



Heritage Resources Inventory

City of Saratoga, Santa Clara County, California



Prepared for
Planning Department
City of Saratoga
13777 Fruitvale Avenue
Saratoga, CA 95070

Attn: John Livingstone, Community Development Director

Prepared by
ARCHIVES & ARCHITECTURE
HERITAGE RESOURCE PARTNERS, LLC

PO Box 1332
San José, CA 95109
408.297.2684
www.archivesandarchitecture.com

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PRESERVATION PLANNING GUIDELINES AND PUBLICATIONS

This report was prepared using the following guidelines and publications:

- *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation*
- *Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning* (National Register of Historic Places Bulletin #24)
- *Saratoga's Heritage: a Survey of Historic Resources, 1993* (Saratoga Heritage Preservation Commission)

REPORT PREPARATION

ARCHIVES & ARCHITECTURE, LLC:

Franklin Maggi, Architectural Historian

Leslie Dill, Historic Architect and Architectural Historian

Charlene Duval, Public Historian

Jessica Kusz, Public Historian

With contributions to the narrative history by Historian April Halberstadt

Photo previous page – 1872 photo of Bank Mills (*City of Saratoga Community Development Department*)

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INTRODUCTION

Cultural resource surveys and historic context statements are technical documents developed by communities throughout the United States. These documents provide a comprehensive planning tool for the identification, evaluation, registration, and treatment of historic properties. By developing and maintaining historic resource surveys and historic context studies, local governments are able to implement planning practices addressing historical and cultural resources, practices that have century-old roots in the United States.

Preservation of the nation's heritage has long been part of the national purpose. Since 1966, when Congress called upon the Secretary of the Interior to give maximum encouragement to state governments to the development of statewide historic preservation activities, the National Park Service (NPS) has developed methodologies for survey planning and preservation programs that are outlined in a number of published guidelines, primarily within the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation*. Cities such as Saratoga rely on these federal standards for preservation planning.

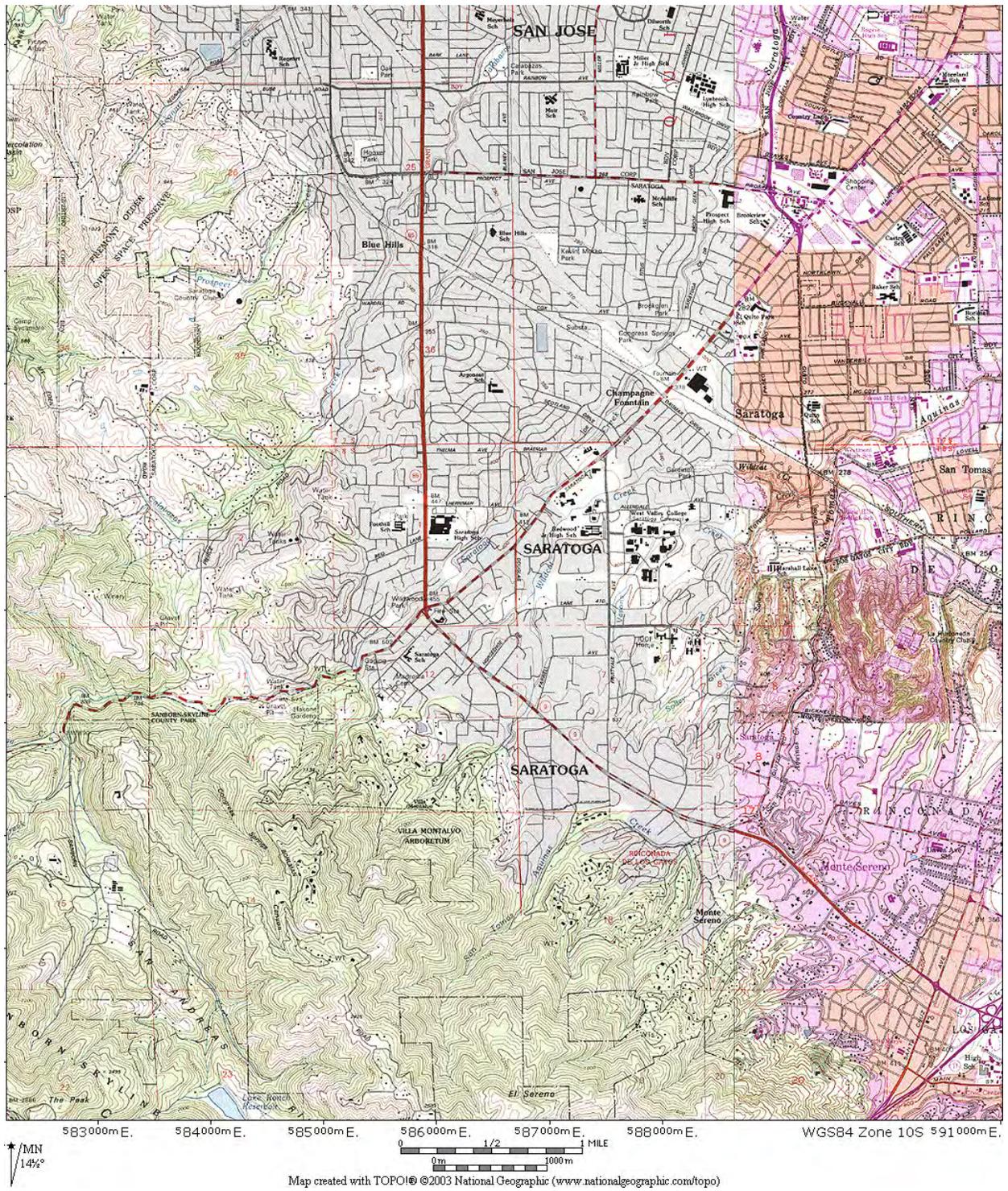
Surveys, and their resulting resource inventories, provide a basis for sensitive and effective planning decisions. Saratoga's surveys and inventories provide documentation that allows informed assessments of its built environment within the development review processes. With the information provided in these documents, Saratoga planners and policy makers can understand the history of the city in a variety of ways, and Saratoga's citizens can preserve and celebrate significant buildings that convey the past. The current Saratoga *Heritage Resources Inventory* and its 1993 *Survey of Historic Resources* compile a variety of types of research, including historical patterns of development, identification of diverse community values associated with the built environment, and comprehensive evaluations of individual resources.

The community now known as Saratoga originated in California's *Early American* period just after the beginning of the war between the United States and Mexico. In 1847, William Campbell founded a mill and established a lumbering community called Campbell's Gap just below what is now known as Long Bridge located above Saratoga Village along Highway 9. Following California's admittance as a state in September of 1850, Martin and Hannah McCarty first platted a town where Saratoga Village sits today. A third community was started later, midway between the two, when Charles Maclay founded Maclaytown, or Bank Mills, near the entrance to today's Hakone Gardens on Highway 9. McCartyville would endure the longest, and become the framework for Saratoga, so named in the 1860s.

Saratoga is one of the earliest non-indigenous communities established in the Santa Clara Valley. It was a hub of California's early booming lumbering industry, became a focus of the local emerging horticultural development of the twentieth century, and then grew into a suburban community - incorporating in 1956.

This historic context statement places the physical development of Saratoga within the larger framework of Saratoga's history. By investigating the significant aspects and broad patterns of historical development, it is then possible to identify the types of historic properties that represent important historic trends. With a better understanding of the roots of community development, planning for future change can occur that will facilitate Saratoga's the long-term vitality and sustainability.

Area Map

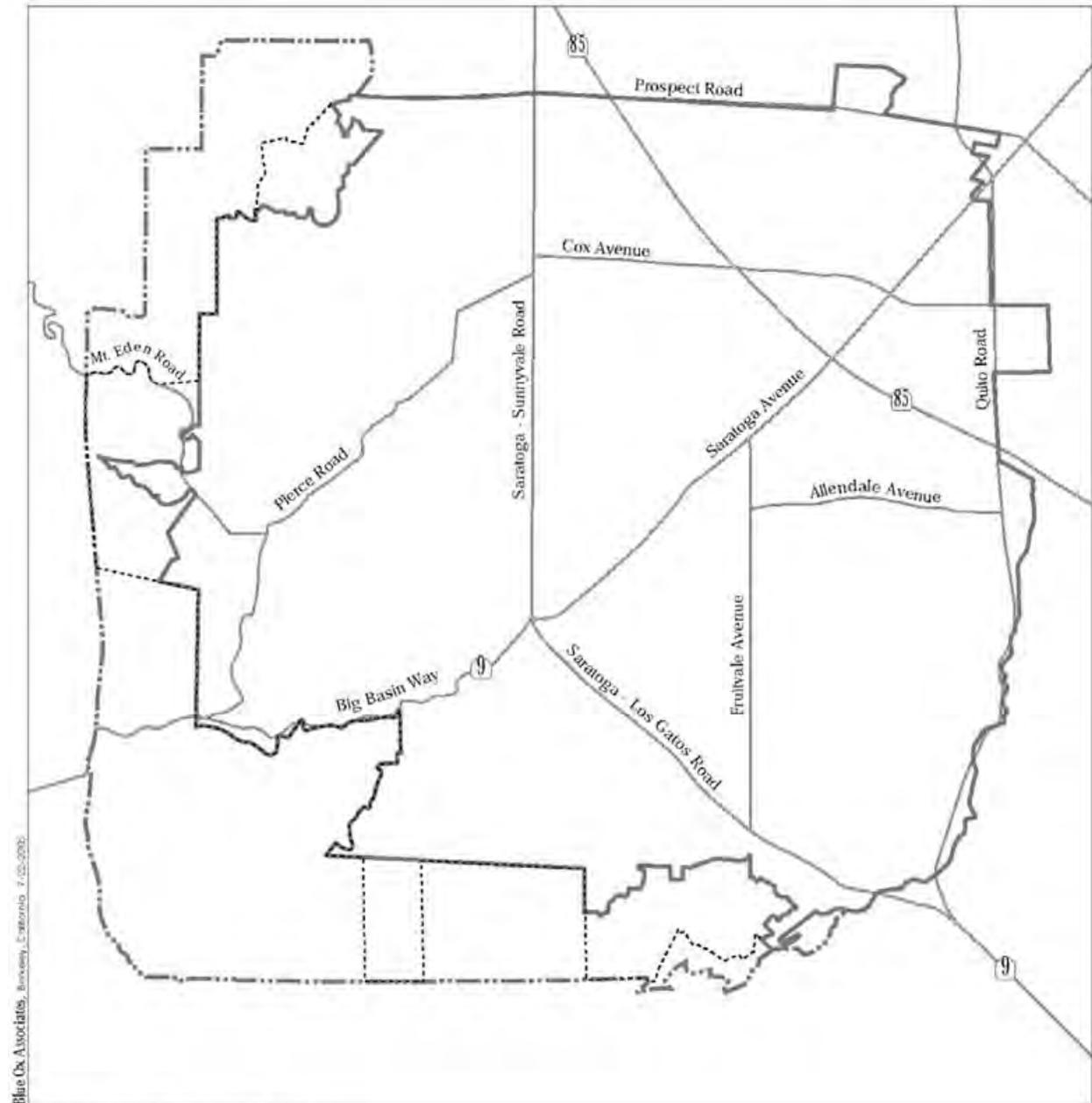


USGS San José West, Cupertino, Castle Rock, and Los Gatos composite, 1980 (not to scale)

Boundaries of the Survey Area

The survey area consists of the land within the jurisdictional boundaries of the City of Saratoga, Santa Clara County, California, established formally by incorporation in 1956, and as subsequently expanded. The city consists of 12.11 square miles, at an average level of sea level of 410 feet (125 meters). Coordinates are:

WGS84 37degrees 16' 21"N, 122 degrees 1'10"W
37.2725, -122.019444
UTM 10S 586935 4125553



Blue Ox Associates, Berkeley, California 7/05/2006

SOURCE: City of Saratoga, July 2006.

PLANNING BACKGROUND

Use of the Saratoga Historic Context Statement

It is the intention that this citywide historic context statement be used by the City of Saratoga and its citizens as a part of the planning program when considering future projects and entitlements involving historic properties. The study will serve a foundation for future reconnaissance-level surveys, intensive-level studies, Inventory listings, Landmark Designations, and Historic Property Contracts, coordinated within the City of Saratoga historic preservation program.

Methodologies for Surveys and the Development of Historic Context Statements

The methods for conducting surveys and the development of historic context statements are specified in National Register Bulletin 24, *Guidelines for Local Surveys: a Basis for Preservation Planning*. The Secretary of the Interior, through the National Park Service, has developed the National Register program and prepared a number of associated bulletins that address the survey and registration of the full range of cultural resources that community planners may encounter.

Surveys should be prepared to be consistent with the *Secretary of Interiors Standards for Identification*. The standards provide a procedural baseline as follows:

- Standard I. Identification of historic properties is undertaken to the degree required to make decisions.
- Standard II. Results of identification activities are integrated into the preservation planning process.
- Standard III. Identification activities include explicit procedures for record-keeping and information distribution.

Historic resource surveys link resources to their associated historic contexts. To evaluate buildings, structures, objects, sites and districts for historical significance, a statement of context must first be defined. An historic context statement establishes the background chronology and themes of a specified area. In doing so, it describes the significant characteristics and patterns of that area's history and cultural development.

This Statement of Historic Context briefly summarizes the history of Saratoga within specific historic periods and themes that are relevant to understanding the geographical area and the goals of the survey. A preliminary mapping of the area based on recorded and unrecorded surveys, tracts, and subdivisions was done to better understand the larger patterns of development.

The historic period of the context statement begins in 1769, when Euro-Americans first entered the region with the intent of establishing permanent settlement. Occupation of central California by indigenous peoples is believed to have begun over 10,000 years ago, with permanent settlements known to have occurred over

5,000 years ago, but this historic context statement does not contain an overview of the prehistoric past. Development planning that involves archaeological resources must conform to a separate set of methodologies for investigation, identification, recordation and treatment.

The methodology for creating a historic context statement consists of five steps:

- Identify the concept, relevant time period and geographical limits of the survey area.
- Review available contemporary information such as past surveys and other formally recorded information on file within local, state and national inventories of historic properties.
- Perform original research using available primary and secondary sources of information.
- Synthesize the historical information gathered into a written narrative.
- Define existing property types within the survey area and group them based on shared physical and/or associative characteristics. These property types should be understood by character-defining features associated with extant resources, patterns of development, and a statement of current conditions and the levels of integrity necessary for a resource to be a contributor to a significant historic pattern of development.

Historic context surveys are not intended to result in static planning documents, but should evolve as additional information is acquired by planning agencies that might affect future historical evaluations of properties within their jurisdiction. The development of a historic context statement must therefore include a description of adopted community preservation goals and strategies, as well as defining what individual property research might be necessary in the future to better evaluate specific development proposals. The historic context statement is the foundation for decision-making regarding the planning, identification, evaluation, registration and treatment of historic properties. The criteria for historical significance are the criteria of the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, and the City of Saratoga Criteria for historic landmark, lane, and district designation.

The California State Historical Resources Commission has identified nine general themes covering the entire range of California's diverse cultural heritage. These themes are: Aboriginal, Architecture, Arts/Leisure, Economic/Industrial, Exploration/Settlement, Government, Military, Religion, and Social/Education. In 2006 a *Comprehensive Statewide Historic Preservation Plan for California, 2006-2010* (Plan) was adopted that describes the vision for California for historic preservation. The Plan identifies new preservation partners, considers all cultural resources, and provides goals and objectives for future preservation planning. Within this Plan, goals were adopted to understand better the historic and cultural property types that had been little recognized in the past. These included post-World War II architecture and suburban development, Cold War era structures, cultural landscapes and traditional cultural properties, and the inclusion of cultural properties associated with the diverse communities that are found throughout the state. The *Comprehensive Statewide Historic Preservation Plan for California, 2006-2010*, can be viewed at:

<http://www.ohp.parks.ca.gov/pages/1069/files/State%20Plan-fd.pdf>

Using these broad California themes as a guide, this historic context statement proposes significance and interpretive themes for the City of Saratoga. Six distinct themes are identified. These themes are discussed in a subsequent section, but for the purposes of this statement, the focus has been on *Architecture and Neighborhoods*.

Past Registration and Survey Efforts

Saratoga was designated as California Historical Landmark #435 on April 11, 1949. Its designation came as one of the last of 474 historical landmarks registered by the California State Chamber of Commerce as a part of a program that was enabled by state legislation in 1931. That legislation gave California's Department of Natural Resources the task "to register and mark buildings of historical interest or landmarks." The department director assigned that duty to the California Chamber of Commerce.

Saratoga's effort to become a state landmark was spearheaded by two citizens. The two local historians were Florence Cunningham and Fr. William Abeloe, a Jesuit priest at Santa Clara University who had grown up in Saratoga. The landmark application and a petition were displayed at a local drug store. The petition was signed by several dozen local citizens, and was then forwarded to the California Chamber of Commerce office in San Francisco. A packet of information accompanied the petition and the application; the documentation consisted primarily of weekly columns on local history written by Florence Cunningham taken from the local newspaper.

The designation of Saratoga as a State Historic Landmark differed from current designations in two important ways. First, the Saratoga application designated the entire town, problematic even in those days, because Saratoga was unincorporated and had no specific boundaries. Other California landmark nominations were limited to the actual site or specific structure. And second, nearly all of the other resources designated were limited to a single site; Saratoga included multiple structures on many properties.

The formal designation of Saratoga came following the centennial of the discovery of gold in California. Shortly after Saratoga's designation, in May of 1949, Governor Earl Warren created the California Historical Landmarks Advisory Commission which took over the statewide registration program. Formal registration criteria were adopted thirteen years later, and by 1974 the Commission had evolved into the present-day California State Historical Resources Commission.

By the early 1960s, there was a growing awareness of the importance of America's historical and cultural landscape and the wanton destruction of beloved buildings, many by urban redevelopment projects. Many citizens were outraged at the destruction of the Pennsylvania Station in New York and Jacqueline Kennedy, wife of the President, walked a picket line to protest demolition. A new age of awareness of our collective historic past was dawning throughout the nation.

In Saratoga, local citizens formed the Saratoga Historical Foundation in 1964. For years, promotion of Saratoga's cultural heritage had been an activity engaged in by members of the Foothill Club. The club had a History Study Group, headed by member Florence Cunningham. With the creation of the Foundation, the

group expanded into the community, with plans to collect local history information and memorabilia, and to establish a museum.

Also in the early 1960s Santa Clara County was preparing the first historic inventory of cultural resources. Their report appeared in April of 1962 as “Preliminary Inventory of Historical Landmarks in Santa Clara County”. This report was the first of its kind in the region and identified 123 buildings and sites throughout the county of significance. The report presented a case for historic presentation consistent with the County goals of *preserving community identity* and *conserving historic resources*.

The County’s plan proposed a planning program and the creation of a Landmarks Commission, a process of identification and evaluation of potential landmarks, and the addition of a “Specific Plan,” known as the *Plan for Historical Landmarks* within the County General Plan. The County’s efforts created a general awareness of the historic landmarks within the jurisdiction, and local communities began to develop their own local inventories of potential landmark properties.

The American Bicentennial celebration of 1976 brought increased awareness and interest in historic preservation. The Saratoga Historical Foundation was moving ahead by then to create a museum, and, after several efforts, a suitable building was found, relocated and restored. The estate of Florence Cunningham had left money for a museum structure, and the historic Swanee Dress Shop, in its new location within Saratoga Historical Park, was restored and dedicated as a history museum.

During the 1970s, many local communities began to identify cultural resources, with financial assistance and support from the new California State Office of Historic Preservation (OHP). Community survey efforts were largely the work of enthusiastic volunteers with an interest in local history. Saratoga initiated an effort to identify their community resources in the early 1980s, and in 1982, the Saratoga City Council created the Heritage Preservation Commission, in concert with similar actions taken by communities throughout California. The Commission then began a ten-year effort to survey the historic sites of their community, presenting Saratoga’s first Heritage Resources Inventory in 1988, and expanding it three years later.

The Saratoga Commission gathered information from a number of sources using local interviews, newspaper articles and memoirs. The data was compiled by the Saratoga Heritage Commission assisted by other community volunteers. An updated Inventory was published as a booklet in January 1993, prepared by Elizabeth Ansnes, with a list of about 90 structures and other cultural sites. Over the next decade and a half, an additional 20 properties were added to the Inventory by the Saratoga City Council while at that same time about twelve properties that had been listed were lost through demolition.

One of the Commission’s first efforts involved the preservation of the Warner Hutton House. Built in the late-1880s, this Victorian-era cottage located on Sousa Lane off Quito Road was determined by OHP as one of three historically significant structures within the proposed right-of-way of State Route 85, identified during the preparation of the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the Caltrans project. Many Saratoga residents regarded this building as an irreplaceable treasure, as one of Saratoga’s last nineteenth-century farmhouses. Seven public agencies were involved in finding an alternative to demolition, and the Saratoga Preservation Commission convinced the City Council to accept the gift of the house from Caltrans and the County Traffic Authority, who funded the relocation and stabilization. Later incorporated into the

community center on Fruitvale Avenue near City Hall, well-known local preservationist Marti Bennett cited this effort in a 1986 polemic article in the *San Jose Mercury News*, ‘Public outcry can save local historic structures,’ declaring that collaborative local efforts such as those spearheaded by local Saratoga residents could preserve important aspects of a community’s past, while helping facilitate growth.

In 1992, the Legislature amended Public Resources Code with Assembly Bill 2881, creating a formal state-wide register called the California Register of Historical Resources. Regulations for nominating resources to the California Register were formally adopted in 1997, and took effect January 1, 1998. Later that year, *Guidelines for the California Environmental Quality Act* were adopted, which incorporated the criteria for the California Register into the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review process. These regulations mirror the federal requirements for registering historic resources that were passed by Congress in earlier years.

