson
1179 Rock Haven Ct.
Salinas, CA, 93906
Phone: (831) 443 - 9702
kwood8934@aol.com

Foothill Yokut
Mono

Tamien Nation

Johnathan Wasaka Costillas,
THPO
PO Box 866
Clearlake Oaks, CA, 94523
Phone: (925) 336 - 5359
thpo@tamien.org

Costanoan

**Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of
Costanoan**

Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson
P.O. Box 28
Hollister, CA, 95024
Phone: (831) 637 - 4238
ams@indiancanyons.org

Costanoan

Tamien Nation

Quirina Luna Geary, Chairperson
PO Box 8053
San Jose, CA, 95155
Phone: (707) 295 - 4011
qgeary@tamien.org

Costanoan

**Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe
of the SF Bay Area**

Monica Arellano, Vice
Chairwoman
20885 Redwood Road, Suite 232
Castro Valley, CA, 94546
Phone: (408) 205 - 9714
marellano@muvekma.org

Costanoan

North Valley Yokuts Tribe

Katherine Perez, Chairperson
P.O. Box 717
Linden, CA, 95236
Phone: (209) 887 - 3415
canutes@verizon.net

Costanoan
Northern Valley
Yokut

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed 22-20 St. Elizabeth Dr. Project, Santa Clara County.

APPENDIX 3: DPR 523 FORMS

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 20

*Resource Name or #: 1050 St. Elizabeth Drive

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted

*a. County Santa Clara and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad San Jose West Date 1995 T 7S; R 1W; Rancho Los Coches; MD B.M.

c. Address 1050 St. Elizabeth Drive City San Jose Zip 95126

d. UTM: Zone mE / mN

e. Other Locational Data: APN 248-07-018

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

St. Elizabeth Convent is a large building of one to two stories that was built as a Roman Catholic residential center. The building is set back from the front property line by about 75 feet. The expansive space between the street and the building is mostly devoted to a lawn planted with two mature pine trees, a smaller tree, and some shrubs and hedges. A U-shaped driveway runs between the lawn and the building, serving the main entrance.

(See continuation sheet)

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP4 (Ancillary Building), HP13 (Community Center/Social Hall), HP16 (Religious Building), HP38 (Women's Property)

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



P5b. Description of Photo:

1050 St. Elizabeth Dr. east (front) façade

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:

Historic Prehistoric Both
1964 (San José Building Permits)

*P7. Owner and Address:

KCR Development
19620 Stevens Creek Blvd,
Ste 200
Cupertino, CA 95014

*P8. Recorded by:

Archaeological/Historical Consultants
609 Aileen Street, Oakland, CA 94609
www.ahc-heritage.com

*P9. Date Recorded: June 23, 2022

P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: J. Ho, W. Kostura, & M. Fierer-Donaldson, 2022. *Cultural Resources Survey Report: 1050 St. Elizabeth Drive*. Archaeological/Historical Consultants, Oakland.

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # 1050 St. Elizabeth Drive

*NRHP Status Code 6Z

Page 2 of 20

B1. Historic Name: St. Elizabeth Convent

B2. Common Name: None

B3. Original Use: Religious Communal Residence

B4. Present Use: Vacant

*B5. Architectural Style: None

***B6. Construction History:**

The building at 1050 St. Elizabeth Drive was constructed in 1964 according to San José building permit documents.

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date:

Original Location:

*B8. Related Features: Garage

B9a. Architect: R.P. Fiedler, AIA, & Associates

b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme n/a Area n/a
Period of Significance n/a Property Type n/a Applicable Criteria n/a

History of the Project Area

The Project Area is located in the Willow Glen neighborhood of San José next to Los Gatos Creek. Historic topographic maps show that the property was farmland as early as 1889 (USGS 1889, 1899). It was most likely orchards, given the prevalence of the fruit industry in San José and later 20th century maps and aerial photos that show orchards on the Project Area (USGS 1953,1961; Fairchild Aerial Surveys 1939; Aero Services Corporation 1956). There were no buildings on the property until 1964; the closest buildings were along McKinley Avenue (now McKinley Court) to the northeast and appear on maps as early as 1889 (USGS 1889).

