

APPENDIX D

Cultural Resources

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HISTORIC RESOURCE EVALUATION

Permanente Quarry Facility Comprehensive Reclamation Plan Project
Lehigh Southwest Cement Company
24001 Stevens Creek Blvd.
Cupertino, Santa Clara County, California
(APNs 351-09-013, -020, -022, -023, -025; 351-10-005, -033, -037, -038;
351-11-001, -005, -006, -007, and -012)

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October 2011
(Revised November 8, 2011)

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Photo source previous page: "Exterior Aerial View of the Permanente Cement Co., circa 1940,"
University of Southern California Digital Collections.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The County of Santa Clara is preparing an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the Permanente Quarry Facility Comprehensive Reclamation Plan Project proposed by Lehigh Southwest Cement Company. The Permanente Quarry (Quarry) is located at 24001 Steven Creek Boulevard in unincorporated Santa Clara County, California.

The firm of Archives & Architecture, LLC conducted archival research and a site investigation of the property in September and October 2011 as part of the EIR process to identify and evaluate any potential historical resources. The purpose of this report is to provide historical information and findings to determine the potential for any impacts on historical resources as defined by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and to determine whether the demolition of any buildings, structures, and other manmade features of the landscape would have an adverse effect on the environment and would require mitigation.

1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

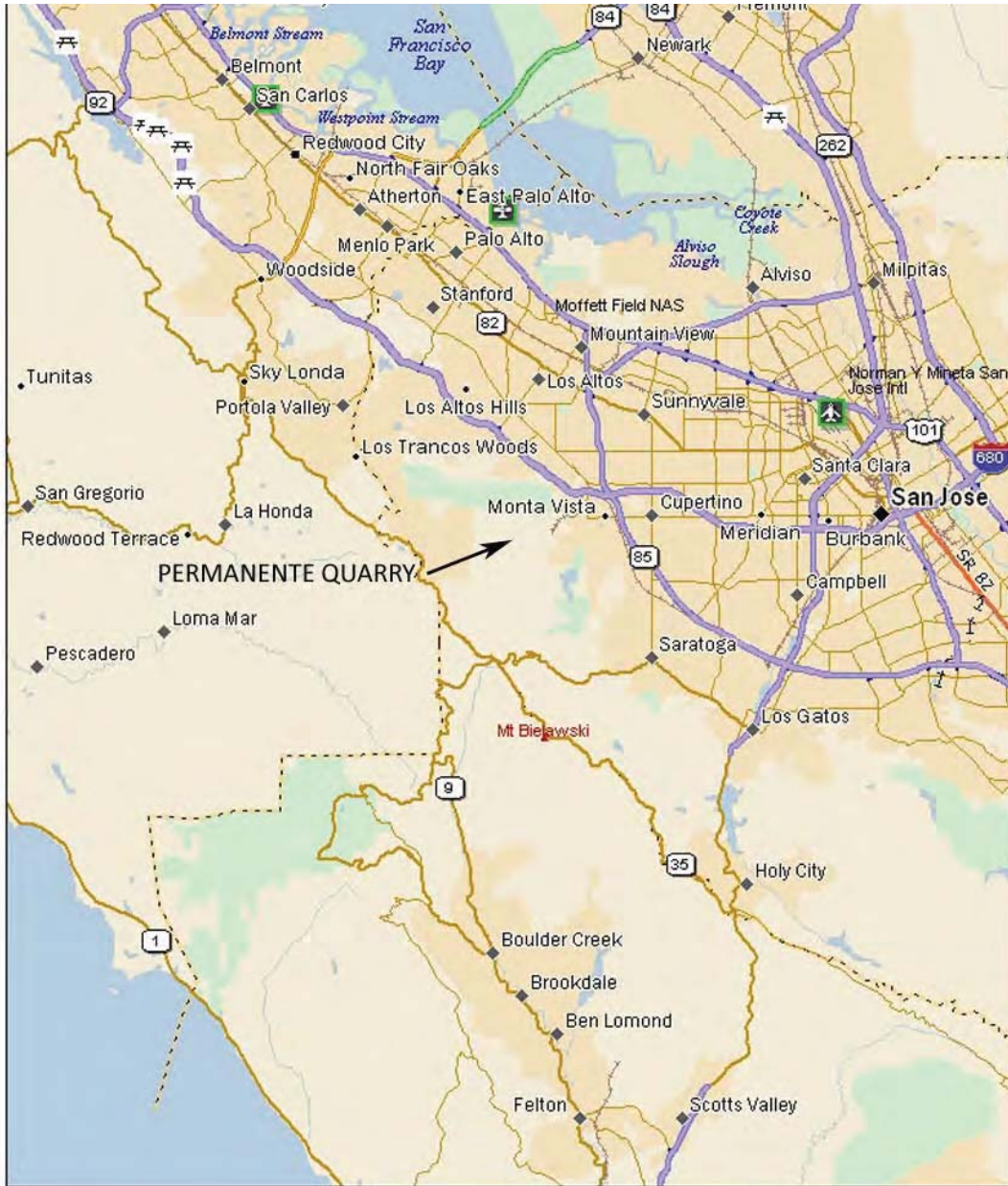
A limestone and aggregate mining and processing facility, the Quarry is currently owned by Hanson Permanente Cement, Inc. and is operated by Lehigh Southwest Cement Company. The Quarry operates pursuant to a Reclamation Plan approved by the County of Santa Clara in 1985. The larger site contains a cement plant and buildings related to an aluminum plant that is no longer in operation. The cement plant is a separate use that operates under an existing Use Permit (File No. 173.23), and is not located within the boundary of the existing or proposed reclamation plan area of the quarry.