Since 1998, survey and evaluation of possible historical resources that are identified as a part of development review has been a part of public agency planning processes throughout California. Cities such as Saratoga, when presented with projects that might impact historic resources (or potential historic resources) are required to evaluate the eligibility of those properties for the California Register. If a property is eligible, the impacts of related projects must be considered as a part of development review. Designated properties, such as Saratoga’s Historical Landmarks, are considered automatically eligible for the California Register. Listing on inventories of historical resources, such as Saratoga’s *Heritage Resources Inventory*, however, does not necessarily imply eligibility for the California Register. These listings are intended to provide important information to property owners, prospective developers, and local citizens of potential historical qualities associated with buildings, sites and structures.

Preparation of the Statement of Historic Context and Inventory Update

An historic context statement identifies resource types to be investigated further in *reconnaissance* and *intensive* surveys:

- A *reconnaissance* survey identifies resources that may have significance for their architecture, and will generally include the preparation of DPR523a Primary Record survey forms or equivalent information. If a potential district or districts are identified during this process, DPR523d District Record forms are also prepared that summarizes the historic context and articulate contributing properties to that context.
- *Intensive* level surveys record information about properties that includes information about historic context, personages, and events in addition to architectural information, and includes technical evaluations for historical significance according to national, state, and local criteria. This form of recordation includes DPR523b forms in addition to the DPR523a forms.

DPR523 forms are a state-developed format for recording historic information. These forms comprise a single system for documenting the full range of values present in a given location. The kinds of resources that

merit recordation and the different levels of information that may be appropriate to gather about them are established within a set of guidelines that have been prepared by the State and are available from the Office of Historic Preservation, called *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources*.

The preparation of Saratoga's Statement of Historic Context is an important step as a part of the update of the Historic Resources Inventory. A brief history of community development has been presented in this report, and the archetypal aspects of the built environment have been noted. It is the intent that this report becomes a tool for future updates of the Inventory, and as a reference for local citizens as well as historical resource professionals doing property-specific research and evaluations related to future projects, registration activities, or other entitlements within the city.

Identifying dates of construction for historic resources within Saratoga as a part of future *reconnaissance* and *intensive level* studies are problematic, as building permits are available for only some later time periods, beginning in 1947. Early maps and aerials can be used to place building construction dates within narrow frames of time that can then be confirmed by on-site evaluations. This report includes an extensive bibliography of reference sources that are useful in researching the history of properties located within Saratoga's jurisdictional boundaries. At the end of the bibliography are excerpts from some relevant primary documents that are usual for those research properties in Saratoga.

Research into the associations that historic personages bring to extant properties is also problematic. In general, identification of persons important to a community's past can only be done in a preliminary way when conducting reconnaissance surveys and preparing historic context statements. This type of information requires detailed research, and is best developed as a part of property-specific intensive-level investigations.

Within the methodologies of the conduction of both *reconnaissance* and *intensive level* surveys are other types of studies that can be useful for the development of planning data. These hybrid studies, which identify construction dates, architectural typology, and obtain photographs of buildings and other graphic information, can be useful when merged with existing land use data to provide additional planning tools for the management of historic resources within the city.

Research for this historic context statement was undertaken at a number of local archives. These include the Saratoga Public Library, Saratoga Historical Museum, the California Room at the Martin Luther King Jr. Library in Downtown San José, and the San José archives at History San José and the County Archives, both on Senter Road in San José. Additional resource material was reviewed at the Surveyor's Office at the County Administration Building in San José, as well as emerging information sources online.

Four members of the firm of Archives & Architecture, LLC participated in various aspects of preparing this context statement as well as conducting field work and preparing updated DPR523 forms for properties presently listed on the Saratoga Heritage Resources Inventory. All four historians meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards to perform identification, evaluation, registration, and treatment activities within their respective fields in compliance with state and federal environmental laws as outlined in 36 CFR Part 61. Additionally, Historian April Halberstadt contributed historical narratives on certain thematic aspects of Saratoga's past that she had developed as a part of her work on *Images of America: Saratoga*, and other related research projects she had undertaken while consulting to the Saratoga History Museum.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The City of Saratoga, incorporated in 1956, is one of fifteen municipalities in Santa Clara County. The community was formed over a century prior to incorporation however, when three small settlements along Saratoga Creek were established. During the first century of existence, this community was a part of the development of an important agricultural region, known as the “Valley of Heart’s Delight.” During the first part of the twentieth century, Saratoga also became a preferred residential community serving both as a “trolley car suburb” of San José, and as a resort area of second homes for many prominent families from San Francisco and elsewhere.

As Saratoga entered its second century, it, as with many communities throughout the West and along with other communities throughout Santa Clara Valley, became a preferred destination of American westward migration. This explosive urban growth brought an end to the pastoral setting of the Valley of Heart’s Delight. This new growth, fueled by new industrial development, helped to create the new “Silicon Valley” as we know it today.

The present urban and rural fabric of Santa Clara County, including cities such as Saratoga, is diverse. It consists of complex social and economic settings that overlay a rich historic, multi-cultural and natural environment. Within the environs of the cities such as Saratoga, much of the rural character that was once the Valley of Heart’s Delight continues to exist today. Contemporary development pressures continue to bring the agricultural economy to conclusion, and soon many of the physical remnants and reminders of this historic era of the past will be gone.

The city of Saratoga consists of about twelve square miles, and is home to a population of about 30,000 persons. Much of the built environment of Saratoga was constructed in the last 50 years. Identification of historic resources in Saratoga was a community-based volunteer effort in the 1980s and early 1990s. During that time, Saratoga’s most significant historic properties were identified and first recorded for use by the City’s planning programs. Little subsequent work has taken place since that initial effort, although now the evaluation of historic properties has been folded into the planning process due to the evolution of the California Environmental Quality Act. Because of CEQA, potential undocumented historic resources are now evaluated for their historic significance as a part of the development review process.

Although many of Saratoga’s earliest historic resources have been lost over time, the city today retains a fairly intact representation of the community’s historic growth for a century and a half, beginning with the *Early American Period* and continuing into contemporary times as represented by post World War II suburban growth. It embodies, within its boundaries, a multitude of architectural styles, including some vernacular building types as well as creative works of skilled designers. This community architecture represents the breadth of design that can be found throughout California during its period of development as the Golden State.

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

Within the boundaries of the city of Saratoga are a full range of cultural and historic resources, with human settlement and occupation activities beginning in prehistoric times and continuing into the present as the area continues to be a destination for immigrants from throughout the world. The inventory of prehistoric and historic archaeological deposits, extant buildings and structures, sites, historic landscapes, and traditional culture properties located within Saratoga is extensive, much of it documented in various cultural resource studies, surveys, and local history books and publications.

This rich and diverse history reveals information on important people, events, and historical themes of national, state, and local interest. Many personages associated with the *Early American* period of development (1847-1875) were key players in the last western expansion of the United States.

The following section divides the historical development of the Saratoga into six periods. This temporal model is commonly used in researching historic properties, and was initially developed during the early years of the State Office of Historic Preservation. Establishing the sequential events that signify a property's history provides an understandable basis for later associating themes and personages to its historic context. The primary eras that help define the historic periods do not necessarily conform to the cut-off years used in this system, but merely help to define a general period in which a dominant type of culture is associated with the land, or when economic activities or world events helped shape our view of the past.

Within the discussion of a historic era, recurring themes are identified and characterized by landscape features or resources that were introduced in, or were unique to, that particular era. Geographical patterns of land use also emerge throughout the historical narrative.

These periods, defined for this historic context statement, are as follows:

- *Spanish/Mexican* (1769 – 1846)
- *Early American* (1847 – 1875)
- *Horticultural Development* (1876 – 1902)
- *City of Homes* (1903 – 1941)
- *Encroaching Suburbanization* (1942 – 1956)
- *Urbanization of the New Municipality* (1956 – 1975)

As discussed above, it is recognized that a multitude of ethnic groups made major contributions to the development of Saratoga and the greater Santa Clara Valley. It is not possible within this context statement to identify the extensive range and diversity of the ethnic groups that have made Saratoga their home. The era prior to 1847 when Americanization began to occur, however, is ethnically and cultural distinct from the American period, even though the Hispanic and Native American cultures continue to exist into the present.

Prehistoric Period

The first inhabitants of greater Santa Clara Valley and the surrounding hills were members of the Ohlone or Costanoan cultural group. Although the Ohlone people shared cultural and linguistic similarities, the tribe consisted of eight politically autonomous subgroups that populated the coastal area from the San Francisco peninsula and the Carquinez Strait south to northern Monterey County. A number of Ohlone tribes occupied the southern portions of the San Francisco Bay Area.

These early people typically established their settlements near a dependable water source and other easily available natural resources that served their subsistence needs. Early inhabitants of Santa Clara Valley were able to exploit the creeks, grasslands, and oak woodlands for fish, game, and vegetable materials. Temporary camps were established in scattered locations in order to collect seasonal foodstuffs or materials that were not locally available.

Women harvested plant foods, involving a large variety of seeds, nuts, fruits, and bulbs. Women also spent much of their time preparing food and weaving baskets, which were necessary for gathering, storing, and preparing food. Men augmented the food supply by fishing and hunting for large and small game. They also made tools and weapons. A few important resources were obtained from greater distances through an extensive trade network. Trade items included obsidian from the Napa region, shells from the coast, sinew-backed bows from the inland areas, and tobacco, basketry materials, and ornamental pigments from various locations.

Houses were small, hemispherical huts with grass-bundle thatching that sheltered anywhere from four to twenty-four nuclear or extended family members. Villages were presided over by a male leader, who was later identified by the Spanish settlers as *capitán*. Foreign relations between tribes in the greater region took the form of trade, warfare, and intermarriage.

Little above-ground physical evidence remains of this extended period of prehistoric human habitation, although features in the landscape, as well as subsurface deposits found as a part of archaeological investigations, are evidence that significant settlements existed in the area for over 10,000 years.

The archaeological record is vulnerable to adverse impact by contemporary activities such as land development. Its treatment is of concern to contemporary descendants of these early peoples. Survey, evaluation, and treatment recommendations for properties with resources that are associated with the prehistoric period is not a part of this historic context statement. Protection and preservation of prehistoric resources are managed through a set of regulatory processes separate from requirements for resources extant from historic times. What is defined as “historic times” begins in 1769 with the first known presence of Euro-Americans in the region.

Spanish / Mexican (1769-1846)

Early Founding

In 1769, Spaniard Gaspar de Portolá and a company of sixty-four men were the first Euro-Americans known to visit the place that would become known as the Santa Clara Valley. This expedition was intended by the Spanish government to expand the frontier territory of *Virreinato de Nueva España*, their new world colony and viceroyalty in North America. The Portolá Expedition first approached the south reaches of the valley near the Pajaro River, but then continued up the coast around the Monterey Bay to an encampment place north of present-day Santa Cruz. A small contingent of seven men, led by Sergeant José Francisco Ortega, crossed the coastal range in early November 1769 and unexpectedly came across the bay and valley. These Spanish soldiers worked their way across the southern edge of the bay and explored the shore up to about present-day Hayward. The following year and again in 1772, Spaniard Pedro Fages led small expeditions from the new Royal Presidio of Monterey across the San Felipe plain within today's South County, and journeyed up through the valley. These expeditions were soon followed by several other Spanish visitations, including that of explorer Juan Bautista de Anza in 1774. It was Anza who identified the valley as an ideal candidate for permanent settlement for the Spanish government. In 1776, Juan Bautista de Anza returned leading a large group of settlers (*pobladores*) across the valley on the way to establishing the Presidio of San Francisco. The Anza-led group passed along the western rim of the valley along its southwesterly edge, likely passing through what is now Saratoga before setting up an encampment in Cupertino.

Spanish Jurisdiction (1777-1822)

In 1777, Spanish Lt. José Joaquín Moraga and Fray Tomás de la Peña of the Franciscans established *Mission Santa Clara de Asís* named after the sister saint of Assisi, Clara. The original location of the mission was on the west bank of the river that had been named by Anza, the *Rio de Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe*. Later that year under orders of Viceroy Antonio María Bucareli, a site was selected for a civilian settlement by Governor Felipe de Neve, who visited the valley in June 1777. This settlement, named *El Pueblo de San José de Guadalupe* was located on the Guadalupe River's east bank approximately 1.5 miles to the southeast of the mission, near what is now Hobson and San Pedro Streets in San José. The Guadalupe River became the boundary between the valley lands controlled by the Franciscans at the mission, and the *pobladores* at the pueblo.

The Spanish colonization strategy utilized three institutions—military, civil, and religious. The military government, installed in *Alta California* shortly after the Portolá Expedition, was intended to protect the Spanish frontier from encroachment by other countries of Europe, and more specifically was directed against Russian global advancement into North America during this historical period. The first presidios at San Francisco and Monterey were established to address this threat. The Franciscans, acting in behalf of the Roman Catholic Church, established missions to convert and proselytize the native population, a partnership with government authorities that had existed for centuries during Spain's colonial period. The missions were the dominant colonizing influence in *Alta California* during the Spanish period from 1769 to 1821. Each mission's sphere of influence radiated from its center (with buildings for worship, housing, and industries) outward to surrounding grain fields and livestock grazing lands.

Mission Santa Clara was at the northeastern edge of Tamien tribal territory, a subgroup of the Ohlone. The missionaries arrived with cattle, mules, horses, sheep goats, pigs, and chickens. Livestock were let to graze on the fields that had originally supplied the local Ohlone tribes with plants and seed harvests.

In November 1777, Lt. Moraga set out from San Francisco to the Santa Clara Valley with fourteen families, totaling sixty-six people. Retired soldiers with some farming experience headed nine of the families, and others were colonists who had arrived with the Anza Expedition. The settlers were generally of mixed Hispanic, Native American, and African ethnicities. These *pobladores* had originated from the northern region of present Mexico. They arrived on two colonizing treks: the 1774 expedition led by José Francisco Ortega up the coast of the Baja Peninsula from Loreto, and the 1775/1776 second expedition of Juan Bautista de Anza that had crossed the Sonora desert to *Alta California* from Túbac (in present-day Arizona). The pueblo at San José was the first civil settlement established by the Spanish Crown in *Alta California*.

The period of Spain's governance in the region lasted from 1770 to 1821. Little physical remains exist within Santa Clara County that is extant from this early development period. Sites in the outer edges of the valley are associated with early agricultural or industrial development. The land within what is now the city limits of Saratoga was part of Mission Santa Clara's lands when Spain had jurisdiction in the area.

The cultural landscape that existed during this period is mainly remembered by the alignment of many contemporary transportation routes with routes that originated during the Spanish Period. The many Hispanic place names throughout the county remind us of Spain's involvement in the origins of the modern day settlement and transformation of the region.

Mexican State of Alta California (1822–1846)

With Mexico's new independence and the formal change of governmental control from Spain to Mexico in 1822 came changes in government organization, land utilization, and local ownership patterns. By the 1820s, the lagging economy of the area under Spanish rule began to turn around due to attempts to change territorial administrative policies by the newly formed Mexican government. Two of these policies had important local ramifications. The first was the legalization of trade with foreign ships in the ports of San Francisco and Monterey. The new non-Hispanic traders exchanged tea, coffee, spices, clothing, leather goods, etc., for tallow and hides. Under the stimulus of this commerce, the settlements around the San Francisco Bay became lively trade centers.

The second change in policy to have far-reaching effects in *Alta California* was the secularization of the Franciscan missions and the establishment of large private land grants. In 1824, Mexico passed a law for the settlement of vacant lands to try to stimulate additional colonization of the territory. Any citizen, whether foreign or native, could select a tract of unoccupied land so long as it was a specific distance away from the lands held by the missions, pueblos and Native Americans. The grantee petitioned the territorial governor for a specific tract, and if there were no objections, title of the land was transferred from the public realm.

Until the Mexican period, the Santa Clara Valley outside of the settlements at the mission and the pueblo was largely undeveloped, and was utilized primarily for the grazing of livestock. It is believed that the first documented reference to settlement in the Saratoga area during the historical period occurred in the 1820s or

1830s when Indian neophyte Titus (known as “Tito”) of Mission Santa Clara established a “dairy ranch” at a *Rancheria* along the creek that was later named Campbell Creek (now Saratoga Creek). An oral tradition indicates that this ranch, which included a vegetable garden and likely an adobe house, was located on the east side of the creek about where Herriman Avenue intersects today. A biography of John Ellsworth published in the 1888 *Pen Pictures of the History of the World*, authored by historian Horace Foote, mentions that when Ellsworth purchased his 50-acre property in the 1870s, there had been about one acre planted in Mission grapes that was pre-existing. Ellsworth’s property was located northwest of Saratoga Avenue across and west of Saratoga’s Heritage Orchard. This early ranch appears to coincide with the location of this early *Rancheria*.

During the 1820s through early 1840s, large tracts of land were granted by the Mexican government to local residents. When a citizen was granted land for a rancho, the recipient was required to occupy the property and to build a dwelling within a certain time period. Each rancho had a *hacienda* which was in many cases a self-supporting village, composed of the main rancho house, laborers’ housing, corrals, grist mill, tannery, and other ancillary buildings surrounded by vineyards and cultivated fields. Thirty-eight land grants were issued between 1833 and 1845 in the Santa Clara Valley and environs.

Quito rancho, encompassing much of present-day Saratoga, was granted by Mexican Governor Juan Bautista Alvarado to José Zenón Fernandez and José Noriega on March 12, 1841. It consisted of three square leagues (about 13,316 acres). Today, Saratoga Village is located within what was then the southwest corner of this large ranch property.

José Zenón Fernandez was born in Spain, naturalized in Mexico, and came to *Alta California* with his wife Petra Enriques from Mexico City as a part of the Hajar-Pilar colonization expedition in 1834. He worked as a teacher in the *Pueblo de San José*, but died in 1843 shortly after receiving the *Quito* grant. His daughter, Manuela, also a teacher, married José Noriega in 1838. José Noriega was from the Province of Asturias, Spain, who also came to California in 1834. He was originally the grantee of the rancho *Meganos* in the Central Valley, but sold it in 1837 to pioneer John Marsh. He was then grantee in 1839 of the rancho *Positas* in Contra Costa County. It is not known for certain if Fernandez or his son-in-law Noriega ever lived on the rancho *Quito*, although Noriega testified in later court proceedings that they had built two houses, one of wood (*wattle*), and the other of poles and dirt (*palizada*). In 1844 Noriega transferred his ownership to Juan Ignacio Alviso.

Juan Ignacio Alviso had arrived in Alta California at age three on the 1776 De Anza Expedition, having been born in San Miguel de Horcasitas, Mexico. He was administrator of Mission Santa Clara properties from 1840–1843, and grantee of the rancho *Rincón de los Esteros*. The town of Alviso is named after him, site of his rancho. Manuel Alviso was claimant for the rancho *Quito* with Petra Enriques Fernandez in 1852 (patented on May 14, 1866). Some histories identify Manuel as a son of Juan Ignacio Alviso, but the relationship is not known for certain.

The Manuel Alviso rancho headquarters appears to have been located southeast of present-day Saratoga Road east of the junction of Quito Road, in the vicinity of present-day Westgate Mall, or perhaps what was once El Paseo de Saratoga shopping center in San José. In the late 1850s, Manuel Alviso sold this area to José Ramon Argüello, who developed what was known as the Quito Farm.

With the relaxation of immigration regulations by the Mexican government in 1828, more foreigners began to settle in California. Of the approximately 700 people who lived in the San José pueblo in 1835, forty were foreigners, mostly American and Englishmen. The first overland migration arrived in Alta California in 1841, and by 1845, the American immigrants had increased the population of the pueblo to 900. The presence of the growing American population prepared the way for relatively easy occupation of *Alta California* by American forces in 1846.

By the time of America's military excursion into *Alta California*, the establishment of the Anglo-American's commercial presence was well underway. The Mexican population observed the influx of European and American settlers with a sense of helplessness. Mexican Governor Pio Pico articulately expressed his concern for California's future in 1846:

We find ourselves threatened by hordes of Yankee immigrants who have already begun to flock into our country, and whose progress we cannot arrest. Already have the wagons of that perfidious people scaled the almost inaccessible summits of the Sierra Nevada, crossed the entire continent and penetrated the fruitful valley of the Sacramento. What that astonishing people will next undertake, I cannot say; but in whatever enterprise they embark they will sure to be successful. Already these adventurous voyagers, spreading themselves far and wide over a country which seems to suit their tastes, are cultivating farms, establishing vineyards, erecting mills, sawing up lumber, and doing a thousand other things which seem natural to them.

In the earlier Spanish period, Santa Clara Valley was characterized as an agrarian landscape with a pueblo, mission village, and a few outreaching ranch settlements with little or no commercial activity. With the change to Mexican governance, the area of present-day Saratoga had its first agricultural settlement along the creek, where vegetable gardening and management of a dairy herd was instituted by Indians associated with the Santa Clara Mission. Late in this period, the area was planned for larger agrarian development with the creation of the rancho *Quito*, but the conversion did not begin to fully occur until the Americanization of the territory at mid-century.

Early American (1847-1875)

In May 1846, the United States declared war on Mexico; and shortly thereafter, the American flag was raised in Monterey and San José. The hostilities finally ended with the Battle of Santa Clara in January 1847. The hostilities between the United States and Mexico resulted in the creation of the American territory of California following the concession of *Alta California* by Mexico to the United States in 1848 in the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. Soon after was California's admittance to the Union in 1850. Subsequent American westward migration by wagon and boat set the stage for the rapid development and economic growth to follow in the ensuing decades. The frontier period was dominated by the superimposition of American culture on the Hispanic way of life.

In 1847, William Campbell founded a mill, later to be called Haun's Mill, and established a lumbering community called Campbell's Gap on what would become Highway 9, just below what is known as Long Bridge. Campbell had journeyed with his family overland to California in 1846 as a part of the Russell/Boggs Party, a large group of settlers that included the ill-fated Donner Party, a subgroup of the larger expedition. First staying at Mission Santa Clara, Campbell established his mill on land that he thought at that time was just beyond the western boundary of the rancho *Quito*.