[SEE CONTINUATION SHEET]

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:

*B12. References: [SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS]

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: William Kostura

*Date of Evaluation: July 2022

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

(This space reserved for official comments.)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 1050 St. Elizabeth Drive

Page 3 of 20

*P3a. Description (Continued):

The building consists of three parts. The largest is a central main block that is rectangular in shape. It is two stories in height, is roughly 126 feet in width, and has an open courtyard in its center. The smallest is a one-story chapel wing that extends for roughly 66 feet from the south end of the main block. The third part is a one-story north wing. Because the north wing is separated from the main block by a narrow space, and is only attached at the rear, it appears from the street to be a separate structure.



Front (east) façade of 1050 St. Elizabeth Drive



East façade of north wing

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 1050 St. Elizabeth Drive

Page 4 of 20

*P3a. Description (Continued):

At the building's southeast corner - toward the rear, not visible from the street - is a landscaped south court that fills the angle between the chapel wing and the main block. This court is planted with hedges and rose bushes and is enclosed on its east side by a seven-foot-tall wall of concrete blocks. Cross patterns decorate this wall in relief on both sides.



South façade of main building and south court



South court wall

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 1050 St. Elizabeth Drive

Page 5 of 20

*P3a. Description (Continued):

Two features visually dominate the front of the building. One is a covered porch that spans almost the full width of the chapel wing and also extends north a sufficient distance to shelter the front entrance, in the main block. This porch is about 66 feet in width and has six plain round columns that support the porch roof. At the north end of the porch three brick steps lead up to a brick deck directly in front of the main entrance. The rest of the porch, to the south, is devoted to a wheelchair ramp with a cement floor and pipe railing.



Front porch and brick steps



Roofline and gable

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 1050 St. Elizabeth Drive

Page 6 of 20

*P3a. Description (Continued):

The other visually dominant feature is the building's roof. All three parts of the roof - those over the main block, over the chapel wing, and over the north wing - are hipped and are covered with clay tiles. The eaves are wide, with plain plaster soffits. At four places - twice in the front of the main block and also at the front and rear of the north wing - the roof rises at the ridgeline to form small, recessed gables.

The building is surfaced on all sides with stucco. A plain belt course of raised stucco extends across the main block at the second-floor level. The front entrance consists of an aluminum door with full-length glazing that is flanked by large sidelights with aluminum mullions. All windows have aluminum sash. They are variously single windows, paired windows, and three-part windows in a mostly irregular arrangement. The windows in the front of the main block have faux shutters. The four windows in the chapel wing, facing the wheelchair ramp, are evenly spaced and are filled with colored glass with a modern, abstract design.

The central court within the main block is roughly sixty feet square, with a small, landscaped center and a perimeter walk of concrete pavers. Most of the doors facing this court are aluminum sliders, although two are small steel doors without glazing. The largest windows have wooden frames, though many smaller windows have aluminum sash. Plain round columns support overhangs on two sides.



Central courtyard

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 1050 St. Elizabeth Drive

Page 7 of 20

*P3a. Description (Continued):

The interior of the building is almost purely utilitarian in its finish, with plaster walls and plaster or acoustic tile ceilings, and with no moldings or ornament. This utilitarian character describes the front entrance hall, the halls leading to bedrooms, the dining room, and the bedrooms. The common living room has extensive wooden shelving and a floor of wooden tiles. The kitchen has wooden cabinets and aluminum counters. The chapel (more recently called the multi-purpose room) has a gabled ceiling with a slightly raised stage at one end and a floor of wooden tiles. Light fixtures suspended from the ceiling are cylindrical, with surrounding grilles. The gabled ceiling and the several colored glass windows suggest the room's original religious use.