The proposed project is an amendment to the 1985 Reclamation Plan for the Quarry to expand the reclamation boundary to reclaim the project area in a manner suitable for future open space use. The project area includes approximately 1,095 acres, consisting of approximately 543 acres that have been disturbed by prior surface mining activities, approximately 51 acres that will be disturbed by surface mining operations within the next 20 years, approximately 284 acres located south of Permanente Creek that have been subject to exploratory activities, and approximately 217 acres that would serve as a buffer area. The primary areas to be reclaimed include the existing Quarry pit (North Quarry), two overburden disposal areas referred as the West Materials Storage Area and the East Materials Storage Area, the crusher/office area, surge pile, rock plant, and an area south of Permanente Creek that has been subject to mining related exploratory activities. The reclamation includes removing the overburden in the West Materials Storage Area down to the pre-quarry grade levels, and placing it into the North Quarry pit as backfill and to stabilize the mined slopes.

1.2 LOCATION

The Quarry is located in the Santa Clara County foothills near the City of Cupertino approximately two miles west of the intersection of Interstate 280 and State Highway 85. Access to the Quarry is provided via Stevens Creek Boulevard, which becomes Permanente Road just before and through the Quarry property. The Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNS) associated with the site are: APN 351-09-025, APN 351-09-013, APN 351-09-020, APN 351-09-022, APN 351-09-023, APN 351-10-005, APN 351-10-033, APN 351-10-037, APN 351-10-038, APN 351-11-001, APN 351-11-005, APN 351-11-006, APN 351-11-007, and APN 351-11-012. The site is located within portions of Sections 17-21 of Township 7 South, Range 2 West, of the USGS 7.5' series quadrangles Cupertino and Mindego Hill. The Quarry operations are on a portion of approximately 3,600 contiguous acres within Permanente Canyon. Most of the operations, including the Quarry, and the related cement plant and facilities, are presently located north of Permanente Creek. An aggregate processing facility is located south of Permanente Creek.