Campbell's Mill is considered to be the first non-indigenous settlement in the area now known as Saratoga. His partners in the enterprise were William Haun and Haun's father-in-law, John Whisman, who also arrived in California in 1846. Campbell operated the sawmill, and Haun acquired a pair of mill-stones and set up a flour mill, using the water-power source that Campbell and his sons had created.

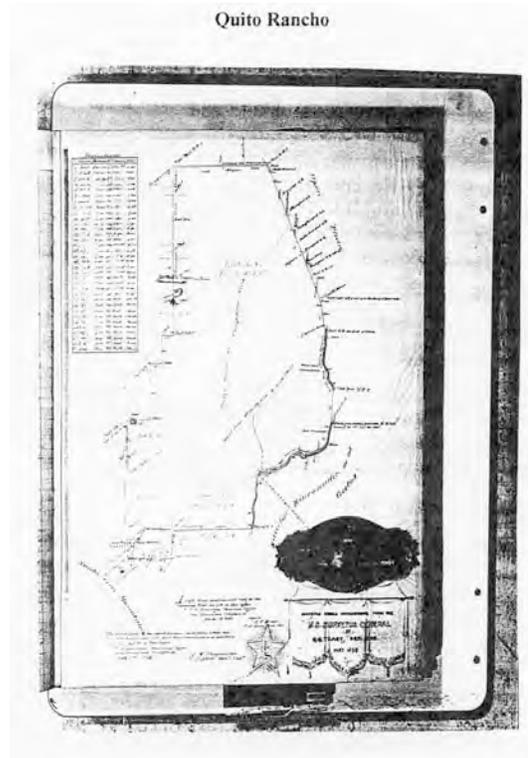
On the heels of this first American settlement in future Saratoga and acquisition of California by the United States, was the discovery in 1848 of gold in the Sierra foothills, which precipitated a sudden influx of population to the state from continental United States, Europe, Mexico, South America, and Asia.

Following the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, it soon became apparent to the rapidly growing, land-hungry population, that the pre-existing system of land ownership would no longer be sufficient. New American settlers did not understand or accept the Mexican concept of land tenure such as existed on the rancho *Quito*, and they were frustrated since much of the best land in California was taken up by the large Mexican land grants; the *Quito* was the largest in the flatlands of Santa Clara Valley.

Boundary map of the rancho *Quito*

In many cases, the boundaries of the ranchos, such as *Quito*, were only roughly identified. Throughout California, many of the new settlers believed that the territory ceded by Mexico in the Treaty was now the public domain of the United States, and in many locations they tried to make claim to lands outside the pueblos. They immediately came into conflict with landowners who had acquired title under Spain or Mexico.

In September of 1850, Martin and Hannah McCarty first platted a town downstream from Haun's Mill where Saratoga Village sits today. A third community was started later, midway between the two, when Charles Maclay founded Maclaytown, or Bank Mills, near the entrance to today's Hakone Gardens. McCartyville would endure the longest, and become the framework for the town of Saratoga, named so in the mid-1860s about the time that the patent was granted for *Quito* on which much of Saratoga lies.



Under the Treaty, the pre-existing property rights were to be preserved. To bring order out of chaos, the United States government created the California Land Claims Commission in 1851, to provide a process to validate the Mexican titles by determining legal ownership, and by establishing fixed boundaries for property granted under Spanish and Mexican authority. Intended to protect the pre-existing landowner, this process in many cases worked to their detriment. The process of title confirmation was long, cumbersome, and expensive, and many ethnic Mexican rancheros found the economic and legal difficulties insurmountable. The claimants for the *Quito*, Manuel Alviso and Petra Enriques Fernandez filed their claim in 1852, shortly after the creation of the Land Claims Commission.

During the 1850s and 1860s, although title to the land was not clear due to the patent claim, McCartyville established itself as an active lumber town, located at the base of the Santa Cruz Mountains, where harvesting of the redwood forests on the eastern slope of the mountain range took place over the next half century. Neighboring Bank Mills was also growing at this time, but was destroyed by fire in 1863.

In April 1861, the dispute over land ownership erupted into Santa Clara County's *Settlers War*. Initially this dispute was over lands in the Yerba Buena Rancho in San Jose's Evergreen area, but then spread to other parts of Santa Clara Valley such as McCartyville. The residents of McCartyville staged a combination May Day Festival and Settlers' Picnic in 1861 soon after problems erupted in Evergreen, attended by from three to five thousand people. They gathered at the Toll Gate campground above McCartyville, and sang patriotic songs while firing cannons. The friction that intensified on the *Quito* ended in 1865 when Federal Judge Ogden Hoffman rendered his opinion approving the boundaries proposed by the rancho owners. The settlers living on the rancho had to move off or purchase the land again. The rancho was patented on May 4, 1866. The town of McCartyville, that Martin McCarty had thought was outside the boundaries of the rancho, was determined to be within *Quito's* southwestern boundary when the patent claim was settled. Martin McCarty had died in an accident in 1864, and his widow, Hannah, settled with the rancho owners by purchasing 128 acres, part of it remaining in her possession until her death in 1893.



As the productivity of the gold mines fell off and the enthusiasm of the Gold Rush began to wane, many American pioneers of this period began to look to the cities and fertile rangelands as sources of income. At the time of the Gold Rush, beef was the only commodity that could be supplied in large quantities by the Californians; however, it was necessary to import other foodstuffs plus additional supplies of beef and mutton.

Until a drought in 1864, cattle ranching continued to be the primary economic activity in the region, including the lands of western Santa Clara Valley. During the Mexican period, open range methods were followed since

grazing lands were ample. As smaller grain farms began to spread throughout the valley, pasture land was reduced, and cattle ranching became concentrated in the foothills. More intensive stock farming began in the 1860s when cattle were moved from the foothill pastures to valley feed yards until they were ready for marketing.

By the late-1860s, much of the valley floor had been developed with grain farming. The easy cultivation and high fertility of the soil of the Santa Clara Valley facilitated wheat production with little capital investment. In 1854, Santa Clara County was producing 30 percent of California's total wheat crop. In the summer of 1868, an observer noted that the Santa Clara Valley was almost an unbroken wheat field. Other grain crops, primarily barley and oats, followed wheat in productivity.

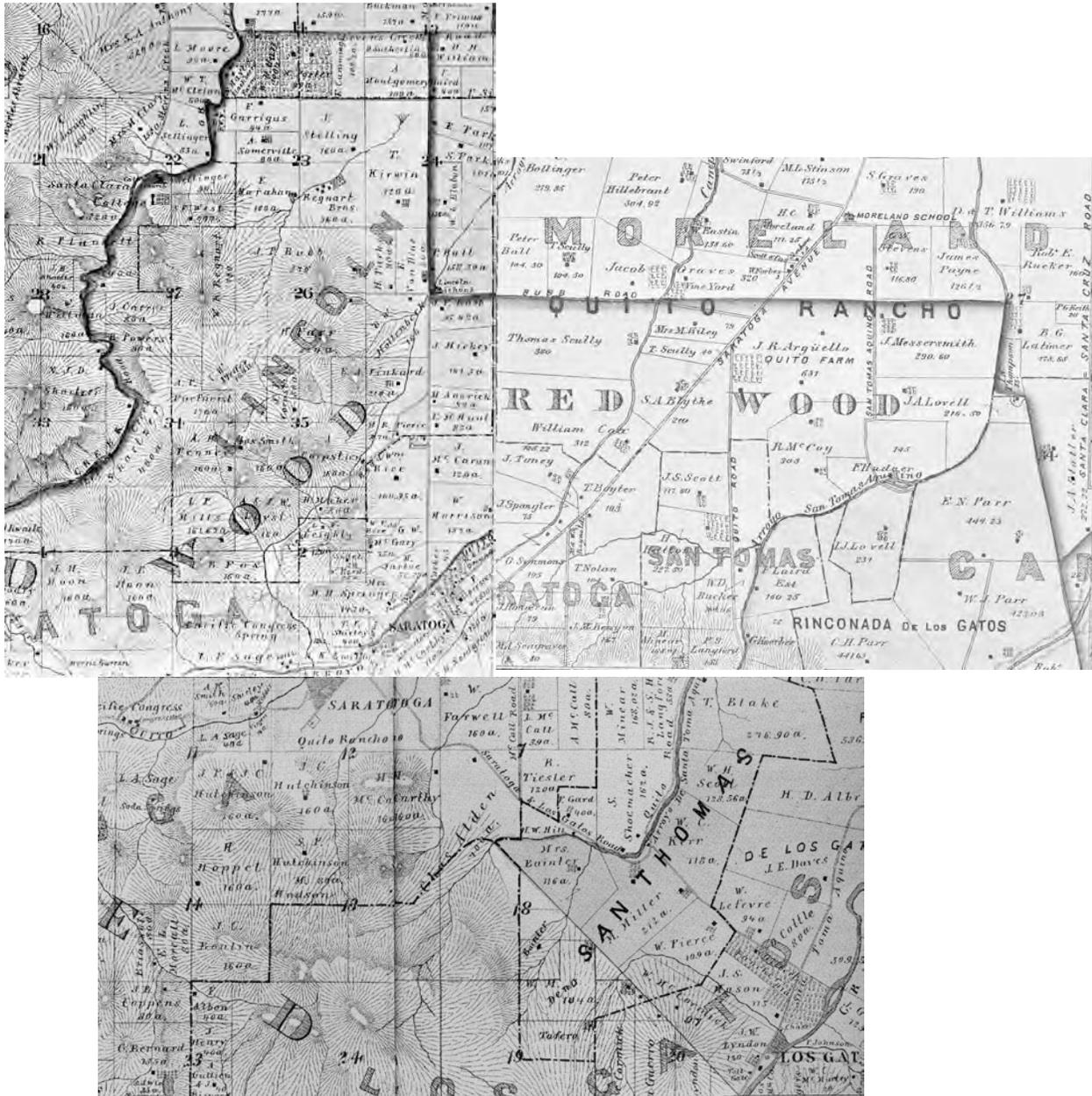
The agricultural potential of the Santa Clara Valley had been recognized by the mission fathers who had established small orchards and vineyards. Cuttings from these trees and vines provided the basis for the establishment of small orchards and vineyards in the *Early American* period. By 1851-1852, the first pioneer nurserymen were importing and experimenting with various types of fruit trees; in McCartysville, James Peter Springer was the first to experiment on his property adjacent to the creek. His 1851 house still remains extant on what is now Wildwood Way, across Saratoga Creek just north of Saratoga Village.

The American frontier period in California that had begun with a military excursion into *Alta California* in 1846, came to a close in the years following the completion of the Transcontinental Railroad in 1869. In Santa Clara Valley, a number of key events signaled the end of this era. The frustration and homesteader's revolt that came to a head in the 1860s was dispelled by the patent of key valley ranchos like the *Quito*. 1866 was also the year of a devastating earthquake on the Hayward Fault. While not specifically having any known impacts on early settlements in the western portions of the valley, the earthquake, like the later 1906 San Francisco Earthquake and the 1989 Loma Prieta, served as a turning point to the development of modern settlements in the region. Within ten years, farmers in Saratoga were planting out new orchards which would ultimately change the character of Santa Clara Valley.

REDWOOD TOWNSHIP.															
NAME	RESIDENCE	INDUSTRY	NATIVITY	When first settled	When came to Co.	POST OFFICE	No. of Acres	NAME	RESIDENCE	INDUSTRY	NATIVITY	When first settled	When came to Co.	POST OFFICE	No. of Acres
Bainter, Mrs. Delio	Redwood	Farmer	Illinois	1875	1875	Saratoga	147	Lyndon, J. H.	Los Gatos	Merchant	Vermont	1868	1868	Los Gatos	400
Blabon, Jr., Otis	Saratoga	Livery stable	Maine	1857	1857	"		Lyndon, J. W.	"	"	"	1859	1859	"	122
Beardley, J. B.	Redwood	General merchandise	New York	1859	1871	"		McCall, A.	Redwood	Farmer and contractor	New York	1856	1858	Saratoga	1
Benson, James	"	Plasterer	Ireland	1832	1832	Los Gatos	750	McWilliams, Jas.	Saratoga	Blacksmith	Indiana	1870	1870	Santa Clara	292
Blythe, S. A.	"	Grain dealer	Tennessee	1849	1849	San José		Messersmith, John	Redwood	Farmer	Ohio	1869	1870	Saratoga	200
Chaloner, H. A.	Lexington	Lumber dealer	Maine	1868	1868	Alma		Miller, Mrs. S. J.	"	"	New York	1849	1869	Santa Clara	170
Chase, J. W.	"	Lumber dealer, farmer & merchant	"	1850	1850	"	200	Mills, L. R.	"	Pacific Seltzer Springs	N. Carolina	1858	1859	Alma	160
Clevenger, W. T.	Saratoga	Merchant	Missouri	1832	1832	Saratoga	240	Moultrie, W. E.	Saratoga	Farmer	California	"	"	Saratoga	
Davis, John E.	"	Farmer	Illinois	1832	1832	Los Gatos	509	Mowbray, Robt. H.	Los Gatos	Carpenter	New York	1873	1875	Los Gatos	120
Eastin, Sarah C.	"	Hotel kpr. (Central Hotel)	"	1849	1849	Saratoga		Nordgreen, S.	Redwood	Farmer	Sweden	1856	1857	Saratoga	8
Elledge, Wm. T.	Lexington	Blacksmith	Kentucky	1858	1858	Alma	2 1/2	Paddock, S. A.	Lexington	Hotel keeper	Ireland	1859	1859	Alma	48
Evans, E. H.	Redwood	Fruit grower	New York	1849	1853	"		Parker, Robert	Redwood	Viniculturist	Ireland	1859	1869	Saratoga	444
Fancher, Gilbert	"	Pioneer almond plantation	"	1850	1862	Los Gatos	40	Parr, E. N.	"	Farmer	California	"	"	San José	423
Farwell, Jennie M.	"	Farmer	"	1852	1856	Saratoga	160	Parr, W. J.	"	"	Iowa	1846	1846	"	164
Fox, Jerome B.	"	"	"	1852	1857	San José	160	Putzer, Joseph	"	"	Hungary	1857	1860	Mount View	15
Goldworthy, John	"	"	England	1832	1832	Los Gatos	130	Quimby, Myra E.	"	Teacher	California	"	"	San José	45
Haines, Simeon	Saratoga	Hotel keeper	N. Hampshire	1859	1862	Saratoga		Reynolds, Thos. V.	"	Sail maker	Ireland	"	"	S. Francisco	760
Hanrahan, Edward	"	Farmer	Ireland	1849	1851	Santa Clara	160	Rogers, W. H.	Los Gatos	Miller	New York	1858	1858	Los Gatos	600
Hartman, J.	"	Boots and shoes	Virginia	1832	1833	Saratoga		Sage, Lewis A.	Redwood	Hotel keeper	"	1872	"	Santa Clara	7
Hau, John T.	"	Miller	"	1845	1846	"		Scully, Thos.	"	Farmer	Ireland	1849	1853	"	80
Hebard, Lewis	Redwood	Farmer and fruit grower	New York	1850	1852	Alma		Senor, Geo.	Los Gatos	Blacksmith	England	1863	1863	Los Gatos	80
Hickey, John	"	"	Ireland	1832	1833	Saratoga	141	Seagraves, Milton	Redwood	Farmer	Massachusetts	1849	1856	Saratoga	160
Hooker, Wm	"	Lumber dealer	England	1849	1859	Los Gatos	169	Shirley, W. M.	Saratoga	Saloon keeper	California	1854	1864	"	80
Hunt, E. M.	"	Farmer and carpenter	Maine	1859	1865	Saratoga	65	Simpson, W. Jeff.	Los Gatos	Teamster	Missouri	1852	1852	Los Gatos	160
Hutchinson, J. C.	"	"	Georgia	1852	1852	"	218	Somersville, Alex.	Redwood	Farmer	Scotland	1859	1868	Santa Clara	160
Hutchinson, S. P.	"	" and fruit grower	"	1852	1853	"	166	Somerville, Jr., Jas	"	Paper manufacturer	New York	1868	1868	Saratoga	160
Hutton, A. Henry	"	"	"	1849	1870	Santa Clara	217	Smith, J. & Teresa	"	Summer resort	Connecticut	1850	1858	"	120
Ingram, T. J.	"	Merchant	Texas	1852	1853	Saratoga		Thompson, Thos.	"	Farmer	Norway	1870	1870	Santa Clara	160
Jones, James T.	"	Farming	New York	1875	1875	"	40	Timmer, Geo.	Los Gatos	Carpenter	Germany	1861	1867	Saratoga	160
Kamp, E. & O.	"	"	Germany	1849	1849	"	100	Van Dine, E.	Redwood	Farmer	Maine	1854	1868	Santa Clara	376
King, W. T.	"	Paper manufacturer	New York	1855	1855	"	118	Van Nest, Samuel	"	Fruit raiser	New Jersey	1849	1855	Saratoga	320
Kerr, William C.	"	Farmer	Ireland	1869	1869	Los Gatos		Walker, Robert	"	"	Canada	1865	1865	Los Gatos	160
Laird, Mrs. A. E.	Saratoga	Hotel keeper	Iowa	1853	1853	Saratoga	16	Wallace, L.	"	Dealer in feed and wood	New York	1861	1863	Saratoga	160
Langford, S. H.	"	"	Canada	1858	1858	Saratoga		Whipple, F. E.	Saratoga	Saloon keeper	Wisconsin	1864	1864	"	160
Logg, J. W. & A. T.	Redwood	Blacksmiths	Canada	1858	1858	Saratoga		Whipple, Val. M.	"	General merchandiser	Iowa	1861	1863	"	160
Lovell, I. J.	"	Farmer	Kentucky	1832	1832	San José	135	Whipple, J. M.	"	Merchant	New York	1852	1864	"	160
Lovell, J. A.	"	"	"	1852	1852	"	218	Wilson, S. O.	Los Gatos	Wagon maker	Indiana	1874	1874	Los Gatos	160

The 1876 from Thompson and West's *Historical Atlas of Santa Clara County, California* lists 35 residents (households) in Saratoga.

Saratoga Land Ownership in 1876



Composite of area maps from the 1876 Thompson and West Historical Atlas of Santa Clara County, California.

Horticultural Expansion (1876 – 1903)

Saratoga served as one of the centers of Santa Clara Valley’s booming horticultural industry until the second half of the twentieth century, when industrialization and suburbanization of the valley brought the “Valley of Heart’s Delight” to a close.

With train service first arriving in Santa Clara County from San Francisco in 1864, and the Western Pacific Railroad connecting San José to Niles and northward in 1869, the stage was set for the rapid development of the agricultural potential of Santa Clara Valley. The Niles connection linked the valley to the transcontinental railroad. This event precipitated many changes in the region as a whole, as it spurred the development of towns along the railroad lines, and catalyzed changes in land use due to the accessibility of new markets outside the region.

By 1870, nearly all acreage in the rural areas of the county was devoted to wheat and barley production, peaking in the mid-1870s. Like the drought of 1864, in 1879-1880 the area again experienced poor yields. Coupled this time with increased wheat production in the Central Valley, farmers responded by initiating a diversified farming approach, increasing numbers of cows for milk and butter, sheep for wool, poultry for eggs, swine for meat, hay, grapes, and fruit trees in an attempt to protect themselves during bad crop years. By the late 1880s however, orchard products dominated agricultural production. The most popular of the orchard products was the prune, with acreage expanding rapidly during the 1890s.

In 1876, Saratoga had about 200 residents, most of them associated with the lumber industry and the rural grain farms located throughout the western portions of Santa Clara Valley. Saratoga’s period of *Horticultural Development* started in 1876 when the Reverend William Pollard and William Rice set out the first commercial orchards. Although Ames Peter Springer had experimented with fruit trees over twenty years earlier, and on the Quito Farm, José Ramon Argüello had developed the first olive orchard in the 1860s; it was Pollard and Rice that began the transformation of land use that would continue for almost a century. Pollard, who came from Indiana in 1876, bought 40 acres of land and planted pears, peaches, apricots, and prunes. Rice planted his 30 acres along Saratoga-Sunnyvale Road with 17 acres in prunes and the rest in apples, apricots, peaches and pears.



In 1883, Dr. George Handy, an eye doctor from New York, bought a grain ranch of 450 acres, located between Saratoga and Los Gatos. He named the canyon, and the ranch, Glen Una. Handy planted 125 acres of prunes, considered to be the largest set-out in Santa Clara Valley at that time. Later taken over by his son-in-law Frank H. Hume, this ranch became the largest prune orchard in the world, with 350 acres planted.

Much of this early planting of orchards was spurred by Joseph Cox’s introduction of a variety of the French prune that he named Double X. Cox established a nursery near Saratoga where he propagated this popular prune variety that soon was in demand through the prune-growing regions of the West. By 1890, orchards were spreading to the edges of the valley floor, completely dominating agriculture in Santa Clara County by

the end of the decade. The 1896 *San Jose Mercury Souvenir; Sunshine, Fruit, and Flowers* prominently catalogues the expansive horticultural district surrounding Saratoga.

Olives were also a significant part of Saratoga's growth in horticulture. In the late 1850s, Manual Alviso had sold land within the *Quito* to José Ramón Argüello. In the 1860s, the so-named El Quito Farm was planted with Mission olive trees by Argüello. The olive trees were later grafted with scions from varieties from Italy that were found to be more productive. By the 1890s, this farm, subsequently acquired by Edward E. Goodrich in 1882, contained 81 acres in orchards that contained 3,800 olive trees, 1,600 peach trees, and 50,000 grape vines. Both Argüello and Goodrich are noted for being members of distinguished families. Argüello's father Luis Antonio was *Alta California's* first governor of the Mexican period, and was known for his innovations in the development of the region during that early period. Goodrich was the grandson of Noah Webster, the iconic lexicographer considered the "Father of American Scholarship and Education," and publisher of *The American Spelling Book*, and *An American Dictionary of the English Language*. Tragically, the Goodrich House on the Quito Farm, then owned by his son Chauncy, burned in 1919, losing a large private library of these descendants of Noah Webster.