Chapel interior

CONTINUATION SHEET

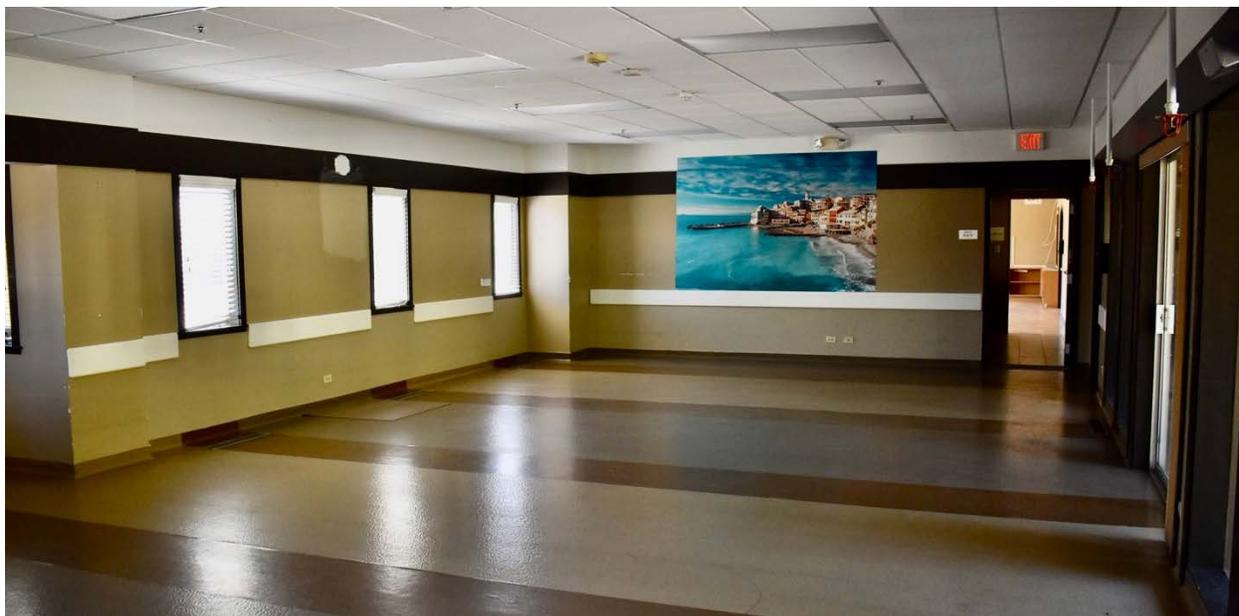
Property Name: 1050 St. Elizabeth Drive

Page 8 of 20

***P3a. Description (Continued):**



Chapel window



Dining room

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 1050 St. Elizabeth Drive

Page 9 of 20

***P3a. Description (Continued):**



Bedroom



Living Room

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 1050 St. Elizabeth Drive

Page 10 of 20

***P3a. Description (Continued):**



Kitchen

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 1050 St. Elizabeth Drive

Page 11 of 20

***P3a. Description (Continued):**



Southwest view of rear (west) façade



Parking structure

At the rear of the property is a plain, flat-roofed one-story parking structure. It is about 150 feet wide and 21 feet in depth and has seven tilt-up wooden doors.

No obvious major alterations have been made to the exterior of the building. In all likelihood the tile roof, the stucco surface, the raised belt course, the brick steps and porch deck, the round posts, and the aluminum windows are original. Whether the aluminum entrance door and sidelights are original or not is less certain.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 1050 St. Elizabeth Drive

Page 12 of 20

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



1939 Aerial Photo of the Project Area (Fairchild Aerial Surveys 1939)

The Project Area was part of Rancho Los Coches, which was granted to Roberto, a Native American associated with Mission Santa Clara, in 1842. Roberto had been living on the land with his family since at least 1836; his adobe house still stands at Lincoln Avenue. In 1847, Roberto sold the rancho to Antonio Suñol, Paula Suñol de Sansevain, and Henry M. Naglee (Hoover et al. 2002: 426, 434). The next known owner was J. Madden, who is shown on an 1876 map as owning a 55-acre parcel that included the Project Area (Thompson & West 1876). Madden's parcel was subdivided by 1890, and by 1903 the Project Area was part of a 4-acre parcel owned by someone with the initials J.B. (Herrmann Bros 1890; McMillan 1903). This is most likely Joseph Basile, who received the property in 1892 from George Madden (San José Building Permits 2003). It is possible that Salvatore P. LaBarbera acquired the property at some point. LaBarbera was a farmer/orchardist who lived nearby on Meridian Road in the 1940s and 50s (R.L. Polk & Co. 1942, 1943, 1957). After LaBarbera's death in 1960, the property passed to the Sisters of the Holy Family, either through his will or through a third party.

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



Elizabeth Armer (seated) and Ellen O'Connor (standing) Photo credit: Sisters of the Holy Family website

Sisters of the Holy Family

Elizabeth (Lizzie) Armer was born in Australia in 1850 and came to San Francisco as a child with her parents. After her mother's death, she was adopted into a wealthy Irish Catholic family and given a Catholic education (Kavanaugh 1922:19-20). Together with Father John Prendergast, Armer founded the Sisters of the Holy Family in 1872 in San Francisco to serve the poor and their children (Kavanaugh 1922:27-28; Sisters of the Holy Family n.d.). In 1878, the Sisters opened their first Day Home on Post Street, where parents could leave their children during the day while they worked (Kavanaugh 1922:88,129). It was the first childcare center of its kind in the city and proved to be very popular. By the 1880s, the Sisters operated three Day Homes in San Francisco (Sisters of the Holy Family n.d.).

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*B10. Significance (Continued):

All three of the Day Homes in San Francisco were destroyed by fire following the 1906 earthquake (Kavanaugh 1922:137). In addition to rebuilding in San Francisco, the Sisters of the Holy Family also took the opportunity to expand throughout the greater Bay Area, and in 1907, established a convent and St. Elizabeth Day Home in San José (Kavanaugh 1922:171-172; Sisters of the Holy Family n.d.). In 1917, the San José convent and Day Home moved to a new location on Vine Street, where they remained until a redevelopment project forced the Sisters to relocate in the 1960s (Kavanaugh 1922:174-175; *The Mercury News* 2006).

The sisters owned a parcel of land - which included the Project Area - near the Willow Glen area of San José, on the west side of Los Gatos Creek, where they built a new St. Elizabeth Day Home and convent in 1964 (*The Mercury News* 2006; San José Building Permits 2004). The convent is the building that currently stands on the Project Area. The Day Home was situated at the southeast corner of McKinley Avenue (now McKinley Court) and St. Elizabeth Drive, with the convent to the south and adjacent to the creek, outside the Project Area. The convent was designed by R.P. Fiedler, AIA, and Associates with 40 bedrooms, several courtyards, a refectory, a library, multiple parlors, a kitchen, and a chapel (San José Building Permits 1991, 2003). At the time the Day Home and convent were built, St. Elizabeth Drive did not exist; however by 1973, it was built in its present alignment to provide access to the Day Home, convent, and new surrounding residential development (Cartwright Aerial Surveys 1965; USGS 1968, 1973).

In the early 1990s, the sisters converted 30 of the 40 bedrooms into residences for senior women, citing declining membership and high property maintenance costs (San José Building Permits 1991). At the time, 17 sisters lived at the convent (*The Mercury News* 1993). By 2003, only seven sisters and 12 tenants remained at the convent. Calling the convent "a financial drain", the Sisters sold the property to a company called Self Help for the Elderly that renovated the building between 2004-2006 and converted it into a residential care facility, adult day care center, and senior center (*The Mercury News* 2003; San José Building Permits 2004-2006).