Along with prunes and other fruits, the Saratoga area was also home to an extensive vineyard district. Mission grapes were likely first planted in the Mexican period, and during the late 1860s and 1870s, vineyards were planted on the valley floor during the early years of the horticultural period. By the 1880s, immigrants of the Haute-Alpes area of France began planting wine grapes in Saratoga's foothills in concert with fellow immigrants in the South Valley areas west of Gilroy. The region they came from is known as Provence, and these early immigrants planted the types of vines that now characterize the Saratoga's contemporary winegrowing district. The five local wineries currently in operation in the Saratoga foothills now represent greater Saratoga's only industry. In recognition of the unique products produced in the hills above Saratoga, the area was awarded the first *appellation* in America, the *Santa Cruz Mountain* wine.

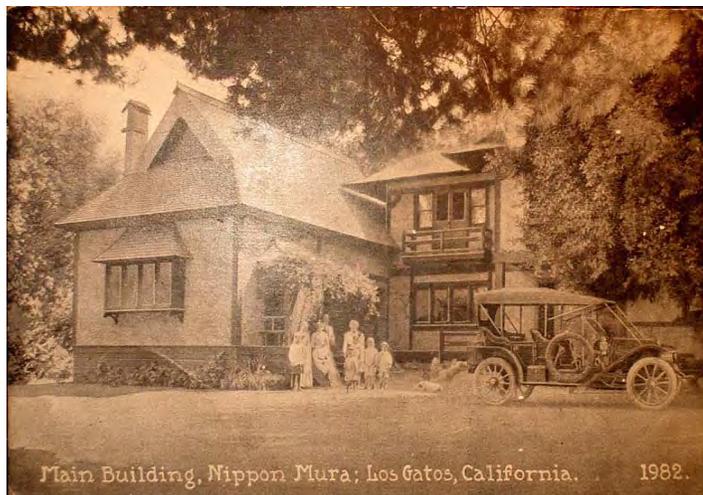


This period of *Horticultural Development*, following the Americanization of California at mid-century, saw the transformation of a frontier settlement consisting primarily of American pioneers and a small population of Hispanic and Native Americans, to an emerging agricultural region inter-connected to the national economy. This new economic vitality based on expanding agriculture began to draw new immigrants to the area from around the world. The rapid spread of agriculture and ensuing population increase provided impetus for the establishment of many of the government, economic, and cultural institutions that remain evident in Santa Clara County in the twenty-first century. Communities such as Saratoga began to evolve in response to the needs of the surrounding growth. By the end of the nineteenth century, the topology as we know it today was established. In 1887 the residents of unincorporated Saratoga formed the Saratoga Village Improvement Association to promote a balanced total growth for the community. This move towards self-management signaled the concern that Saratogans had for the future of their community, although it would be another 69 years before actual incorporation would occur. Ultimately, over the next century, Saratoga would evolve with twelve other cities to create a continuous metropolitan region within the Santa Clara Valley.

developer T. S. Montgomery; and Lutheria Way, offered by Luther Cunningham in the 1920s. These four subdivisions are some of the very few housing clusters in Santa Clara Valley that can be characterized as a “streetcar suburb”. Although there are many examples of this type of development in eastern America, few developments of this type appear in this area.

To the east, where Austin Corners would eventually be established, a health resort called Nippon Mura was started by Theodore and Lucy Morris, with work beginning as early as 1901, but greatly expanded after 1906. During this time period, Paul Masson also turned his Mountain Winery into a destination for San Francisco and California’s elite with his Chateau at the top of the hill to the west of Saratoga Village. Then in 1911, San Francisco Mayor (and later Senator) James Duval Phelan acquired property that would become Villa Montalvo in a few years. By 1917, other similar grand retreats were evolving, such as Oliver and Isabel Stine’s Hakone, to the west of the Village.

1915 postcard of Nippon Mura,
courtesy of Bill Wulf.



Saratoga had been a tourist destination as early as 1866 when Congress Springs was first established to the west of McCartysville. Ironically, the destruction by fire in 1903 of that large complex coincided with the beginnings of Saratoga as a new type of destination. The mobility of the population enabled by new transportation options that became available during the early years of the twentieth century brought many visitors and new residents to Saratoga. Saratoga’s annual Blossom Festival, which originated in 1900, brought hundreds and then thousands of visitors to the community each year. Many admired the quality of life of the area as they spent time at the Blossom Festival, or passed through on the way to California’s first state park, established in 1902 at Big Basin. Lumber Street was soon renamed to Big Basin Way to commemorate and market Saratoga’s close proximity to, and association with, this popular vacation spot.

Following World War I, the era of big new estates subsided, but the environs of Saratoga Village continued to evolve with more modest, yet distinguished residential neighborhoods. Although growth slowed during the interwar period, the now predominantly suburban community sought to improve public services. The Saratoga Foothill Club, designed by Julia Morgan was the first of these quasi-public buildings to appear just before the war, and soon after other local efforts to build a community library and a new modern school on Oak Street were successful. By 1941 when the United States entered the Second World War, Saratoga Village was a stable suburban town on the fringes of San José, serving both as a rural agricultural center, and as home to commuters who worked in San Jose’s commercial and industrial districts. During the war, Santa Clara County began considering its future in the post-war period. During the first decade after the war, Saratoga would face challenges to its seclusion.

Encroaching Suburbanization (1942 – 1956)

World War II, like the Gold Rush a century before, had a major effect on the changing complexion of Central California. The San Francisco Bay Area was the gateway to the Pacific Theater from 1941 to 1945. The large naval air station at Moffett Field became a center of much activity. Thousands of military personnel were brought to the area for training and processing, and many of them would return later to seek work and raise families.

Events at Stanford University were also setting the stage for significant developments in the post-war period. Frederick Terman became an engineering professor at Stanford in 1930. Under his guidance the university became a leader in the field of electronics. Many of the university's pre-war graduates played important roles in the post-war development of the local electronics industry.

William Hewlett and David Packard, two of Professor Terman's students at Stanford, developed electronic test equipment in a Palo Alto garage in 1939. During World War II, this small company obtained government contracts and continued to grow during the post-war period. In 1954, the Stanford Industrial Park was established attracting the companies of Hewlett-Packard and the Varian brothers, also students of Terman, as well as Sylvania, Philco-Ford, General Electric, and Lockheed's research laboratory. These companies formed the nucleus of what became known as Silicon Valley.

Soon after World War II, the Santa Clara County business community launched an active campaign to attract new non-agricultural related industries to the area. Early industries that established plants in the county included the Chicago's International Mineral and Chemical Corporation's Accent plant in 1946, the General Electric plant in the early 1950s, and International Business Machines (IBM) in 1953.

Attracted by the increasing job market, the population of the valley experienced phenomenal growth after 1950. Between 1950 and 1975 the population increased from 95,000 to over 500,000. The urbanized areas of the county grew correspondingly, replacing orchards with subdivisions and shopping centers.

In nearby San José, this growth can be directly related to the appointment of City Manager Dutch Hamann in 1950 by the pro-growth city council. Under Hamann's pro-annexation policy, San José had annexed 1,419 outlying areas by the end of 1969 when Hamann left the position. During this period, residential subdivisions replaced orchards at amazing speed. Rural roads widened into freeways, and expressways and boulevards were lined with restaurants and automobile salesrooms.

In the early 1950s, Saratoga Village had begun to experience a new demand for conversion of nearby orchard land to residential subdivisions. Being unincorporated, the County of Santa Clara oversaw the approval of new subdivisions and issuance of building permits. While some new subdivisions occurred close to Saratoga Village, such as James A. Clayton's Horseshoe Drive, leapfrogging development was more common, such as Allendale, which California Pacific Land Title Company began construction on in 1954, and the Peremont Tract near Quito Road, beginning that same year. Peremont had 79 houses in this early subdivision, and like Allendale, was targeted for engineers and factory workers at nearby industrial plants such as Lockheed.

But sporadic leapfrog development wasn't what alarmed local Saratoga residents. By early 1956, some farmers near Saratoga saw a quickening of the pace of San Jose's annexation program under Dutch Hamann. Ranchers had been petitioning the County Board of Supervisors about their concerns by the mid-1950s, and

on February 25, 1956 nine more farmers petitioned the Board for a protective “greenbelt” zoning of 210 acres of land to protect Saratoga from San Jose’s encroachment. These farmers feared that San José would extend its boundaries to the foot of the Santa Cruz Mountains. Their petition followed another from a group of orchardists who had won an emergency and temporary “greenbelt” status for 200 acres of land San José and sought to annex because it was uninhabited. Under the rules in effect at the time, a city could annex uninhabited lands if the area in question had fewer than 12 registered voters living within its boundaries, but could not annex land zoned exclusively for “greenbelt” use.

Later that year, a campaign by residents of Saratoga to incorporate was moving forward in earnest. Two factions evolved, one the Citizens Committee for Incorporation, headed by Dr. Robert J. O’Neill, the other the anti-city Saratoga Protective Committee, with Fred W. Buechner as chairman. The incorporationists claimed that incorporation was necessary to protect the area from annexation, and to maintain the status quo. The Protective Committee maintained that Saratoga could preserve its rural atmosphere without incorporation. It accused the incorporationists of overstating the annexation issue, pointing out that no inhabited area could be annexed without a vote of residents.

In October of 1956, Saratoga residents voted to incorporate. Dr. Burton R. Brazil, a San Jose State College political science professor who had polled the most votes in a companion City Council election, was selected by his four colleagues as Mayor. At the first meeting of the new City Council, the newly elected members agreed that the status quo would be maintained in Saratoga, and a series of ordinances were passed in conformity with county regulations.

1956 was the year that Saratoga became a municipality, and it was also the year that Valley Fair opened on the edge of San José, signaling that city’s movement westward across the valley. The valley annexation wars would continue until the County of Santa Clara established growth boundaries and the Local Agency Formation Commission, but not before San Jose’s Westgate Mall opened in 1960 over the eastern portion of the rancho *Quito* and site of the rancho headquarters of Manual Alviso.



SARATOGA’S FIRST COUNCIL — Agreed that the status quo will be maintained in Saratoga, five councilmen passed a series of ordinances in conformity with present county regu-

lations Monday night. Councilmen are (left to right), Dr. Barney V. Rosasco, Mayor Burton R. Brazil, Raymond L. Williams, Harold C. Jepsen and John S. Langwill. p. 13

Urbanization of the Emerging Municipality (1956 – 1975)

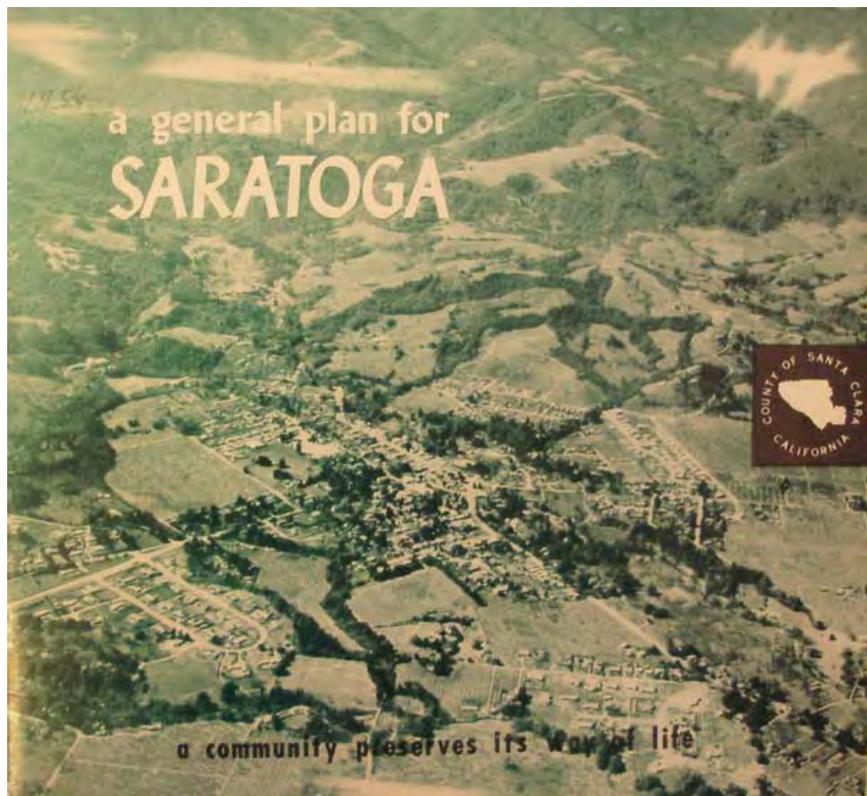
The County of Santa Clara continued to provide government services to the newly incorporated City of Saratoga while the municipality established itself as a self-sufficient public agency. A structure was relocated from Saratoga-Los Gatos Road to the planned civic center on Fruitvale Avenue, and served as a temporary first City Hall until the current building was constructed. The Saratoga City Council met for the first time on October 22, 1956, and began to address the long-range planning issues facing the community.

The County Planning Commission meanwhile was preparing a draft of what could be Saratoga's first General Plan. The planning area for this study was bounded by Prospect Road on the north, Quito Road on the east, and on the west and south by the foothills of the Santa Cruz Mountains, encompassed 13.5 square miles, and including the newly

incorporated city limits as well as what the County Planning Department defined as the ultimate build-out boundaries. This area included the mostly flat land surrounding the Village, but the larger planning boundaries also included about one-quarter mountainous areas and about one-third foothills.

The County indicated a concern with flood protection, considering the impacts of severe flooding from storms of 1951-1952 and 1955 from the San Tomas Aquino, Saratoga, and Calabazas Creeks, amplified by the railroad line that impeded the natural flow of storm runoff. The County

also noted that while eighty percent of the area's soils were cultivable, Saratoga did not rank high as other portions of the valley in terms of land capability, with only twelve percent of the land rated as Class 1.



Saratoga's population at incorporation was reported in the plan to be about 11,000 residents, a reported increase of 7,500 people in the six years following the 1950 census. The official 1950 census appears to have used different boundaries and even fewer residents were listed in Saratoga in 1950: 1,329. By 1970 the official population had expanded to 26,810; the city increased only about another 3,000 residents over the next thirty years. The population was concentrated in the mid-1950s in Saratoga Village and the newly developing Quito Road area. There were still about 4,300 acres of agricultural land and 2,600 acres of undeveloped hill land in Saratoga. In the plan, the County proposed that approximately eighty-six percent of the area be planned for housing, (mostly estates and single-family), five percent be set aside for continued agriculture, and the

remaining nine percent be utilized for commercial centers, schools and recreation areas, and institutional uses. The plan proposed a number of small local shopping center as well as nine elementary schools

The underlying theme of this early study was based on what the County saw as community expectations - that the citizens of Saratoga wanted to preserve their way of life. The plan recognized that unincorporated Saratoga had been able to maintain its rural residential character in the face of urbanizing pressures which had engulfed other valley communities. They attributed this to the effectiveness of zoning regulations placed on the greater portion of the area by the County Board of Supervisors in 1942. The County planners recognized that Saratoga had a beautiful setting and had become the home of large estates and summer residences, but they also recognized that recent trends in industrial growth in the county and the companion vehicular improvement to the transportation system had opened valley orchard lands to subdivision in order to provide year-round residences for families of more moderate means.

Five issues of concern were identified: (1) maintenance of a stable and well-coordinated land use pattern based upon the lot-size policies established by the County; (2) reduction of traffic congestion on the state highways traversing the town center; (3) reservation of sites for community facilities, including schools, parks and recreation areas; (4) preservation of the mountain area for recreation and residential estate purposes and prevention of activities tending to despoil this area; and (5) prevention of flooding. Transportation improvements had already begun to occur with the straightening of Saratoga-Los Gatos Road at Austin Corners in 1940, and again near Mendelsohn Lane in 1950, with other improvements occurring in 1960.

The suggestive scheme for the Village “town center” would ultimately be this plan’s failing. In concert with other center-city revitalization projects in the region, planners envisioned a park-like setting filled with large apartment buildings surrounding a new Village of commercial blocks and parking lots. A pedestrian mall shopping district would be created by re-routing traffic on new peripheral one-way roads framing generous parking areas. This form of redevelopment would ultimately occur in other local cities such as San José, Santa Clara, and Sunnyvale.

From Santa Clara County Planning
Commission’s 1956 General Plan for
Saratoga.



In Saratoga, however, the rate of change over the next half a century was moderated, and the local citizenry choose to maintain the small-scale character of the Village while at the same time allowing for regeneration and growth. Two years later, Saratoga's planning consultant Lawrence Livingston Jr. prophesized that in thirty years Saratoga could still be a rural residential area, but laced with four-lane arterials to serve 30,000 residents. He spoke with urgency to the council and new planning commission that policy action was needed to deal with rapid subdivision within the city limits until Saratoga's own long-range general plan could be prepared and adopted, and speculated that the city would be almost completely built-out in the next 20 to 30 years. Livingston suggested that "Saratoga retain her character as a 'low density' residential community, that commercial development be confined to existing commercial areas plus one new neighborhood shopping center, and that major streets be widened to handle anticipated traffic volumes without congestion, instead of building new thoroughfares (as was happening in adjacent cities)...quality, not quantity, should be your goal in shopping centers."

From the *San Jose Mercury News* in the mid-1960s



Livingston's predictions were on target. The pace of conversion of agricultural land in Saratoga was fast and furious following incorporation. Planning began in the 1960s for Highway 85 which would bisect the city, creating a distinct eastern district of the city. The area northeast of Saratoga Village rapidly developed during this time, and was soon named Saratoga's Golden Triangle. This mile-square area south of Cox Avenue and to the east of Saratoga-Sunnyvale Road earned its gilded adjective from the high resale values associated with the new housing built there. The name was allegedly used by builder George Day when he first marketed subdivisions north of Cox Avenue, but the market soon linked this name to the more southern subdivisions such as Argonaut Place. Home buyers who sought ranch-style properties in the new Saratoga subdivisions were looking for a pleasant lifestyle, an easy commute to work, a good educational system, and a Saratoga address associated with the million-dollar estates in the hillsides. They also sought out this area for its lack of convenience stores, fast-food establishments, and apartment buildings.

Houses in Saratoga subdivisions also escaped the uniformity of most of the county's large subdivisions aimed at World War II veterans who were first-time buyers. Some of the tracts were single-builder projects, and others were developed as semi-custom homes constructed by several builders speculating on individual lots. The Argonaut Company sold lots to prospective home owners or builders, and the company did no actual construction, although it did establish residential restrictions and reserved the right to review and approve all plans.

In companion to this residential growth, commercial property owners in Saratoga Village responded with modernization projects, and built new small contemporary shopping complexes. Saratoga Village Shopping Center was the most noteworthy of this new genre, and featured a grocery store along with other small shops. It had an onsite parking lot designed to serve the new shoppers from the subdivisions. In addition to the Saratoga Village shopping center, other new business structures were added along Big Basin Way replacing older wood-frame buildings from Saratoga's earlier eras. In one unique situation, an old structure was demolished and recycled into a new building and the Plumed Horse Restaurant was created. This establishment became a local landmark and helped build Saratoga's reputation for fine dining.

Mindful of its early history and its noted status, Saratoga civic leaders struggled with the modernization of Saratoga Village as commercial property owners sought to serve better their rapidly growing community while attempting to maintain the historic character and scale of the early town. Architect Warren Heid can be identified as one of the leading figures in this phase of development. From his office in one of Saratoga's oldest remaining structures on Big Basin Way (the John Henry House), Warren Heid was involved in either building or remodeling nearly every building in historic Saratoga Village. Today's Village is large a reflection of Heid's involvement as steward in preserving Saratoga Village's past while creating the new vibrant town center that exists today.



HISTORIC THEMES AND ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES

This Statement of Historic Context includes interpretive themes to help understand Saratoga's historic development in relationship to property types. The themes have been extracted from a larger set of general themes that have been outlined by the State Office of Historic Preservation, and are as follow:

- *Commerce*
- *Transportation and Public Infrastructure*
- *Religion*
- *Architecture and Neighborhoods*

Saratoga has a rich and diverse history, although most of the present built environment is associated primarily with residential development, discrete commercial areas, and civic and quasi-public buildings. Few property types other than those for residential uses exist within Saratoga's neighborhoods. Manufacturing and industry no longer exists in the city, agricultural is limited to a small number of orchards or vineyards, and resource extraction and/or management occurs outside the city limits. Detailed research into the historical context of thematic property types should accompany any future intensive-level survey or property evaluations, as few of these historic properties, other than a small group in Saratoga Village, have been recorded or listed within local and state historic resource inventories.

Saratoga has been, and continues to be, home to a number of important personages that lend significance to individual properties. Early local residents such as James Springer, Hannah McCarty, Charles Maclay, Mary Brown, and Charles Blaney, were followed by later residents such as actresses Joan Fontaine and Olivia de Havilland, Paul Masson, James Duval Phelan, and author Kathleen Norris. Many others provide insight to the evolution of a community and its accomplishments. The significance that individuals bring to historic properties is a consideration in establishing historical significance.

The following sections address this thematic context, followed by a more detailed overview of the theme of *Architecture and Neighborhoods*. These sections establish a framework for planning of future survey work, intensive-level investigations, and historic district considerations.

Commerce

Resource types associated with commerce include retail shops, restaurants, drinking establishments, Inns and motels, financial institutions, livery stables, groceries, offices, shopping malls, and advertising structures.