R.P. Fiedler (Architect)

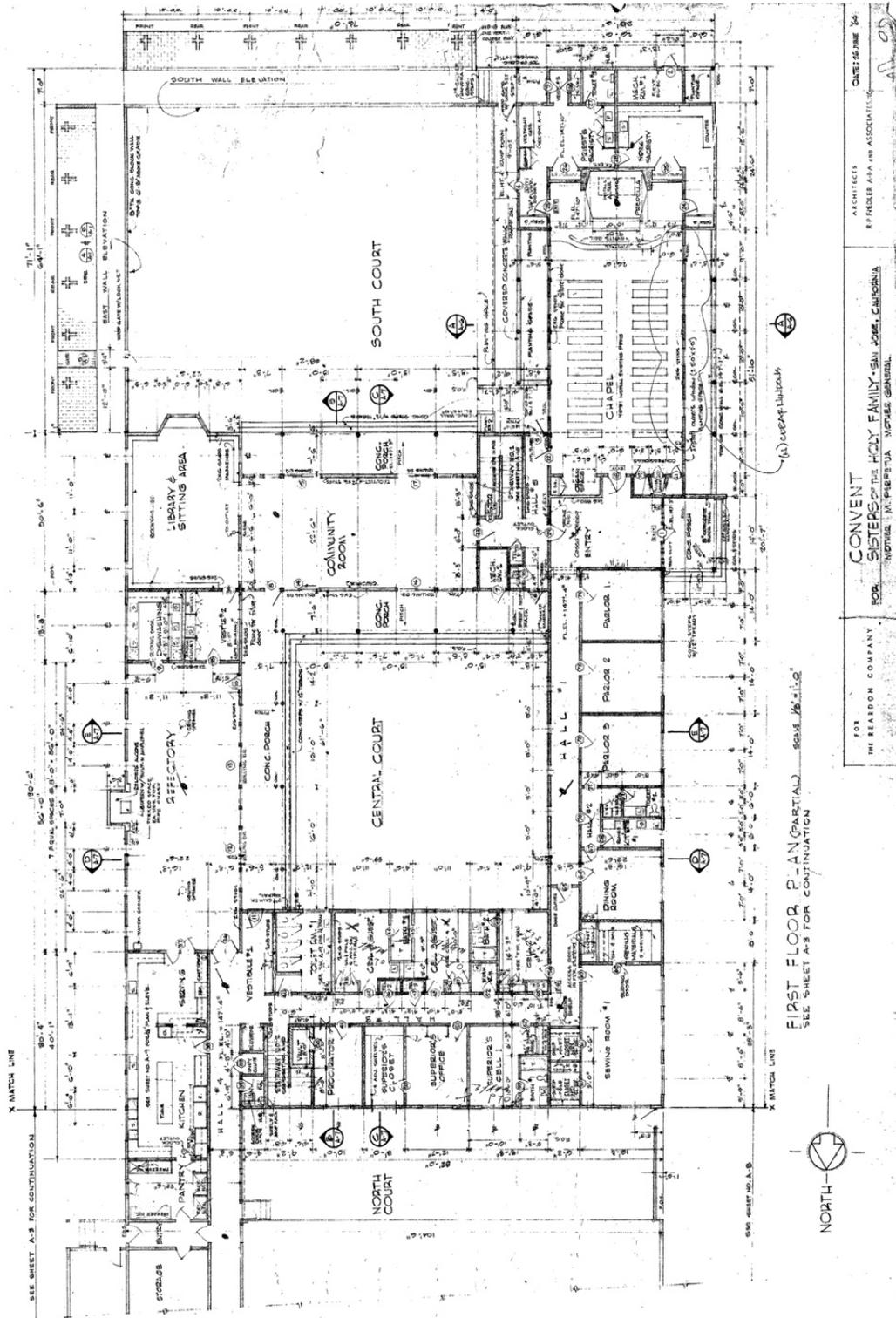
Richard Paul Fiedler was a member of the American Institute of Architects from 1957-1972. He earned his degree in architecture at U.C. Berkeley in 1951 and, after working for Conrad A. Steiner and Gerald McCue, had opened his own firm in Berkeley by 1959 (Koyl 1962:211). Fiedler's principal works were almost exclusively Catholic buildings throughout the Bay Area. In addition to St. Elizabeth Day Home and Convent in San José in 1964, Fiedler designed St. Bruno Church (San Bruno, 1959), Holy Cross Gym and Hall (San José, 1960), Cathedral Parish School (San Francisco, 1961), St. Anthony's Church and Rectory (Manteca, 1961), St. Peter's Catholic School and Convent (San Francisco, 1962), Most Holy Rosary Parish Catholic Church, Rectory and Convent Addition (Antioch, 1966), St. Patrick Parish Catholic Church and Convent (San José, 1967), and Santa Paula Parish Catholic Church (Fremont, 1969) (Koyl 1962:211; Gane 1970: 274).

Fiedler was married to Doris Bartels and had at least one child, Paul Fiedler. Richard Fiedler died in 2012 while living in Belgium (Ancestry.com 1930-current).

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Property Name: 1050 St. Elizabeth Drive

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



R.P. Fiedler plan of the convent, first floor (1964)

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*B10. Significance (Continued):

Building Significance Evaluation

The convent at 1050 St. Elizabeth Drive was not a large or important religious institution in San José and was not associated with the significant local themes of the mid-20th century such as suburban development and the growth of the electronics industry. Therefore, the building does not appear to be eligible under California Register Criterion 1. The Sisters of the Holy Family have always been a small, little-known monastic order, and the convent at 1050 St. Elizabeth Drive was not a significant building within the history of the order; thus it does not appear to be eligible under California Register Criterion 2.

This building is almost purely utilitarian in its aesthetic. The predominant materials of stucco surface and aluminum window sash appear to have been chosen for their economy. The only molding is a plain belt course at the second-floor level of the main block. Other than the molding, the sole ornament is cross patterns in relief in the wall of the south court. The horizontal bands of windows in the main block are suggestive of the International style, but this stylistic effect is diminished by the use of shutters between windows that interrupt their horizontal flow. The hipped roof with clay tiles also strongly detracts from any International style feeling. That style typically had flat roofs.

The best features of this building are its long porch and its hipped roof with clay tiles. The roof tiles aside, even the porch, with its plain columns and pipe railing, is utilitarian in feeling. The expansive clay tile roof is not sufficient to make up for the plainness elsewhere in the exterior. On the interior, only in the chapel was much attempt made to relieve the utilitarian aesthetic. Its gabled ceiling, colored glass windows, and wood tile floor combine to some effect. This room is only a very small part, however, of the entire building. The landscaping of the front lawn is relatively perfunctory. A greater attempt was made in landscaping the south court, but the result here is still not striking.

Overall, for the reasons given above, the design of this property lacks distinction, and thus it does not appear to be eligible for the California Register under Criterion 3.

In conclusion, the building at 1050 St. Elizabeth Drive appears **not eligible** for the California Register of Historical Resources because it does not meet Criteria 1, 2, or 3.