Saratoga Village, platted and developed by the McCarty's, had two main streets; a business street, known originally as Lumber Street, and Oak Street, which runs parallel to the main thoroughfare. Hannah McCarthy donated a portion of her land on Oak Street to create the local school and another plot to the Congregational Church to establish their church. At the time of her death, her real estate holdings in Saratoga were substantial.

With one of her sons as a business partner, Hannah sold lots to new settlers and built business buildings and homes to rent. At the time of Hannah McCarty's death, the center of Saratoga Village was the intersection of Third Street and Lumber Street (Big Basin Way). The village was cut into a steep hillside, and only Third Street was actually cut through to Oak Street and improved for vehicular traffic. In Hannah McCarty's time, the business buildings along Lumber Street were interspersed with modest residences and boarding houses.

From the 1896 *Sunshine, Fruit, and Flowers*,
Santa Clara County, California.



The second phase of development for Saratoga Village came in the early-twentieth century. A second cluster of business buildings were built on the renamed Big Basin Way below the earlier intersection. The development potential of the Saratoga area had come to the attention of two significant San José developers, T. S. Montgomery and Charles Blaney, and one local resident with interest in development, Dr. Robert L. Hogg. The three men, working together and independently helped shape the development of the community during the years between 1890 and World War II.

Dr. Robert Hogg is responsible for the construction of several business buildings and for joining with Charles Blaney and others to organize the Saratoga State Bank, the first bank in the area. Dr. Hogg remained active in local real estate investment until well after World War II, and many local residents still recall that Dr. Hogg loaned them money for their first homes in Saratoga.

Saratoga Village would remain the area's only commercial district until after World War II. With new residential subdivisions under construction in the mid-to-late 1950s, the Village underwent a cycle of regeneration that continues today, with both new construction, and renovation of older commercial buildings. Small satellite neighborhood shopping centers also sprang up along Saratoga-Sunnyvale Road at this time, providing commercial services to the growing population, with the Argonaut the first at Blauer Drive. Following later were Saratoga Center and Azule Crossing Shopping Centers, located near the northerly edge of the city. Shopping center development in the eastern portions of the city was limited to the later Quito Village Shopping Center at Cox and Saratoga Avenues. San Jose's Westgate Mall and related shopping centers at Westgate West and the later El Paseo de Saratoga likely competed with market demand in that portion of the city, and no commercial development occurred in the south parts of the city which had been (and continues to be) developed with larger estate homes. The architecture of some of these commercial centers has remained true to their development periods, with little overlay of contemporary post-Neoclassical forms common to other shopping centers throughout Santa Clara Valley. The Argonaut, now Longs Drugs/Safeway, is the exception - a recent renovation is typical of the architectural makeovers now taking place at sites of this scale throughout America.

Transportation and Public Infrastructure

Changes in transportation during the *Horticultural Development* period were a major influence on local developmental patterns during the later part of the nineteenth century. In 1877, the narrow gauge South Pacific Coast Railroad was completed from Niles. The alignment came through Alviso, along the eastern edge of the Town of Santa Clara, (intersecting with the Southern Pacific tracks, formerly the San Francisco & San Jose Railroad), through the College Park area of San José to its station just south of The Alameda at Cahill Street. The construction of the South Pacific Coast Railroad through nearby Los Gatos just four miles away opened the West Valley to large scale fruit production. Farmers now had an alternative to hauling their fruit to the Southern Pacific Railroad in Santa Clara. Access to transportation played a key role in the development of the Saratoga area.

Samuel Bishop built the first electrical streetcar line in America when he electrified the line between San José and Santa Clara in 1887/1888. The streetcars were converted to overhead electrical trolley lines in 1891, and the Interurban Railroad had lines to Saratoga, Campbell, and Los Gatos by 1905. The Interurban paved the way for suburban development in Saratoga during the early parts of the twentieth century.

No structures remain in Saratoga associated with these early transportation eras other than the Southern Pacific Right-of-way that exists near or adjacent to Route 85. By the early twentieth century, roadways widened for automobile traffic became the primary route for local and intercity transportation. During the World War II era, State Route 9 was realigned and widened as a part of the improvement of statewide through-routes related to national security. Those improvements did not substantially affect patterns of development in Saratoga, and the small-scale character of the Village remained intact in spite of demands for improvements to facilitate through-traffic.

Planning of Highway 85 affected the development of the northeast portion of the city by establishing a barrier and creating a distinctive edge to the main part of the city. Today Triangle North and South, and the Quito areas remained separated, with roadway improvements to its main thoroughfares more substantial than within many areas closer in to the Village. The widened Saratoga Avenue extends from San Jose's Stevens Creek Blvd to Fruitvale, where traffic is directed to West Valley College. Further widening as Saratoga Avenue approaches the Village have been minimized. This area was designated as Heritage Lane in 1991.



Heritage Lane at its northeastern entry

Religion

Resource types associated with religion include churches, parochial schools, and cemeteries.

From its earliest beginnings, the Saratoga community was shaped by the religious beliefs of its early settlers. The town of Saratoga is an excellent example of the ongoing tensions between the Roman Catholics and the Methodist-Episcopal churches, as both groups of early arrivals in Santa Clara Valley established their colleges and spread their gospels. The early village and its economy were shaped by two religious groups, the Roman Catholics and the Methodist-Episcopal churches. There would be an underlying tension in the community for decades, created by difference in philosophy between those groups that supported Temperance and the sizeable population of Swiss-Italian immigrants who settled in the Santa Cruz Mountains, who were winegrowers and wine sellers.

The first Methodist in California was pathfinder Jedediah Smith, pioneer of the Overland Trail and the first to cross the Sierras. Smith carried his hymnal as well as his Bible. He was followed by the Rev. Adna Hecox who came West with the Cunningham family and James Frazier Reed of the Donner party. Early Saratoga was established and maintained by several Methodists including William Campbell, William Haun, Charles Maclay and in later years Frank Farwell. There were also a handful of early



Congregationalists in Saratoga and their numbers would become increasingly significant. The Methodists did not establish a church in the early years. It would be several decades, during the later part of the *Early American* period, before the community was apparently large enough to build a church. The Congregational Church was built in 1872, the Christian Church was erected in 1880, and the Methodists had their own house of worship in 1896. Construction of church buildings is relatively late in the development of the Saratoga community. For years, some Protestant congregations met in Los Gatos while others met in local homes, and were served by institution known as the circuit preacher.

The earliest Roman Catholic presence on Saratoga was probably Martin McCarthy, a Gold Rush pioneer of Irish descent. During the late 1850s and early 1860s the Santa Cruz Mountains above Saratoga began to fill with Catholic immigrants from the Haute-Alpes area. Today their homeland area is considered part of Provence in southern France. These early immigrants were wine-growers, and they established some of the earliest vineyards in the Saratoga area. The French, Swiss and Italian Catholics built their own church, a small chapel in the hills. The Church of St. John the Evangelist was dedicated in 1890.

The Methodist pioneers who established the mills in Saratoga did not build a church in that area, but in 1853 they did choose a site for a regular camp meeting. The site was noted as a wooded area on Campbell Creek one-half mile below the tollgate. Members of the Tollgate Camp meeting built a Temperance Hall in Saratoga, which was later used as Saratoga's first schoolhouse.

Today, Saratoga is home to about seventeen church groups. Most of these have houses of worship constructed in the last half a century during the Saratoga's expansion years following incorporation.

The California law, known as AB133, allows any "religiously-affiliated" organization to exempt "non-commercial" historic property from local landmarks laws, regardless of the purposes for which the property is used. This state statute includes residential and other properties owned by religious institutions. In order to invoke the exemption, the religiously affiliated organization must formally object to the application of the law, and determine in a public forum that application of the law will result in a substantial hardship, which is likely to deny the organization either an economic return on its property, the "reasonable use" of its property, or the appropriate use of its property in the furtherance of its religious mission.

Architecture and Neighborhoods

In Saratoga, buildings significant for their architectural character can be identified using the architectural typology provided in the following pages. Because of the diversity of architectural styles in the city, a wide variety of buildings may be determined to be historic resources, and these may be broadly spaced throughout the city limits.

Although there is a notable concentration of mid-to-late nineteenth-century buildings in Saratoga Village, buildings from the *Early American* period are generally somewhat rare. Because of their relative scarcity, they are usually considered to have some level of architectural significance even if their historical integrity may be comparatively compromised. The architectural history of Saratoga of the rough-and-tumble *Early American* years saw primarily the construction of practical, vernacular structures, built of local materials along the major transportation routes. Redwood cottages and redwood or masonry commercial buildings are the predominant visual reminders of the nineteenth century in Saratoga. Some early buildings featured stylistic architectural details, such as Queen Anne or Stick-style Victorian designs, but many buildings were spare National-style designs, known sometimes in Saratoga as “Pioneer” designs. Current history seems to show a lag time between the popularity of the earlier styles in the more urban surrounding areas, such as San José, and their use and appearance in Saratoga. Assuming the Saratoga building dates are close to correct, v-groove siding and Queen-Anne asymmetry, for example, appear as much as five years after their primary appearance in more metropolitan cities.

After the turn of the twentieth century, as Saratoga became more accessible and was seen as a preferred residential area, the types of houses and buildings changed to reflect more variety of materials and scale, more richness in design and detailing, and a reflection of popular styles. In the *City of Homes* period, many significant architects and builders collaborated with the owners to create masterpieces, but even very modest vernacular buildings from this era include character-defining forms and detailing. This period includes an array of houses and buildings designed by significant architects from around the Bay Area. Such nationally known architects as Julia Morgan, Willis Polk, and William Weeks, as well as regionally prominent architects as Wolfe & McKenzie, Birge Clark, and Hill & Higbie, provided architectural services to local property owners; short biographies of these contributors can be found at the end of this section.

Saratoga also has a wide representation of architecture from after World War II, but the historical significance of most of this late-twentieth-century building stock is only starting to be understood. Many mid-century buildings recently have reached fifty years old, the commonly accepted age for buildings to be evaluated for historical significance, but most of the city’s post-World-War-II housing is more recent than that. The very nature of construction after 1945 has been fast and extensive, so much of what was built is not individually representative of the era. Some individual buildings and tracts are already identified with significant local architects and trends in design. Although there are other significant modern-era architects whose work influenced Saratoga in the latter half of the twentieth century, such as Anshen & Allen, Warren Heid holds a particularly prominent position in the design of Saratoga’s built environment during this era. His local office was instrumental in the design of many significant institutional and commercial structures, as well as many residences in the area. In addition to his strong modern designs, he was also instrumental in the preservation movement in Saratoga.

Within the residential, commercial, and institutional building types most common in the city are representative examples of many of the major architectural styles popular between the 1850s and the present day. The residences include styles as diverse as early-American farmhouses, Victorian-era single-family residences, later Neoclassical and Craftsman bungalows and cottages, Eclectic Revival designs, Ranch-style houses and apartments, as well as stripped-down-Modern designs. Regardless of style, the vast majority of the residences are of conventional wood-frame construction; however, there are also a few early board-wall houses and a few hollow-core masonry buildings such as the Village Library, and modern masonry structures. Other structural systems include stone and brick, as well as twentieth-century adobe, steel stud, post-and-beam, and alternative materials. The dates that are included in the following analysis are not firm; the popularity of specific styles tends to cross timelines.

Pre-American-era Structures (Prior to 1850)

There are no known extant resources associated with the Spanish / Mexican Period (1769-1846) in the city. Saratoga's current city limits overlap one early rancho, *Quito*, but the areas of these vast agricultural holdings are not known to have contained structures within the city's boundaries.

National style cottages and other early pre-railroad vernacular forms (1850s to early 1870s)

Of the earliest American-era buildings in Saratoga, only a few are still extant. Of the earliest American-era buildings, the most common are vernacular National style designs, known sometimes in the city as "Pioneer" cottages, but one, the Springer House, is identified as a prefabricated structure. All these buildings are modest in size and plain in appearance, so they may not always be recognized as potentially significant. A number of these National style houses can be found in



the Village, some now used as commercial structures. The buildings of this era often exhibit the distinctive proportions of a balloon-frame building, primarily visible in the raised eaves of the cross-gabled roof, the narrow roof span and relatively steep roof pitch, as well as the raised floor. Many of these mid-nineteenth-century vernacular houses are of board-wall construction. They have simple, steeply gabled roofs, a narrow roof span, rectangular footprints, and their board-and-batten siding is integral with their structure although they may be clad with lap or channel rustic siding. The houses are referred to as National style, representing the simplicity and universality of their forms. National-style houses can have added detailing that shows some stylistic influences, such as turned porch posts, Tudor headers, or Gothic Revival eave trim, but most in Saratoga are very plain. Early vernacular wood-frame residences—usually balloon frame—also most often took a National-style form; these simple houses also had moderately to steeply pitched, gabled roofs covering simple rectangular floor plans or "L"-shaped plans; however, changes in construction techniques and the availability of locally milled materials allowed somewhat larger footprints and provided a more polished

exterior siding material. In addition to a widespread use of channel-rustic siding, the houses had the boxed eaves, simple projecting porches, and plain, flat-board trim characteristic of this era. Windows, if they haven't been replaced, usually consist of relatively narrow 2/2 or 6/6 double-hung wood sash; they are placed individually around the house.

Still standing in Saratoga are a number of vernacular mid-nineteenth-century commercial and agricultural structures. Again, these are utilitarian and practical designs, built of local materials. In Saratoga Village are a few stone buildings or buildings with extensive stone foundations; these appear to be associated with a single individual who owned a limestone quarry nearby. The agricultural structures have forms and materials similar to their residential counterparts; they are wood structures—some balloon framed and some board-wall—they generally have steeply pitched gable roofs, and original fenestration consists of 2/2 double-hung windows with flat-board trim.

Italianate and Western False-front houses and commercial buildings (1870s)

As American influence increased after California statehood, construction of wood-frame houses increased throughout the Bay Area. Much of the materials and detailing were similar to those of the earlier National-style houses, such as channel-rustic siding and boxed eaves; however, fashionable buildings became Italianate in style, and vernacular buildings started to incorporate Italianate elements. The construction methods often were sturdier, utilizing redwood lumber for balloon framing.



The largest houses in the South Bay took on a distinctive Italianate form: two stories on a raised pony wall, with a concealed low-slope roof, often hipped. These featured wooden quoins outlining their vertical front façades and rows of Italianate corbels accenting their high, square cornices. Some of these houses have symmetrical façades; however, even the later asymmetrical versions have a strong, centralized focus rather than an impression of complexity and multiple parts. National-style houses of the time took their cues from these designs, primarily incorporating symmetrical central gables, vernacular window hood trim and occasionally Italianate corbels. Although rare, there are examples of this design in Saratoga. One vernacular form from this period is the Western Falsefront. The intent was to create a strong rectangular front façade while the house or commercial building behind it is a smaller, and more traditional gabled- or hipped-roof structure.

Victorian-era Designs: Queen Anne, Eastlake, Shingle-style, and Victorian Farmhouses (1880s to late 1890s)

Victorian architecture refers to designs roughly associated with the period of the reign of Queen Victoria of Great Britain—approximately the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Within this catchphrase are a number of specific styles that have some commonality and some differences. Generally, the common traits

include a sense of verticality expressed in the proportions of the massing, trim, and windows and doors. Asymmetry is also an attribute of Victorian architecture; in particular, most houses from this era have asymmetrical towers, bay windows, gables, porches, cantilevers and other projecting objects that interrupt the basic, underlying house form. Much of this era of design focuses on elaborate decorative elements such as brackets, spindlework, Eastlake carved trim, complex shingled window surrounds, etc. The various styles are built of frame construction, often platform-framed for differentiation between the first and second floor plans. This lightweight or “western” construction method slowly replaced the earlier “balloon framed” houses of the National and Italianate styles.

Stick-style designs in the South Bay area, particularly the more vernacular forms, represent a transition from the more upright and blocky Italianate designs of the 1880s to the more highly decorated and asymmetrical Queen Anne designs of the 1890s. Classic Stick-style details commonly include balloon-framed forms with one-and-one-half-story forms, patterned shingle work in the front gable end, elongated corbels and other Eastlake-style ornament at the gable and porch, and sometimes bay windows or angled corners. These early Victorian designs can have channel-rustic siding, and the bay window are commonly less integrated into the overall form, such as small, separate bays with no front focal window. Later Stick-style designs have cross-gabled roofs and asymmetrical forms that begin to be representative of Queen Anne styles, but these retain the carved Eastlake corbels, frame-like flat board trim, and diagonal paneling of the earlier Victorian—or even earlier—era.



Queen Anne houses and cottages are present in both stylistically clear and vernacular forms in Saratoga; however, the high-style designs are relatively rare in comparison with other South Bay communities such as nearby Los Gatos. Queen Anne houses are typified by asymmetrical façades with a combination of hipped roofs and decorative gables, as well as angled bay windows and turrets. The style is well known for ornate trim, including scroll-cut brackets and decorative window surrounds. Porches on Queen Anne houses usually are inset into the complex footprint, but their roofs project from the building mass. The porches feature turned columns, low balustrades, and additional ornate trim. Vernacular Queen Anne cottages traditionally are hipped main blocks with a single, projecting gable, often featuring angled bay windows; they have less ornate trim work, but still include some porch brackets and other refined features.

Shingle-style houses are recognized by their broad, gabled forms—often multiple stories or half-stories are protected by the same gabled roof. Shingle-style wall walls have cantilevers, bays, and eyebrow forms that are frequently shingled to smooth and integrate these complex articulations into the larger design. Shingle-style houses often include Neoclassical-style porch columns, window casings with pilaster trim, and heavy brackets and dentils. These motifs and materials were utilized in Saratoga and other Bay Area communities over a long

period of time. Shingle-style influences are found on many Craftsman and Neoclassical designs of the early-twentieth century.

Victorian Farmhouses are the later versions of National-style forms with vernacular “Victorian” elements utilized within the porches and eaves. The roof pitches, siding type, window proportions and sash types are subtly different from the earlier National-style buildings, although many of these utilize balloon framing like their predecessors.

Turn-of-the-Century: Prairie-style and Foursquare houses (Late 1890s to mid-1920s)

Traditional Prairie-style proportions include blocky massing with a horizontal emphasis, and the buildings are strongly grounded visually. The strength and solidity of these houses is most often expressed with a tall first floor—often created by a trim band or change of materials at the apron level of the second floor windows; not only does this create a substantial base, it also accentuates the horizontality of the upper portion of the elevations. Deeply cantilevered, boxed eaves and ribbons of windows convey additional horizontality. Additional strength is conveyed by wide doorways and heavy posts. Smaller details that express the Prairie style include geometric art-glass windows, windows with Prairie-style lite patterns (compositions of rectangles and squares), and stripes of trim.



Foursquare houses are a practical, vernacular expression of this transitional time between Victorian-era verticality and Craftsman horizontality. Their exteriors are relatively unornamented, and their name refers to their room configuration. Some four-squares have recessed porches, but usually they have applied front stoops with simple porch roofs.

Craftsman and Neoclassical Bungalows (1905 to 1925)

Saratoga’s growing reputation as a resort and retreat produced a rich variety of early-twentieth-century residences, both architect-designed and vernacular. The city encompasses a collection of original Craftsman-style and Neoclassical bungalows. Most are modest representations of the popular styles, but, nevertheless, embody the design aesthetics presented in such magazines as *Craftsman*.



Craftsman bungalows built during the early-twentieth century have a heavy, horizontal orientation that is often highlighted by long porch beams, broad eaves, and ribbons of windows. A majority of the vernacular versions are one story or one-and-a-half stories. Craftsman-style houses include a variety of features that set them off from other buildings: knee braces at their gable ends, outlookers, massive porch posts and/or truncated posts that rest on solid, sided porch railings, exposed rafter tails and other expressions of joinery, and wide front doors, as well as double-hung and casement windows with horizontal or square, rather than vertical, proportions. Often Craftsman bungalows feature cantilevered, square-bay windows, including corner bays. Few commercial structures are Craftsman in design, as it represented a residential movement.

Popular at the same time as Craftsman designs, Neoclassical houses represent twentieth-century development of the Queen Anne style.

Occasionally in Saratoga and other locations, these designs have been referred to as “Princess Annes.” Neoclassical houses have compact horizontal or cubical proportions similar to Craftsman houses, and use similar materials; however, the distinctive features include the small hipped or gabled dormers at their usually hipped roofs that also sometimes have forward-facing gabled pediments. The vernacular versions have modest turned columns and solid porch railing, and a great many have recessed porches and shallow angled bay windows tucked under boxed eaves. The more heavily designed Neoclassical residences have more complete classical detailing, classical columns, and more complex forms. There are some examples of shingled Craftsman-era or Neoclassical houses, but the common siding choices from this timeframe include tri-level siding, simple lap and stucco.



Neoclassical design did translate to commercial structures at this time. The designs of stores, banks, and churches incorporated Neoclassical compact forms, square window proportions, recessed entries, and classical trim, such as dentils and egg-and-dart cornices.

Renaissance Revival, Italian Villa, and Mediterranean Revival (Mid-1910s through 1920s)

These styles are related to Classical Revival or Neoclassical designs, as they include classical detailing; however, these styles are considerably more suggestive of their roots and more



expressive of their reproduction of stone walls and classical designs from antiquity. Such identifying detailing includes applied swags, Palladian windows, and more ornate columns, cornices and porch trim.

Eclectic Revival Styles: Spanish Eclectic, Mission Revival, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival (1912s and 1930s)

Over time, Craftsman-style houses began to take on new exterior detailing reminiscent of historic and international examples, such as half-timbered gable ends, and after the First World War, the Eclectic Revival or Period Revival styles grew in prominence to become characteristic of both residential and non-residential construction. Such styles as Spanish Eclectic, Mission Revival, Mediterranean, French Eclectic, and others became popular. Even very modest buildings of all types included Eclectic Revival detailing, such as Spanish tile roofs, raised and inset plaster ornament, arched porches and arched picture windows, shaped buttresses, and the occasional ornamental column. In addition to including wood-framed houses, commercial buildings, and churches, this period also included the occasional use of hollow-core masonry block. This building material is somewhat rare and representative of an era, beginning about 1922. Following World War II, hollow-core concrete masonry block came into common use, but primarily for commercial and industrial buildings.



Growing out of a similar desire for traditional and historical forms, some houses from this era were Colonial Revival and Dutch Colonial designs. Looking to colonial New England and the Middle-Atlantic states for design features, designers included gambrel roofs, cantilevered upper stories, blocky proportions, shuttered windows, and classical pediments over symmetrical front entries.

One of the new building types that emerged in this period is the automobile garage. Although early garages were sometimes based on carriage-house prototypes, and so were detached, had board walls and board-and-batten doors, garages soon were being built along with the primary residences, and so matched the materials and forms of the house.



Art Deco and Art Moderne (Mid-1930s to early 1950s)

While Modern architecture began to appear in Santa Clara Valley in the mid-1930s, there are few notable examples of buildings with these early stylistic characteristics in Saratoga. There is also little evidence of the influence of the early Modern Movement in the residential areas.

Minimal Traditional (Late 1930s through 1950s)

Some vernacular houses, particularly in the 1930s and early 1940s, were built very simply in what is referred to as “Minimal Traditional” style. Minimal Traditional buildings are a transition between the revival styles of the 1920s into post-War Ranch-style houses. These modest houses were necessitated by the Great Depression and World War II when Modernism was thriving in the more urban areas but materials and capital were scarce. In Saratoga, as in other South Bay communities, the Minimal Traditional style is most often displayed with one-story, unadorned, stucco houses with gabled roofs, shallow eaves and simplified porch designs. The houses are often accompanied by red-stained walkways and stoops. Some Minimal-Traditional designs continued to include Spanish Eclectic influences, with tile roofs or arched porch openings. Within the Minimal Traditional style evolved a distinctive 1940s residence that features simplified roofs, often hipped, and horizontal window lites, often steel casements but also sometimes double-hung wood sash. Detailing in these later buildings is somewhat less traditional and more typically geometric, particularly accentuating horizontal lines, such as a pattern of horizontal rails between the porch posts. Interesting versions of houses from this era have corner windows with thin corner posts.



Ranch Style (Late 1940s and 1950s)

The thirties and early forties were a lean time for construction; the financial atmosphere and the need to use materials for the war effort diminished the ability of people to erect new buildings, but after World War II, the boom years began. Although a large proportion of Ranch-style houses in California are traditionally found in groupings of similar houses within large subdivisions, vernacular and custom Ranch-style residences—both large and small—were also built throughout Saratoga, interspersed with earlier parcels. The Ranch style,



championed by *Sunset Magazine* in the late 1940s, included mostly single-story construction under hipped roofs, rooms that opened into the landscape, and attached carports or garages. Typical features of Ranch-style houses include simple posts at the recessed porches, horizontal ribbons of window sash, often steel casements, and geometric fascia gutters. A decorative feature that often was used to create a more horizontal line was brick wainscoting. Some have corner steel windows; some have details that refer back to the surrounding Eclectic Revival houses, including some with Spanish Eclectic tiles and forms. Some houses of this genre in Saratoga have an Asian treatment, with especially broad or bell-cast eaves, gabled hips, and special front door designs. In Saratoga, Ranch-style design is represented as single-family residences, multi-family residences, and offices, as well as institutions such as churches.

Modernism and the Bay Regional Style (Late 1940s to about 1980)

Mid-century Modernism began to reach widespread popularity, as its simplicity was both practical and aesthetically pleasing for commercial and industrial construction in the post-war economy. The character of this style comes from wide wall planes under flat roofs with little or no trim around large windows and simple doors. Ribbon windows and some angular trim or elements often accentuated the horizontality, but the primary focus was the overall rectilinear massing. Single-family residences can be found in Saratoga in both custom-built houses and in tract design, and multi-family residences were most often Modernist in style, as were commercial structures. Bay Regional style is a regional variation of Modernism, focused on the use of local materials for the exterior finishes; specifically, the forms of such buildings are geometric and Modernist in their simplicity, but the siding and trim might be wood, such as v-groove siding. In Saratoga architect-designed Bay Regional residences were sometimes built into the foothills, and many multi-family residences began to take this form.



Envelope Replacement Projects (1950s to present)

Since the mid-twentieth century, many residential and commercial buildings have become the subject of envelope replacement projects. Remodeling the exterior of buildings is not a new phenomenon although historically most renovation work has tended to focus primarily on re-roofing or replacement of deteriorated materials. Buildings that were relocated during the early twentieth century often had their porches replaced, new foundations built, and additions added to expand the useable floor area. Starting about the mid-1930s, house renovators began to cover wood siding with asbestos shingles. Stucco re-cladding became more popular after World War II, and decorative elements were stripped from building to create a streamlined

appearance. Later, large retailers such as Sears promoted aluminum siding to cover wood siding while aluminum windows, particularly aluminum sliders, were touted to replace original wood windows. Vinyl siding was also used after the late 1950s. In recent times, envelope replacement projects continue in the West. The most common cladding types used today for envelope replacement projects are stucco, stucco with foam trim, and textured plywood. While simple over-cladding with a modern material is often reversible, many remodeled structures lose their historic



character permanently when new siding is combined with either window frame replacements or the removal of trim features from the design. Mid-century Modern shopping centers are altered to become Neo-Tuscan designs by the removal of slim awnings and the addition of Classical stucco forms. The changes in vinyl window technology in the last 10 years, along with intensive marketing of inserts to the general public, has resulted in a subtle but sweeping transformation of much of the historic residential resources in the region.

Architects in Saratoga

Birge Clark (1893-1989)

A Palo Alto native, Birge Clark attended Stanford where his father, Arthur B. Clark, headed the Art Department. After acquiring an architecture degree from Columbia University, Clark entered World War I, in which he was awarded a Silver Star. Returning from the war, Clark opened an office in Palo Alto where he was the only architect in the city between 1922 and 1930. He designed a large number of projects in the greater Palo Alto area (with a number of them in Saratoga) including 98 private residences and over 200 total buildings over the five decades of his professional career. Clark is regarded as having designed virtually all of Palo Alto's commercial and civic buildings during the 1920's and the 1930's, and the overwhelming majority of those were within the "Spanish Eclectic" or "Early California" style, with which his name is synonymous in the area. Some of the most notable projects include the University houses on the Stanford campus (39 in all) and the President Hotel on University Avenue. The 1929 Wright House on Peach Hill Road, listed on the City's Inventory, is a recognizable example of one of Clark's designs in Saratoga.

Ralph Warren Hart (1869-1915)

The 1912 Odd Fellows Home was designed by San Francisco architect Ralph Warren Hart. Born in Illinois, Hart did not have a lengthy career in California, having died of cancer in 1915 three years after his work on the Odd Fellows Home in Saratoga. At the time of his death, the Odd Fellows project was mentioned as one of his "best efforts."

Warren Heid (1924 -)

Warren Heid was born in Alameda County and has continued a long career as an architect in Saratoga to the present day. He received his architectural degree from the University of California, Berkeley in 1950. From 1950 to 1957 he worked for the San José firm of Binder and Curtis, and in early 1958, opened his own practice in Saratoga. His work has included residential, school, churches, industrial, and commercial projects. Major commissions in Saratoga include St. Andrew's Episcopal Church and administration buildings, Congress Springs Elementary School, Saratoga City Hall and Council Chamber, Saratoga Community Center, the Inn at Saratoga, Plaza del Robles Shopping Center, Saratoga Fire Station, Redwood School Gymnasium and Science Buildings, Chapel of Lady of Fatima Rest Home, Bitter Dental Center, Azule Shopping and Office Center, Saratoga/Cupertino Chapel and Mortuary, Saratoga Country Club, O'Neil Medical Building, Saratoga Office Complex, as well as a number of other offices, condominiums, and residences in the city. His work also includes an extensive list of projects in nearby Los Gatos, Cupertino, and San José. Warren Heid has served as Chair of the Saratoga Heritage Preservation Commission, and in 1983, Saratoga's Chamber of Commerce honored him as "Citizen of the Year."

Andrew Putnam Hill, Jr. (1886 – 1973) and Howard Higbie (1879 – 1958)

Andrew P. Hill, Jr., was the son of Andrew P. Hill, the renowned photographer and California landscape painter. Andrew P. Hill, Jr. was an architect with a substantial career in California prior to embarking on a career in education. He was trained in industrial arts education at San Jose State University and in architecture at Stanford University. After teaching at San Jose State College from 1910 to 1917, he continued teaching while establishing a part-time architectural practice. During this time he was commissioned to do a small number of residential projects that are now considered distinguished works in the early interwar years following World War I. During this time he partnered on some projects with architect Howard Higbie, who had recently moved into the area. Although rare, architectural works by this partnership can be found throughout the South Bay area, including the 1924 Fontaine House in Saratoga located on La Paloma Avenue. By 1923, Hill was appointed Assistant Superintendent of the San José city schools, and over the next 27 years worked at various school superintendent jobs in California.

Howard Wetmore Higbie was born in New York. He was educated at Columbia College and practiced as an architect in New York before moving to San José with his wife Jane in 1912. Howard Higbie collaborated with his wife on many local projects during his career. Jane Higbie was a distinguished interior designer who specialized in house furnishings. Howard Higbie was the architect for a number of apartment buildings in 1920-1930s that were created in the Spanish-Eclectic style, and other design work of his included residences and public buildings. He also designed a wing of the County Hospital.

Julia Morgan (1872-1957)

Julia Morgan is California's most famous woman architect, with over 700 buildings to her credit. She is best known for her elegant work on Hearst Castle in San Simeon, California. Born in San Francisco, she graduated from the University of California, Berkeley in 1894 with a degree in civil engineering. She also attended the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris, being the first woman to graduate in architecture from that acclaimed school. Returning to San Francisco, she first worked for Galen Howard who was designing the Berkeley campus at

that time, and then opened her own office in 1904 in San Francisco. Her best known works (not commissioned by William Randolph Hearst) include a number of YWCAs, the Mills College Bell Tower, Asilomar Conference Grounds, and Berkeley City Club. She was inducted into the California Hall of Fame in 2008. In Saratoga, she was the designer of the 1915 Foothill Club, the 1923 Saratoga Federated Church, and a number of large residences including the 1907 B. Grant Taylor House and the 1920 Hayfield (Goodrich residence). She also designed Montezuma Boys School in the nearby Los Gatos foothills.

Willis Polk (1867-1924)

Willis Polk was a prolific San Francisco architect who began his career as a draftsman for his father's construction firm in Kansas City. He later worked for the Boston firm Van Brunt and Howe and then A. Page Brown in New York City. He took a position with Chicago architect Daniel Burnham in 1902, but returned to San Francisco a year later and again partnered with Burnham in 1906 following the earthquake. Polk was a versatile architect, with particular skill in combining classical styles. He was regarded for his elegant residential work, mainly in mansions and estates in the Georgian Revival style for wealthy and prominent Bay Area residents. In Saratoga, the 1917 Blaney House remains today as one of his more significant residential works.

Henry Clay Smith (1874-1945)

Henry Clay Smith was born in Santa Clara and studied at the University of Pennsylvania. After working for James Hamilton Windrim, he returned to the San Francisco Bay Area where he went into partnership with Louis S. Stone in 1900 until 1909. Smith's later signature buildings involved the siting of houses on hilly terrain, and he became known as "The Hillside Architect." Smith was adept at many architectural styles; with many Spanish, Mission and Tudor Revival, Italian Renaissance and Neo-Classicism buildings to his credit. He was awarded the Jury Prize "for schoolhouse architecture" at the 1915 Panama-Pacific International Exposition. In Saratoga, he is known as the designer of the 1936 Paul Masson Lodge on Pierce Road.

Eldredge Theodore Spencer (1892-1972)

Eldredge Spencer was an influential California architect who got his start in Santa Clara County. He graduated from the University of California, Berkeley and, following his service in the Army Signal Corps during World War I, went on to study architecture at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. In Saratoga he was commissioned for the Village Library building, an innovative early 1920s design utilizing the then evolving technology of hollow-core masonry blocks. He later became Chief Architect for the California's National Parks and was responsible for designing Yosemite Lodge, and a number of buildings at Grand Teton National Park. He returned to the Bay Area to head the first planning office at Stanford University and instituted a more modern influence on campus design. The Spencer firm was commissioned to design Saratoga's replacement library building on Saratoga Avenue.

Hans Sumpf (1914-1985)

Hans Sumpf was founder of Hans Sumpf Company, Inc, of Madera, manufacturer of made-to-order Mission-clay roofing tiles. The company had a 70-year history, closing in late 2005. They perfected a durable,

waterproof adobe brick, and created a unique ceramic milieu of sculptured wall surfaces in clay. Hans Sumpf was born in Coalinga, California in 1914, the son of a German immigrant. He studied engineering at Stanford. He partnered with George MacFadden and established his business in the 1930s, making bricks with an asphalt emulsion. He executed the restoration of Mission San Juan Bautista, the Mission San José reconstruction, and the 1935 Casa de Tesoro (Dr. Clemmer Peck Residence) in Saratoga.

William H. Weeks (1864-1936)

Williams Weeks was born in Charlottetown on Canada's Prince Edward Island and acquired his initial training with his father, a professional builder. Whether or not Weeks had any academic or professional architectural training is unknown. Weeks was married in Wichita, Kansas and moved to Watsonville in 1894. The majority of his designs were commissioned for projects in Santa Cruz, Salinas, and Monterey. By 1930, Weeks had over eighty school projects on his record, ranging in location from Santa Barbara to Red Bluff, with most exhibiting the Spanish Colonial Revival style prevalent at the time. He further is credited with the designs of numerous hotels in the Art Moderne and Spanish Colonial styles, most notably among them the Palomar Hotel in Santa Cruz (1929), the De Anza Hotel in San José (1931), the Monterey Hotel in (1922), the Durant in Berkeley (1928), and the Oxford in San Francisco. In Saratoga, he designed the 1911 George Wood House, known as Woodleigh) House as well as others. His catalog of work compiled by the late historian Betty Lewis also includes a 1913 commission for the Laveaga residence.

Emily Williams (1869 – 1942)

Emily Williams was San Jose's first woman architect. She was the daughter of San Jose Water Works president Edward Williams, starting her career as a teacher, but soon partnering with artist Lillian Palmer and embarking on their mutual professional ambitions. Williams briefly studied at the California School of Mechanical Arts in San Francisco and built her first house in Pacific Grove in 1904. She soon built a number of houses in Pacific Grove and Carmel, mostly for women clients. In San José she designed what is now known as the Arthur Free house (built for Palmer's parents) on South Fourteenth Street that is now listed on the National Register. In 1908, she studied classic architecture in Europe, and returning to California, she designed an exhibition booth for the Alaska Garnet Mining and Manufacturing Company at the 1915 Panama-Pacific International Exposition. Her career continued into the mid-1920, as she designed houses in San José and San Francisco. She also designed two houses on Farwell Avenue near Saratoga-Los Gatos Road during this period for Jennie Farwell and Mrs. May. The Farwell Avenue houses are not listed on the Saratoga Heritage Resources Inventory.

Frank Delos Wolfe (1863 – 1926) and Charles McKenzie (1874-1957)

The architectural firm of Wolfe & McKenzie practiced in San José from the late 1890s until about 1911. Frank Delos Wolfe was born in Green Springs, Ohio, and came to San José with his father, builder Jeremiah Wolfe, and family, in 1888 after working briefly for architect W. L. Ross in Newton, Kansas. First working as a builder, he established his own architectural office in 1892. Soon working with veteran architect J.O. McKee, he took over his office when McKee retired in 1894. Early designs by Wolfe include San Jose's Grace Lutheran Church and the King Conservatory of Music. Charles McKenzie, who had been working for McKee as a draftsman, became Wolfe's partner in the late 1890s, and together they are responsible for many

significant commercial and residential buildings in Santa Clara County and elsewhere. Wolfe & McKenzie designed a large portion of the prestigious houses in the Naglee Park, Palm Haven, and Shasta-Hanchett residential neighborhoods in San José. In 1907, they published their *102 Designs from Wolfe & McKenzie*, a pattern book that defined local residential architecture during the early years of the twentieth century. By 1911 the firm had split, Wolfe later partnering with his son Carl Wolfe, and then later Ernest Higgins. McKenzie continued to practice architecture until the beginning of World War II.

Saratoga has a number of buildings listed on their Heritage Resources Inventory designed by Wolfe and/or Higgins during the early part of the twentieth century. They include the 1905 Fair Oaks, the 1906 Hanchett House, the 1907 Lundblad's Lodge, built for a Mrs. Tabor, 1909 Kerr House, the 1909 Miller House, the 1913 Saratoga Bank Building, and the 1914 Carmichael House. In 1911, Frank Wolfe also designed the nearby Fremont Older House located within Mid-Peninsula's Fremont Older Open Space Preserve.

Ralph Wyckoff (1884-1956)

Ralph Wyckoff was a native of Watsonville and practiced architecture in San Francisco, Berkeley, Salinas and Watsonville before moving to San José in 1922. He originally had trained under notable California architect William H. Weeks and received his certificate in architecture in 1914 after studying at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris, where he attended on scholarship. Taking over the practice of H. B. Douglas in Watsonville, he then joined with Hugh White in Salinas from 1919 to 1921. During this period he designed the Tudor styled Watsonville Woman's Club of 1917, the Salinas High School in 1920, and a number of buildings at Hartnell Junior College. Moving to San José, he continued his association with White until 1925. The most significant design in San José remains the North First Street Post Office building, a 1933 Spanish Eclectic design for WPA, currently listed on the National Register. During this period he designed the San Jose State Science Building (currently Washington Square Hall), Willow Glen Grammar School, and later the Anne Darling School in San José, and the Washington School in Santa Clara. He was an early modernist, designing the late Art Deco San Jose National Bank on West Santa Clara Street in the early 1940s. In the 1950s, his designs included modern structures such the Levi Straus plant on Terraine Street and buildings at San José State College such Wahlquist Library and the Speech and Drama Building. In Saratoga, he designed the Saratoga Grammar School in the early 1920s.

Other local and South Bay area architects

Since the beginnings of the *Early American* period, Santa Clara Valley has been the home to a number of prominent architects. Levi Goodrich, the architect of the 1866 Santa Clara County Courthouse is the earliest to design distinguished buildings in the area, his career starting in the early 1850s and extending into the 1880s. In Saratoga, few nineteenth century architects have been identified. The area remained largely rural during the nineteenth century, and architect-designed buildings remaining from this period are rare. A number of substantial buildings were constructed in Saratoga Village for churches and schools, but most of these buildings have long been gone.

At the beginning of the twentieth century, as Saratoga became known as a *City of Homes*, the many architects previously mentioned executed substantial works in Saratoga and vicinity. Others not mentioned, who were practicing in Santa Clara Valley, and who may have designed buildings in Saratoga during the first half of the

twentieth century, include William Binder (also known as Binder & Curtis), T. H. Krause, William Higgins (of Wolfe & Higgins), William Klinkert, Edward W. Kress, Chester Root (of Higgins & Root), C.J. Ryland, and Warren P. Skillings.

Following World War II, the explosive growth in Santa Clara County brought many new architects into business in the area. Many regionally important architects such as William Wurster designed houses in the Saratoga area. Within the emerging subdivision, many custom-designed buildings were constructed lot-by-lot as developers provided build-to-suite parcels, and other “modern” subdivisions came from the studios of such firms as Ashen and Allen. In the foothills, many large homes were architect-designed, following the tradition initiated by James Duval Phelan, Paul Masson, and others. Architect Warren Heid remains the most prolific of this period, with a large catalog of buildings within the full range of commercial, institutional and residential building types.

PLANNING AND REGULATIONS

Determining Historical and Architectural Significance

Historical research is conducted by investigating primary and secondary sources of information. Just as a diary or a historic map can serve as a primary source to understand a more specific instance of history and a history book serves as a secondary source for analysis of a larger area, theme, or an era, buildings can also be studied to provide primary historical information. They can illustrate the lifestyle, tools, materials, priorities, economic situations, and values of people from the past.

Historical significance is identified when a building illustrates a story of the events or patterns important to a community. Buildings, structures and site can be significant for their rarity, utility, beauty, associations, or an ability to convey other important associations as historic resources. Although significance can relate to larger community themes, architectural significance is identified when a building distinctly represents a particular style, building type or historic material, and, therefore, illustrates through its appearance alone the artistic and practical values of the community.

Architecturally significant buildings and structures represent excellent composition, proportions, detailing, and materials, and often are a reflection of their original designers' body of work. Vernacular buildings, meanwhile, can be found important for their representation of commonly accepted approaches to design and shelter, even without ornate detailing. Although some vernacular buildings aspire to a specific style by including limited characteristic design elements, such as scroll-cut corbels on an otherwise stylistically simple wood porch, other vernacular buildings can be associated with specific periods solely from their materials and forms. The architectural significance of most buildings is thus related to individual examples and overall patterns of urban design. Key architectural features that affect the overall urban design of a neighborhood include front yard setbacks, continuity of materials, and building massing, scale, and size. In some neighborhoods, certain building styles or types predominate, and the structures that demonstrate those patterns are significant for their contributions to the overall character of their surroundings.

Saratoga maintains a wide representation of architecture from the period after World War II, but the significance of most of this late twentieth-century building stock has yet to be established. The mid-century buildings have only recently reached fifty years old, the commonly accepted age for buildings to be evaluated for historical significance, and many of the city's post-World-War-II housing and commercial buildings are more recent than that. The very nature of construction after 1945 has been fast and extensive, so much of what was built is not individually distinctive within the modern era. More time must pass before the community can ascertain the significant character-defining resources from the recent past, and how groupings of buildings that came together over short periods of time within subdivisions have inherent positive inter-relationships between properties that are affected by radical alterations to the characteristics associated with the early periods.