CONTINUATION SHEET

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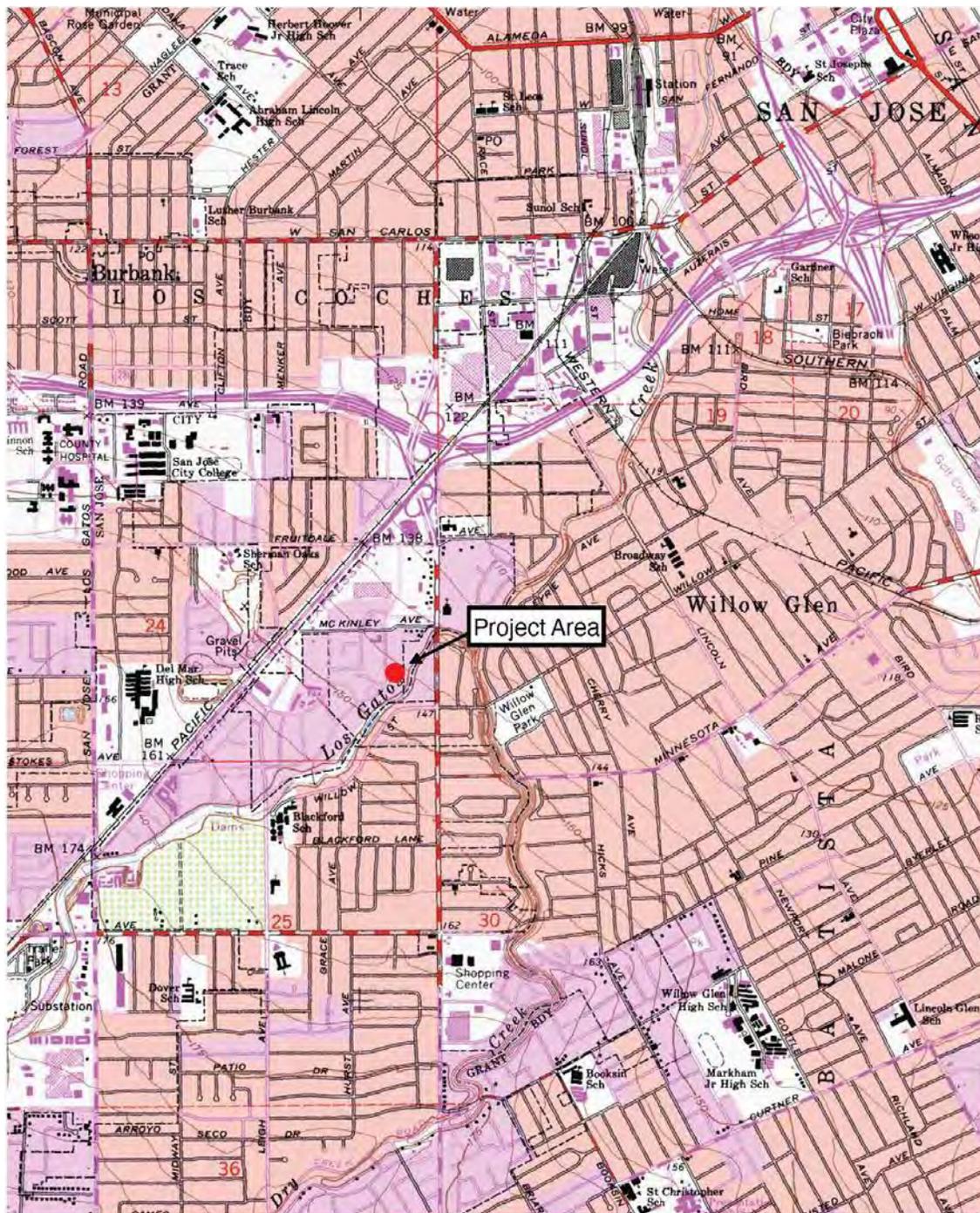
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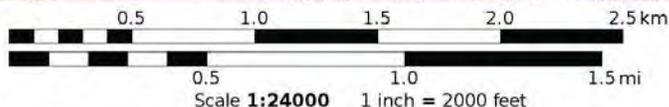
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