Historic resources may be designated or listed at the federal, state or local level. As a part of the planning process of agencies such as Saratoga, properties are also determined eligible for listing (or not) for any or all of the above noted registers. A resource must meet the established criteria for significance of the specific

register being considered, and retain enough historic integrity to convey that significance. Following are the criteria for listing as a Saratoga Heritage Landmark, for the California Register of Historical Resources, and for the National Register of Historic Places.

Saratoga Heritage Landmarks

It is the public policy of the City of Saratoga that “recognition, preservation, enhancement and use of heritage resources is required in the interest of the health, economic prosperity, cultural enrichment and general welfare of the people.” This policy is enacted within Chapter 13 of the Municipal Code. The purpose of the Heritage Preservation ordinance is to:

- a) Safeguard the heritage of the City by providing for the protection of irreplaceable heritage resources representing significant elements of its history;
- b) Enhance the visual character of the City by encouraging and regulating the compatibility of architectural styles within historic areas which reflect established architectural traditions;
- c) Encourage public knowledge, understanding and appreciation of the City's past, and foster civic and neighborhood pride and sense of identity based upon the recognition and use of the City's heritage resources;
- d) Stabilize and improve property values within the City and increase the economic and financial benefits to the City and its inhabitants derived from the preservation, rehabilitation, and use of heritage resources; and
- e) Integrate the conservation of heritage resources into the public and private development process and identify as early as possible and resolve conflicts between the preservation of such resources and alternative land uses.

Heritage Resources are designated in Saratoga by the City Council following recommendation from the Heritage Preservation Commission. The designation may be for a historic landmark, heritage lane or historic district if it satisfies any two or more of the adopted criteria, and also retains a substantial degree of architectural and structural integrity with respect to the original design, as determined by the Heritage Preservation Commission:

- a) The property exemplifies or reflects special elements of the cultural, social, economic, political, aesthetic, engineering or architectural history of the City, the County, the State or the nation; or
- b) The property is identified with persons or events significant in local, county, state or national history; or
- c) The property embodies distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period or method of construction, or is a valuable example of the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship; or
- d) The property is representative of the notable design or craft of a builder, designer, or architect; or

- e) The property embodies or contributes to unique physical characteristics representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood or district within the City; or
- f) The property represents a significant concentration or continuity of site, buildings, structures or objects, unified by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical or natural development; or
- g) The property embodies or contributes to a unique natural setting or environment constituting a distinct area or district within the City having special character or special historical, architectural or aesthetic interest or value.

Applications for designations may be initiated by related property owners, the Heritage Preservation Commission as well as the Planning Commission and City Council, or for heritage lanes or districts, at least sixty percent of the street frontage or area. Designations are not permitted if the property owner(s) of the affected property (or in the case of lanes or districts at least 41%), object to the designation. Once designated, the owners may request termination of the designation, but the City Council must make findings that the designation is no longer consistent with the purposes and objectives of the Heritage Preservation Ordinance, and no longer satisfies any of the adopted criteria. Owners of properties designated have a duty to keep the heritage landmark in good repair to prevent deterioration and decay of any exterior architectural or natural feature.

California Register of Historical Resources

The significance criteria for the California Register of Historical Resources are similar to those used for determining eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (see Section 4.3), but oriented to document the unique history of California. The California Register includes properties listed in or formally declared eligible for the National Register, California State Landmarks above #770, certain Points of Historical Interest, and properties listed by application and acceptance by the California Historical Resources Commission. The California Register is a guide used by state and local agencies, private groups and citizens to identify historical resources throughout the state. The types of historical resources eligible for listing in the California Register include buildings, sites, structures, objects and historical districts. [California Code of Regulations Section 4852(a)]

Under California Code of Regulation Section 4852(b) and Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, an historical resource generally must be greater than 50 years old and must be significant at the local, state, or national level under one or more of the following four criteria:

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

If nominated for listing in accordance with the procedures outlined in Public Resources Code Section 5024.1(f), the California Register may include:

- (1) Individual historical resources.
- (2) Historical resources contributing to the significance of an historic district under criteria adopted by the Commission.
- (3) Historical resources identified as significant in historical resources surveys, if the survey meets the criteria in Public Resources Code Section 5024.1(g).
- (4) Historical resources and historic districts designated or listed as city or county landmarks or historic properties or districts pursuant to any city or county ordinance, if the criteria for designation or listing under the ordinance have been determined by the State Historic Resources Officer to be consistent with California Register criteria adopted by the Commission.
- (5) Local landmarks or historic properties designated under any municipal or county ordinance.

California Code of Regulations Section 4852(c) addresses the issue of “integrity” which is necessary for eligibility for the California Register. Integrity is defined as “the authenticity of an historical resource’s physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource’s period of significance.” Section 4852(c) provides that historical resources eligible for listing in the California Register must meet one of the criteria for significance defined by 4852(b)(1 through 4), and retain enough of their historic character of appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It must also be judged with reference to the particular criteria under which a resource is proposed for eligibility. Alterations over time to a resource or historic changes in its use may themselves have historical, cultural, or architectural significance.

It is possible that historical resources may not retain sufficient integrity to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register, but they may still be eligible for listing in the California Register. A resource that has lost its historic character or appearance may still have sufficient integrity for the California Register if it maintains the potential to yield significant scientific or historical information or specific data.

National Register of Historic Places

The National Park Service considers the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture that is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and are evaluated for the National Register according to the following criteria:

Criterion A that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

Criterion B that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

Criterion C that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or that possesses high artistic values, or that represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

Criterion D that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Properties that are listed on or formally determined eligible for the National Register are automatically listed on the California Register.

Eligible resources must also retain sufficient integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association to convey the relevant historic significance.

In general, cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures; properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes; structures that were moved from their original locations; reconstructed historic buildings; properties primarily commemorative in nature; and properties that have achieved significance within the past fifty years are considered ineligible for listing in the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria of if they fall within the following categories:

(a) A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or

(b) A building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or

(c) A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building directly associated with that person's productive life; or

(d) A cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or

(e) A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or

(f) A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance; or

(g) A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

Historic Integrity

The seven aspects of historic integrity are defined in *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. Historic integrity is “the ability of a property to convey its significance,” and historic properties either retain their integrity or they do not. To retain integrity, a resource must retain several and usually most of the seven aspects of integrity:

1. *Location*: the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.
2. *Design*: the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.
3. *Setting*: the physical environment of a historic property.
4. *Materials*: the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.
5. *Workmanship*: the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.
6. *Feeling*: a property’s expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.
7. *Association*: the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

The evaluation of historic properties must be grounded in an understanding of the physical features of the resource, and how they relate to historical significance. *National Register Bulletin 15* notes that the evaluation for integrity can begin only after the evaluator understands the property’s significance: *why* the resource is significant, *when* the resource is significant, and *where* it is important. A resource need not be “frozen in time” to retain its historic integrity. Properties evolve over time, and those changes themselves may have acquired historic significance. But the resource must still have the essential physical attributes that identify it as the historic property.

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APPENDIX

City of Saratoga HERITAGE RESOURCES INVENTORY (Updated: 6/88, 11/90, 7/91, 4/93, 4/98, 5/99, 3/00, 12/09)

	<u>Original #</u>	<u>HPC Resolution/ CC Ordinance</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Historic or Common Name</u>	<u>Architectural Style</u>	<u>Criteria</u>
1	1	HP-88-01	13361 Argonne Dr.	Johnson-Kerr House (c. 1900)	Craftsman	a,c
2	2	HP-88-01	20021 Bella Vista	Rancho Bella Vista (1917)	Italian Villa	a,b,c,d
3	3	HP-88-01	14413-14415 Big Basin Way	Kerr Building/Hogg Building (1910)	False-front	a,b,e
4*	4	HP-88-01 HP-18	14421 Big Basin Wy.	Saratoga Bank Building (1913)	Classic Revival	a,c,e
5	5	HP-88-01	14495 Big Basin Wy.	Hutchinson Building (1884)	Pioneer	a,e
6	6	HP-88-01	14501-14503 Big Basin Way	Cloud-Smith Building (1884, 1896)	Decorative Pioneer/ Neo Classical	a,b,e
7	7	HP-88-01	14510-14540 Big Basin Way	J.E. Foster House (c. 1882)	Pioneer Cottage	a,e
8	8	HP-88-01	14519 Big Basin Wy.	Green Store Building (c. 1890)	False-front Pioneer	a,e
9	9	HP-88-01	14521 Big Basin Wy.	Grover House (c. 1895)	Pioneer Cottage	a,e
10	10	HP-88-01	14605 Big Basin Wy.	Pettis Livery (c. 1898)	Pioneer	a,c,e
11	11	HP-88-01	14605 Big Basin Wy.	Erwin T. King House (c. 1875)	Colonial/Salt Box	a,b,c,e
12	12	HP-88-01	14630 Big Basin Wy.	John Henry House (1869)	Pioneer Cottage	a,b,e
13	13	HP-88-01	14669 Big Basin Wy.	Fabretti House (1881)	Pioneer Cottage	a,e
14	14	HP-88-01	20900 Big Basin Wy.	Maclay Cottage (c. 1890)	Queen Anne	a,c
15	15	HP-88-01	21000 Big Basin Wy.	Hakone Gardens (1917-1918)	Japanese	a,c,d,e,g
16	16	HP-88-01	20150 Bonnie Brae	James Richards House (c. 1910)	Craftsman Bungalow	a,b,c
17	17	HP-88-01	20601 Brookwood Lane	F.B. Willard House (1916)	California Craftsman	a,c
18	18	HP-88-01	20611 Brookwood Lane	Henry Jarboe House (1858)	Pioneer	a
19		HP-99-01	19050 Camino Barco	Colonel Barco Residence (1925)	Pioneer Farmhouse	c, e
20*		HP-98-01	14288 Chester Avenue (formerly 19101 Via Tesoro Court)	El Tesoro - Dr. Clemmer Peck Residence (1935 & 1967)	Adobe	b,c,e
21	20	HP-88-01	19161 Cox Avenue	Joseph Cox House (1915)	Craftsman	a,b,c
22	21	HP-88-01	14445 Donna Lane	Webster-Sutro House (1916)	Dutch Colonial	a,c
23*	24	HP-88-01 HP-3	Fruitvale/Saratoga Ave.	Central Park Orchard	n/a	a,g
24	26	HP-88-01	14251 Fruitvale Ave.	Novakovich Ranch (c. 1890)	Queen Anne	a,c,g
25	27	HP-88-01	14500 Fruitvale Ave.	Odd Fellows Home (1912)	Mission Revival	a,b,c,d
26	28	HP-88-01	14711 Fruitvale Ave.	Ellis House (1885)	Folk Victorian	a,e
27		HP-91-01	14901 Fruitvale Ave.	Sunshine Williams (pre 1900)	Pioneer Cottage	a,b
28	29	HP-88-01	15095 Fruitvale Ave.	Fair Oaks (1905)	Prairie/Classic Revival	a,b,c
29	30	HP-88-01	19490 Glen Una Dr.	Carter House (1925)	Spanish Colonial	a,c

<u>Original #</u>	<u>HPC Resolution/ CC Ordinance</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Historic or Common Name</u>	<u>Architectural Style</u>	<u>Criteria</u>
30	HP-99-02	20201 Hill Avenue	Frederick Wessels Residence (1926)	1920's Eclectic	c,e
31	31 HP-88-01	20252 Hill Avenue	La Mirada - Hale Estate (1930)	Mediterranean	a,b
32	32 HP-88-01	18888 Hayfield Ct.	Hayfield House & Caretaker Cottage (1920-1921)	English Country	a,c,d
33	HP-91-01	20250 La Paloma Av.	Fontaine or Heid Residence (1924)	Tudor/Normandy	b,e
34	HP-97-02	20271 La Paloma Av.	Un-named (1916)	Craftsman	c,d
35	33 HP-88-01 HP-16	20600 Lomita Avenue	Hannah McCarty House (c. 1890)	Pioneer/Greek Revival	a,b,c
36	HP-91-01	Madrone Hill Road	Madrone Hill - Scannavino Residence	Mediterranean Gardens	c,g
37	HP-91-01	20570 Marion Road	Stamper House (1892)	Pioneer Cottage	a,c
38	34 HP-88-01	20731 Marion Road	Pollard House (c. 1892)	Queen Anne	a,b
39	HP-91-01	18500 Marshall Lane	Bellicitti Ranch (c. 1870)	Pioneer	a,c,e,f,g
40	35 HP-88-01	20271 Merrick Drive	Rev. Pollard Ranch House (c. 1880)	Pioneer	a,b
41*	36 HP-88-01 HP-2	15400 Montalvo Road	Villa Montalvo (1912)	Italian Villa	a,b,c,d
42*	37 HP-88-01 HP-23	14475 Oak Place	Almond Hill (1910-1912)	Shingle Craftsman	a,b
43*	38 HP-88-01 HP-9	14410 Oak Street	Village Library (1927)	Mission Revival	a,b,c
44*	39 HP-88-01 HP-12	14488 Oak Street	Saratoga Volunteer Fire Bell (1903)	n/a	a,b
45	HP-91-01	14524 Oak Street	Hanchett House (c. 1886)	Pioneer Cottage	c,e
46	40 HP-88-01	14534 Oak Street	Lundblad's Lodge (1905)	Craftsman Shingle	a,c,e
47	41 HP-88-01	14592 Oak Street	Saratoga Grammar School (1923-1924)	Spanish Colonial Revival	a,e,f
48	42 HP-88-01	14666 Oak Street	Congregational Church Parsonage (c. 1886)	Pioneer/Greek Revival	a,b
49*	43 HP-88-01 HP-5	14672 Oak Street	William King House (c. 1877)	Pioneer/Colonial Revival	a,b
50*	44 HP-88-01 HP-13	14683 Oak Street	Missionary Settlement House (c.1897)	Queen Anne	a,b,c,e
51	45 HP-88-01	14690 Oak Street	Van Arsdale House (c. 1900)	Queen Anne	a,c
52	HP-91-01	14701 Oak Street	Hainich Residence (c. 1900)	Pioneer Cottage	e,g
53	HP-91-01	14739 Oak Street	Hayes House (c. 1906)	Pioneer Cottage	e,g
54	46 HP-88-01	14766 Oak Street	Madronia Cemetery (c. 1850)	n/a	a,b,g
55	47 HP-88-01	20390 Park Place	Saratoga Federated Church (1923 w/add)	Mission Revival	a,b,c,d,e
56*	48 HP-88-01 HP-1	20399 Park Place	Saratoga Foothill Club (1915-1916)	Bay Region/Craftsman	a,b,c,d,e

<u>Original #</u>	<u>HPC Resolution/ CC Ordinance</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Historic or Common Name</u>	<u>Architectural Style</u>	<u>Criteria</u>	
57	49	HP-88-01	15320 Peach Hill Road	Carey House (1929)	Monterey Colonial	a,c,d
58	50	HP-88-01	14754 Pierce Road	Paul Masson Lodge (1936)	French Chateau	a,b,c
59		HP-91-01	13089 Quito Road	Mitchell Residence (1909)	Craftsman	a,c,f,g
60		HP-91-01	13939 Quito Road	Brandenburg House (1890)	Colonial Revival	a,c
61*	51	HP-88-01	15231 Quito Road	Casa Tierra (1941-1943)	Southwest	a,b,c
62*	53	HP-88-01	18490 Ravenwood Dr.	Brandenburg House (1888)	Decorative Pioneer	a,c
63		HP-15 HP-19	Saratoga Avenue (Fruitvale to Hwy. 9)	Heritage Lane	n/a	a,e,f,g
64	54	HP-88-01	13631 Saratoga Ave.	Rawdon Dell Ranch (1916)	California Bungalow	a,c
65		HP-91-01	13741 Saratoga Ave.	Rowen House (c. 1903)	Craftsman	c,e,f
66		HP-91-01	13855 Saratoga Ave.	Lanphear House (c. 1910)	Craftsman	c,e
67	55	HP-88-01	13915 Saratoga Ave.	McGrew-Atkinson House (1880)	Pioneer	a,c
68		HP-91-01	13935 Saratoga Ave.	Great Lakes Nursery (c. 1904)	Bungalow	a,e
69	56	HP-88-01	13991 Saratoga Ave.	Meason House (c. 1880's)	Pioneer	a,c
70*		HP-91-01 HP-20	14065 Saratoga Ave.	Florence Cunningham Residence (c.1930)	Craftsman Bungalow	b,c,e
71	57	HP-88-01	14075 Saratoga Ave.	E.M. Cunningham House (1882)	Decorative Pioneer	a,b,c,e
72	59	HP-88-01	14189 Saratoga Ave.	Thomy House (c. 1870)	Pioneer	a,c
73		HP-91-01	14199 Saratoga Ave.	Four Pines (c. 1890)	Pioneer Bungalow	c,e
74	60	HP-88-01	14275 Saratoga Ave.	Higinbotham House (1920)	California Craftsman	a,c
75	61	HP-88-01	14280 Saratoga Ave.	Luther Cunningham Stone House (1924-1926)	Period Revival	a,b,c,e
76	62	HP-88-01	14300 Saratoga Ave.	Francis Dresser House (1870)	Neoclassic	a,c
77		HP-91-01	21060 Saratoga Hills	Bonney-Abernathy House (c. 1913-1920)	Craftsman	a,c
78	63	HP-88-01	Saratoga-Los Gatos Rd./ Saratoga Ave.	Memorial Arch and Landmark Plaque (1919)	Spanish Colonial Revival	a,b,c,d,e
79		HP-91-01	19220 Saratoga-Los Gatos Road	Spinaza Ranch (c. 1890)	Craftsman Shingle	c,f
80	64	HP-88-01	19221 Saratoga-Los Gatos Road	Tibbett House (1910)	Craftsman Bungalow	a,c
81		HP-91-01	20280 Saratoga-Los Gatos Road	Seven Oaks (c. 1920)	Mediterranean w/Craftsman details	c,e
82*	65	HP-88-01 HP-17	20330 Saratoga-Los Gatos Road	The Deodars (1912)	Mediterranean Villa	a,c
83	66	HP-88-01	20360 Saratoga-Los Gatos Road	Bellgrove (1904)	Spanish Colonial	a,c
84	67	HP-88-01	20375 Saratoga-Los Gatos Road	Woodleigh (1911)	Greek Revival	a,c,e

<u>Original #</u>	<u>HPC Resolution/ CC Ordinance</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Historic or Common Name</u>	<u>Architectural Style</u>	<u>Criteria</u>	
85	68	HP-88-01	20400 Saratoga-Los Gatos Road	T.S. Montgomery Stone Wall (c. 1913)	n/a	a,b,d
86*	69	HP-88-01 HP-7	20450 Saratoga-Los Gatos Road	Saratoga Historical Museum (c. 1904-1905)	False-front Pioneer	a,c,e
87*	70	HP-88-01 HP-10	20460 Saratoga-Los Gatos Road	McWilliams House (1850's)	Pioneer Cottage	a,c,e
88	71	HP-88-01	20490 Saratoga-Los Gatos Road	Methodist-Episcopal Church (1896)	Pioneer	a,b,e
89		HP-92-01	12795 Saratoga-Sunnyvale Road	Miller House (1909-1911)	Craftsman	a,c,f
90*	72	HP-88-01 HP-22	14051 Saratoga-Sunnyvale Road	Neil Carmichael House (1914)	Neoclassic	a,b
91	73	HP-88-01	14421 Saratoga-Sunnyvale Road	B. Grant Taylor House (c. 1906-1907)	California Craftsman	a,b,c,d
92*	74	HP-88-01 HP-11	14650 Sixth Street	Nardie House (c. 1895)	Queen Anne	a,c
93*	76	HP-88-01 HP-21	13495 Sousa Lane Moved to: 13777 Fruitvale Ave.	Warner Hutton House (c. 1896)	Queen Anne	a,c
94	77	HP-88-01	20640 Third Street	Sam Cloud Hay & Feed Warehouse (c.1890)	Pioneer	a,b,c,e
95	78	HP-88-01	12239 Titus Avenue	Andersen House (c. late 1880's)	Pioneer	a,c
96	79	HP-88-01 HP-24	11995 Walbrook Dr.	Hyde House (1895)	Craftsman Bungalow	a,c
97		HP-91-01	21120 Wardell Road	Anna Bee House (c. 1902)	Traditional "Pyramid" or Princess Anne	c,e
98	80	HP-88-01	20770 Wildwood Wy.	Springer House (c. 1851)	Pioneer	a,b

* Properties marked with an asterisk are also Designated Heritage Landmarks.

During this Inventory Update it was determined that thirteen historic resources (including two Historic Sites) no longer exist. Resources were demolished for various reasons. They have been removed from the Inventory. Below is a list of those resources. Documentation of these sites historical background is kept in the City's files.

1. Cherrymount	19474 Burgundy Way	HP-88-01
2. Crowell House	19855 Douglass Lane	HP-88-01
3. Reynolds Ranch	13616 Fruitvale Ave.	HP-88-01
4. Saso Herb Gardens	14625 Fruitvale Ave.	HP-91-01
5. Winslow House	20391 Park Place	HP-97-01
6. Sterne-Andres House	20105 Rancho Bella Vista	HP-88-01
7. José Moya Del Pino Mosaic	13150 Saratoga Ave.	HP-91-01
8. Dr. Hogg Residence	14024 Saratoga Ave.	HP-91-01
9. Professor Smith Residence	13850 Saratoga Ave.	HP-91-01
10. J.C. Cunningham House	14120 Saratoga Ave.	HP-88-01
11. Nelson Gardens	20851 Saratoga Hills	HP-91-01
12. St. John's Episcopal Church	14700 Sixth St.	HP-88-01
13. Hayfield Garage	14315 Douglass Lane	HP-88-01

These resources were allowed to be demolished for a number of reasons. The following list gives some history on the removed resources and reason they no longer exist.