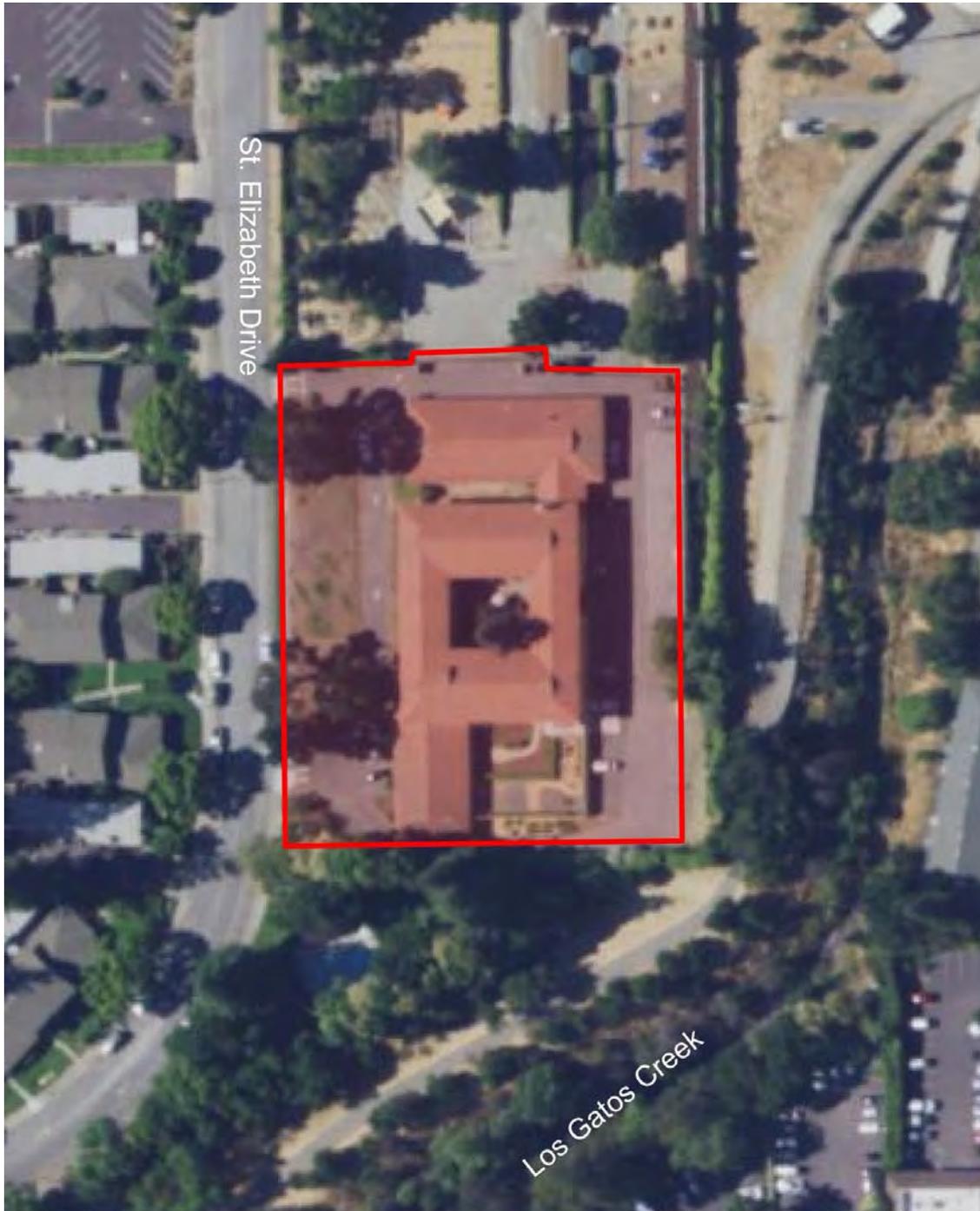
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1973 San José West 7.5' Quadrangle (1:24,000)



1050 St. Elizabeth Dr.
WGS84
UTM Zone 10S



MN
13.0°



1050 St Elizabeth Dr
WGS84
UTM Zone 10S
CALTPOPO