Saratoga Heritage Resources
Demolished Resources

Original #	HPC Resolution	Name	Address	History
19	HP-88-01	Cherrymount	19474 Burgundy Way	Farm and residence of Archibald Beatty Brolly and later his son, Archibald Hard Brolly. Buildings were demolished and land was subdivided in 1990's into four large residences. Approved to be demolished by HPC in February 1992.
24	HP-88-01	Crowell House	19855 Douglass Lane	An 1880's era 10-acre farm owned by the Crowell family with a two-story residence in a park-like setting. One of Saratoga's earliest fruit ranches. By the 1980's it was owned by the Sister's of Mercy. Approved to be demolished by HPC in February 1997 for subdivision.
26	HP-88-01	Reynolds Ranch	13616 Fruitvale Ave.	The 11-acre property was continually owned by the descendants of the Reynolds and Kerwin families. Sometime after 1988, the house was demolished and property subdivided with numerous new residences built on a newly named street, Kerwin Ranch Court. No data found on demolish date.
29	HP-97-01	Saso Herb Gardens	14625 Fruitvale Ave.	The 4-acre property was originally owned by Rev. Merriam B. Davenport, who built a residence in 1914. Approved to be demolished by HPC in December 2001 since resource was proven not to be historically significant.
60	HP-97-01	Winslow House	20391 Park Pl.	1920's Winslow House. Approved for demolition by HPC in September 1997 for subdivision.
67	HP-88-01	Sterne-Andres House	20105 Rancho Bella Vista	By 1988, the farmhouse and outbuildings were completely surrounded by new construction on ½ acre lots. Approved for demolition by HPC in September 1994 due to deteriorating condition.
70	HP-91-01	Jose Moya Del Pino Mosaic	13150 Saratoga Ave.	Created in 1959 by artist Jose Moya Del Pino, the tile mosaic was installed in the John Bolles designed Paul Masson Champagne Cellars that year. Approved for demolition by HPC in January 1989 for Highway 85.
73	HP-91-01	Prof. Fred Smith Residence	13850 Saratoga Ave.	The residence on this property was constructed about 1910; by the 1920s it was owned by Fred Smith, a professor at San Jose State College. Approved for demolition by HPC in August 1993 for new construction.
78	HP-91-01	Dr. Hogg Residence	14024 Saratoga Ave.	The house was constructed in 1904 by local physician, Dr Robert Hogg, who purchased the land in 1900 from John Hourecan. Approved for demolition by HPC in February 1994 for construction of new construction.
81	HP-88-01	J.C. Cunningham House	14120 Saratoga Ave.	Constructed in 1889 by Joseph Carson Cunningham, a member of the local Cunningham family, the house remained in the Cunningham family until at least 1988. Approved for demolition by the HPC in February 1995 for new construction.
87	HP-91-01	Nelson Gardens / Shumer Ranch	20851 Saratoga Hills	Originally part of Shumer Ranch, this 5.1 acres parcel was purchase in 1930s by Frank and Florence Nelson. The original Shumer farmhouse was demolished prior to 1988 for subdivision. No data found on demolish date.
104	HP-88-01	St. John's Episcopal Church	14700 Sixth Street	In 1896, the Episcopal congregation purchased the property and built a simple board and batten church on the site. The first services were held that year and the building functioned as a church until it was sold and converted to residential use in 1919. Approved for demolition by the HPC in April 2000 due to lost of historic integrity.
23	HP-88-01	Hayfield Garage Buildings	14315 Douglass Lane	The Spaich Subdivision / Hayfield Estates were approved in March 1998. The original Hayfield garage had been demolished prior to the subdivision, but no exact date can be found.

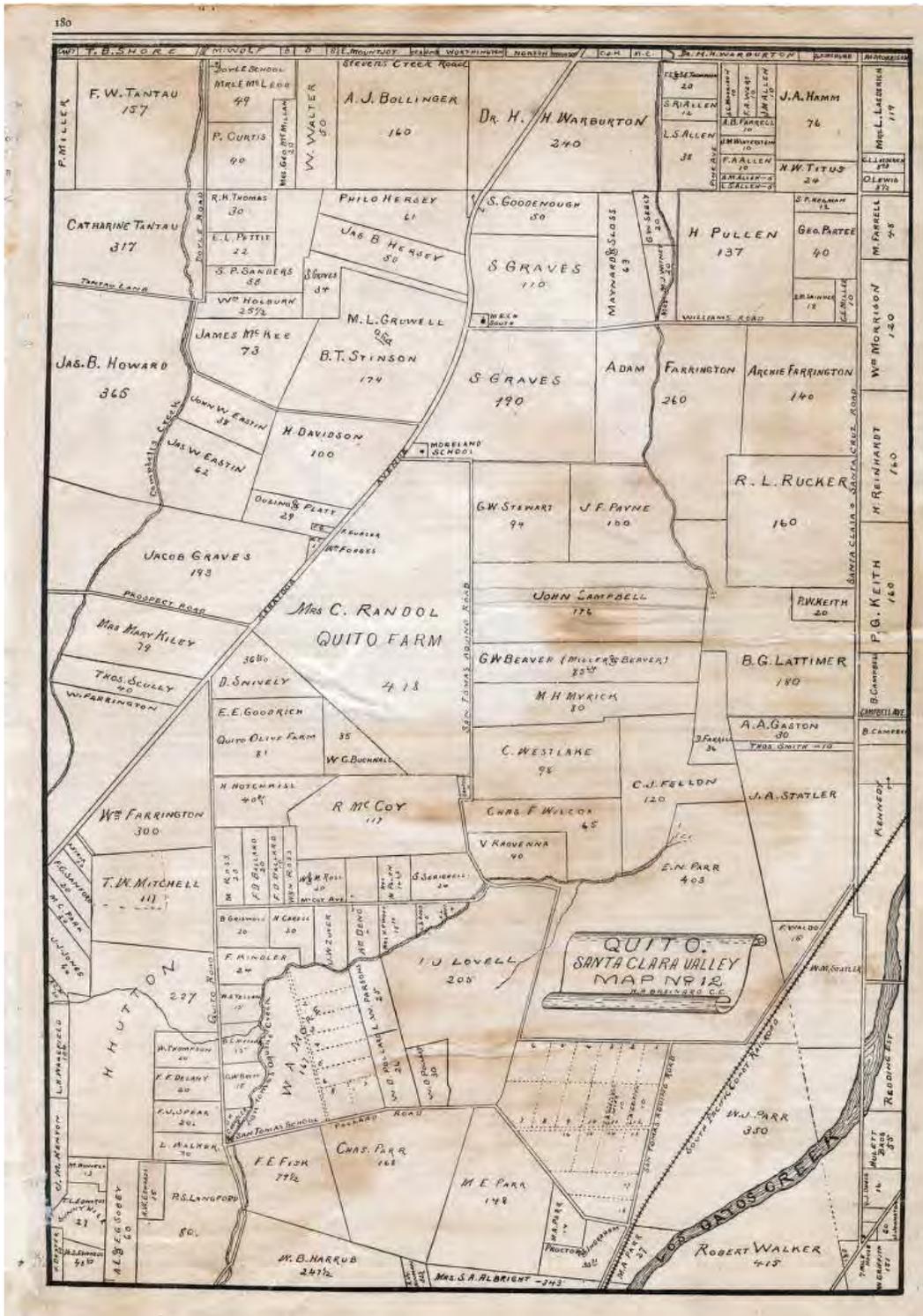
City of Saratoga – DESIGNATED LANDMARK STRUCTURES

	<u>Original #</u>	<u>Resolution</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Historic or Common Name</u>	<u>Architectural Style</u>	<u>Criteria</u>
1	4	HP-88-01 HP-18	14421 Big Basin Wy.	Saratoga Bank Building (1913)	Classic Revival	a,c,e
2	24	HP-88-01 HP-3	Fruitvale/Saratoga Ave.	Central Park Orchard	n/a	a,g
3	36	HP-88-01	15400 Montalvo Road	Villa Montalvo	Italian Villa	a,b,c,d
4	37	HP-88-01 HP-23	14475 Oak Place	Almond Hill (1910-1912)	Shingle Craftsman	a,b
5	38	HP-88-01 HP-9	14410 Oak Street	Village Library (1927)	Mission Revival	a,b,c
6	39	HP-88-01 HP-12	14488 Oak Street	Saratoga Volunteer Fire Bell (1903)	n/a	a,b
7	43	HP-88-01 HP-5	14672 Oak Street	William King House (c. 1877)	Pioneer/Colonial Revival	a,b
8	44	HP-88-01 HP-13	14683 Oak Street	Missionary Settlement House (c.1897)	Queen Anne	a,b,c,e
9	48	HP-88-01 HP-1	20399 Park Place	Saratoga Foothill Club (1915-1916)	Bay Region/Craftsman	a,b,c,d,e
10	51	HP-88-01 HP-14	15231 Quito Road	Casa Tierra (1941-1943)	Southwest	a,b,c
11	53	HP-88-01 HP-15	18490 Ravenwood Dr.	Brandenburg House (1888)	Decorative Pioneer	a,c
12		HP-91-01 HP-20	14065 Saratoga Ave.	Florence Cunningham Residence (c.1930)	Craftsman Bungalow	b,c,e
13	65	HP-88-01 HP-17	20330 Saratoga-Los Gatos Road	The Deodars (1912)	Mediterranean Villa	a,c
14	69	HP-88-01 HP-7	20450 Saratoga-Los Gatos Road	Saratoga Historical Museum (c. 1904-1905)	False-front Pioneer	a,c,e
15	70	HP-88-01 HP-10	20460 Saratoga-Los Gatos Road	McWilliams House (1850's)	Pioneer Cottage	a,c,e
16	74	HP-88-01 HP-11	14650 Sixth Street	Nardie House (c. 1895)	Queen Anne	a,c
17	76	HP-88-01 HP-21	13495 Sousa Lane Moved to: 13777 Fruitvale Ave.	Warner Hutton House (c. 1896)	Queen Anne	a,c
18	72	HP-88-01 HP-22	14051 Saratoga-Sunnyvale Road	Neil Carmichael House (1914)	Neoclassic	a,b
19	79	HP-88-01 HP-24	11995 Walbrook Dr.	Hyde House (1895)	Craftsman Bungalow	a,c
20	108	HP-98-01	14288 Chester Avenue (formerly 19101 Via Tesoro Court)	El Tesoro - Dr. Clemmer Peck Residence (1935 & 1967)	Adobe	b, c, e

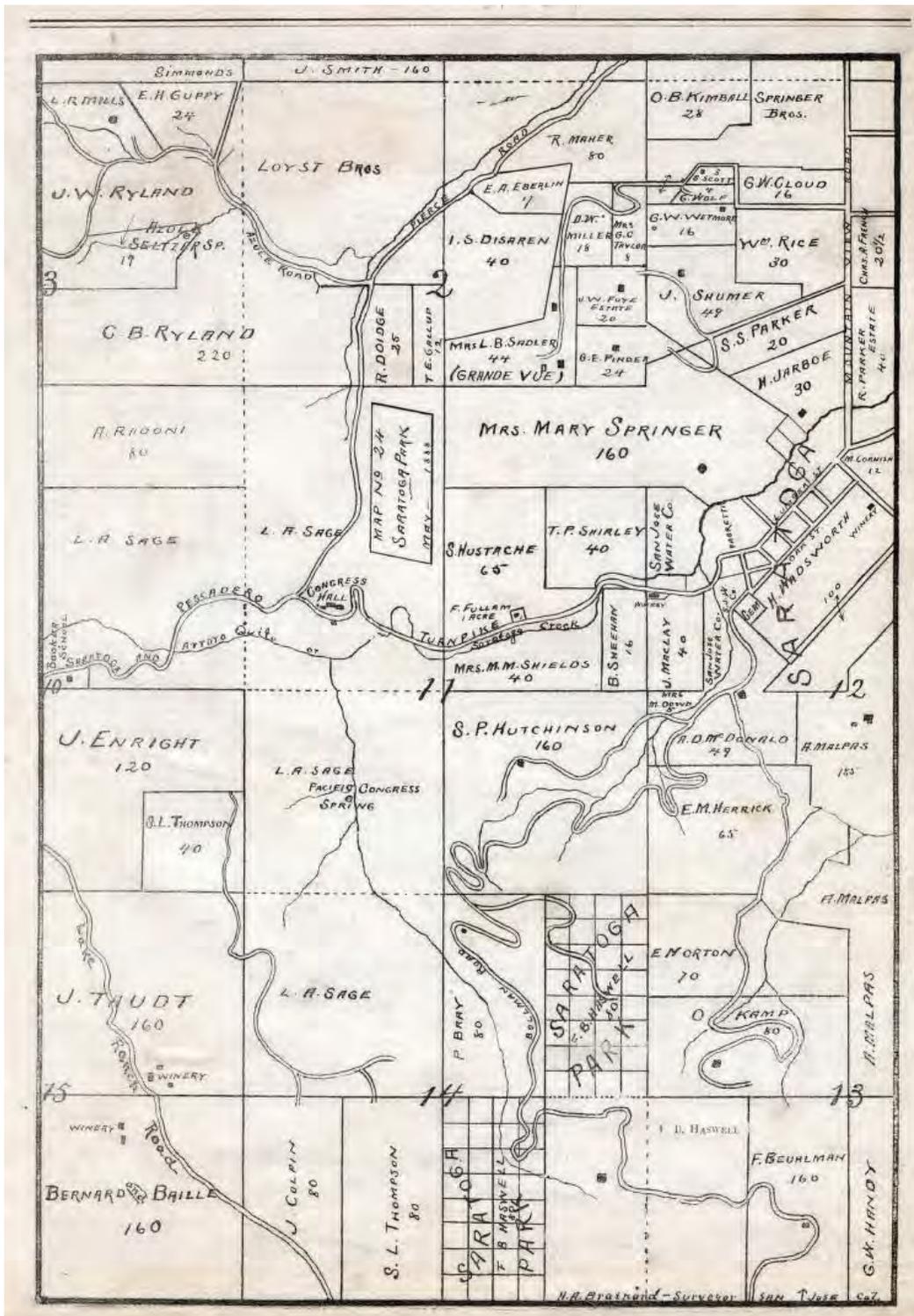
5000 - Saratoga - History

F A M O U S P E O P L E O F S A R A T O G A

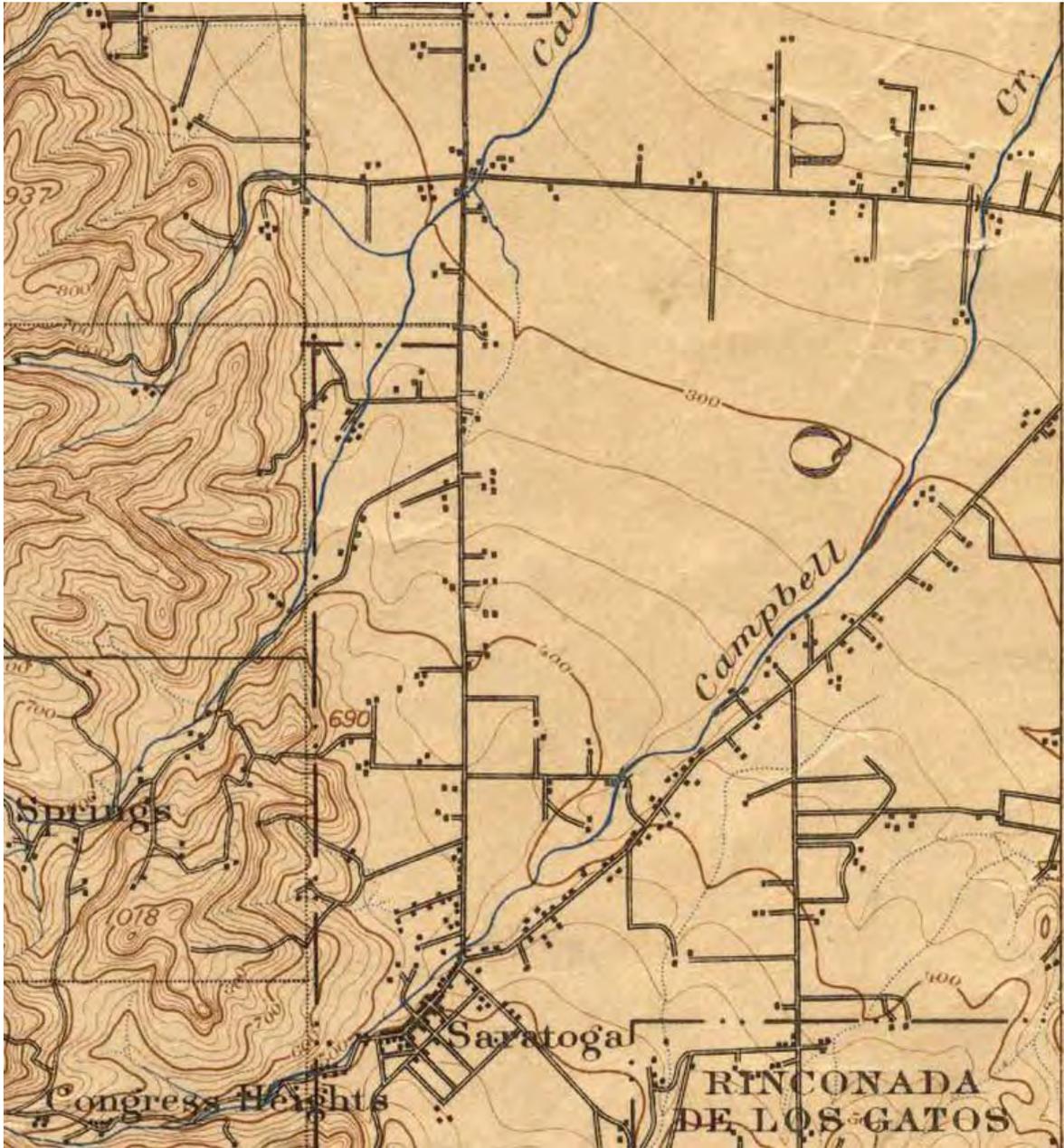
- Charles Blaney-First State Highway Commissioner.
- Mary Brown-Widow of John Brown of Harper's Ferry. Lived in Saratoga from 1881 to 1883. Buried in Madronia Cemetery.
- William Campbell-established first water-powered saw-mill along the creek above Saratoga in 1848. This marked the opening of the Saratoga area to civilization.
- Augustus Dowd-Discovered Calaveras Big Trees Grove. Buried in Madronia Cemetery.
- Franklin M. Farwell-rancher and dedicated community leader.
- Anne Fisher-Novelist.
- Joan Fontaine-Film actress and Academy Award Winner.
- Olivia de Havilland-Film Actress and Academy Award Winner.
- R. V. "Vince" Garrod-Dedicated agriculturist who pioneered cooperative enterprises for the betterment of the fruit industry.
- Dr. Robert Hogg-Civic leader and physician who practised medicine from 1895 to 1925.
- Dorothea Johnston-Actress, drama coach-director of the Theatre of the Glade.
- Robert Kirkwood-California State Controller.
- Charles Maclay-Legislator, manufacturer, real estate developer both in Saratoga and San Fernando Valley in the 1860's and 1870's.
- Martin McCarty-Started the community by surveying the area and laid it out as a town naming it McCartyville.
- Paul Masson-Vintner, known as "Mr. Champagne". Paul Masson Vineyards.
- Dr. Mendelsohn-Community leader, accomplished violinist and physician of Senator Phelan. 1st violinist for 19 years with the "Mendelsohn Quartet".
- Thomas S. Montgomery-real estate developer and banker. Our Lady of Fatima Villa is his former home.
- Julia Morgan-Architect (Saratoga Foothill Club).
- Riley Septimus Moutrey-One of the heroes who rescued the surviving members of the ill-fated Donner Party.
- Katleen and Charles Norris-Authors. Mrs. Norris penned 88 novels, magazine articles and newspaper articles between 1911 and 1959, many of them written during her Saratoga residence.
- James Duval Phelan-United States Senator, philanthropist, financier, liberal patron of the arts who willed his Villa Montalvo estate to the San Francisco Art Association.
- Willis Polk-Architect (Kirkwood Estate and Le Petit Trianon).
- Bertha M. Rice-Philanthropist, organized Boys' Outing Farm Association on Bohlman Road.
- Lewis Sage-Owner and developer of Congress Springs, fashionable mineral spa.
- Josef Sigall-Portrait painter.
- James C. Springer-Came overland in 1841 with the Bidwell-Bartleson party, first American immigrants to make the overland journey to California. Elected to the State Assembly in 1858 until his untimely death 1861.
- Isabel Stine-Built her spectacular "Hakone" estate high in the hills above Saratoga in 1918 and sold it in 1932. Now a city park for Saratoga.
- Charles Warren Stoddard-Popular poet and writer of prose of San Francisco's glorious pioneer days.
- Major Charles L. Tilden-Former owner of Hakone Gardens from 1932-1950. Developed the Tilden Regional Park in the Oakland-Berkeley Hills.
- Clarence Army, The California Troubadour poet.
- Judge James R. Welch-Popular Superior Court Judge. Large estate on Sanborn Rd.
- Rev. Edwin "Sunshine" Williams-Founder of the famous Blossom Festival and one of the original members of the Sempervirens Club.
- Theodore Wores-World famous artist (paintings in permanent collection in the Shenson Pavilion, Triton Museum, Santa Clara. Moved to Saratoga in 1927.



Brainard Map #12 - Quito, February 1886



Brainard Map #24 - Saratoga Park, May 1888



USGS Palo Alto 7.5 minute quadrangle – surveyed in 1895 and printed in 1899.



Saratoga property map from 1903, prepared by surveyor J. G. McMillan for the County of Santa Clara.