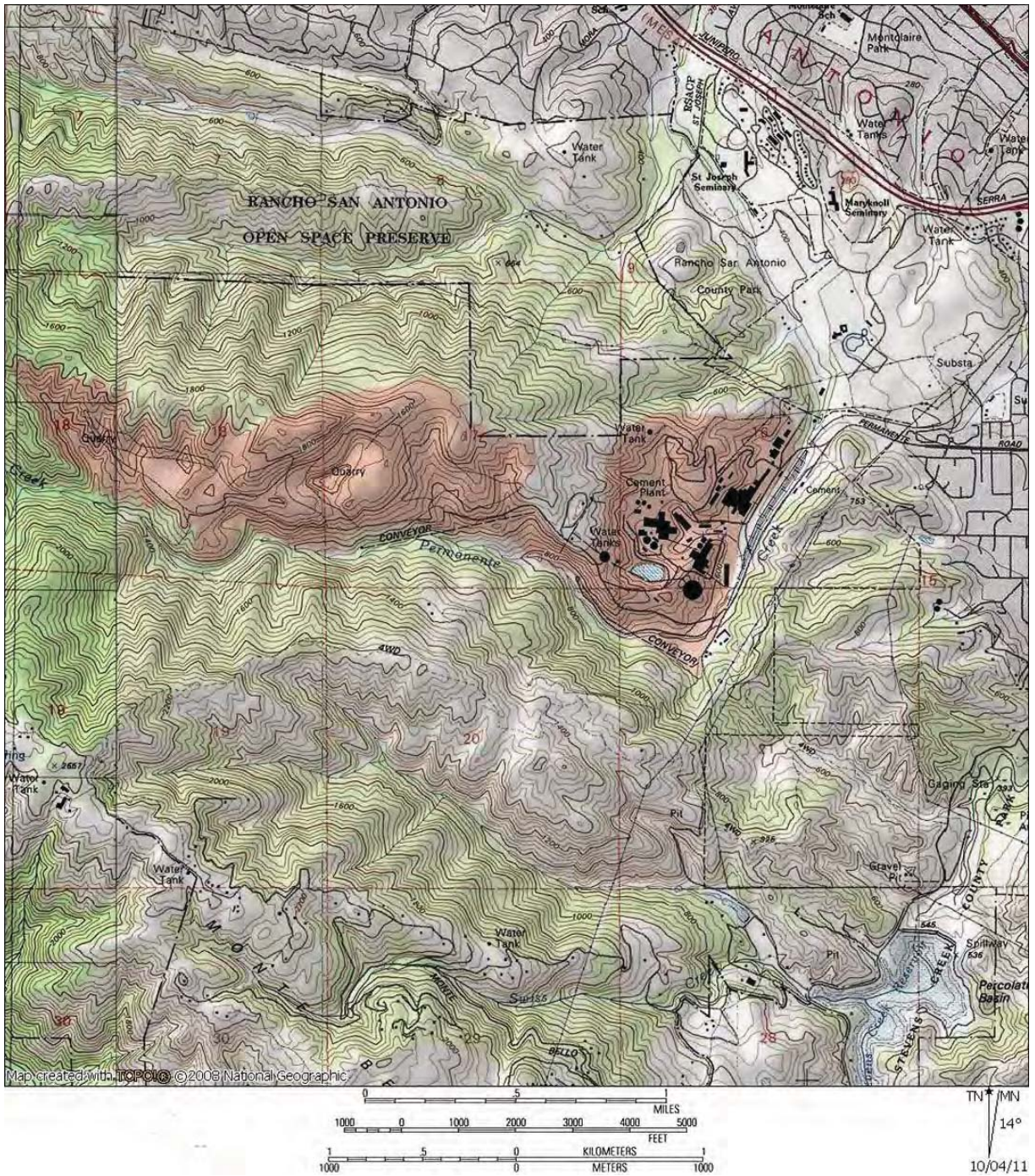
1.2.1 Regional Map



MN (14.0° E)

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Data Zoom 9-0

1.2.2 Area Map



1.3 QUALIFICATIONS OF THE CONSULTANTS

The principal author of this report and evaluator for significance was Franklin Maggi, Architectural Historian, who consults in the field of historic architecture and urban development. Franklin Maggi has a professional degree in architecture with an area of concentration in architectural history from the University of California, Berkeley.

Providing archival research for this project was Sarah Winder, Historian, and Jessica Kusz, Public Historian. Sarah Winder holds a Masters of Arts in History from San Jose State University, and Jessica Kusz has a Master of Science in Historic Preservation from the School of Art Institute of Chicago.

The principal investigator, Franklin Maggi is listed as qualified to do this work with the California Historic Resource Information System (CHRIS), which is operated under authority of the California State Office of Historic Preservation. Franklin Maggi meets the Secretary of the Interior's qualifications to perform identification, evaluation, registration, and treatment activities within the fields of Architectural History in compliance with state and federal environmental laws. CHRIS utilizes the criteria of the National Park Service outlined in 36 CFR Part 61.

1.4 METHODOLOGY

This document is presented in a report format, and addresses extant buildings and structures on the project site and also investigates prior use of the property during historic times. The Historical Overview (Section 2.1) provides historical context for the site within the County of Santa Clara beginning when the area was first occupied by non-indigenous people in 1769 and subsequently settled under authority of the Spanish government. Discussion of pre-historic settlement and use of the land and related archaeology is beyond the scope of the investigation and analysis provided within this document.

The buildings and sites within the scope of this report were examined in September 2011 by Franklin Maggi, Sarah Winder, and Jessica Kusz. The site investigation was limited to previously identified historic resources and sites within the project boundaries. Identification and access to some of the sites was limited due to the terrain and overgrowth. Photographs of the exteriors of the buildings and structures, and views of the related setting were taken where feasible. Photographs included in this report and its appendices were taken by Franklin Maggi and Sarah Winder during the September visit.

Technical descriptions within this report were written based on the site investigation. Archival research was conducted by Sarah Winder and Jessica Kusz, and included visits to major repositories of local historical source material. These repositories included the California Room at the Martin Luther King Jr. Joint Library, San José, the County of Santa Clara Recorder's and Surveyor's Offices, the County of Santa Clara Archives, California History Center at De Anza College, and the Cupertino Historical Museum. Additionally, prior survey information was reviewed and considered as a part of the archival research and evaluation for significance. These sources are discussed in Section 1.5 of this report.

This report was prepared utilizing the methodology recommended by the National Park Service (NPS), as outlined in Preservation Briefs #17 - *Architectural Character: Identifying the Visual Aspects of Historic Buildings as an Aid to Preserving Their Character* (1988), *Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating and Registering Historic Mining Sites* (Rev. 1997), *Defining Boundaries for National Register Districts* (Rev. 1997), #32 - *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Properties Associated with Significant Persons* (n.d.), and #35 - *Understanding Old Buildings: The Process of Architectural Investigation* (1994). Site recordings were prepared or amended within DPR523 series forms according to the *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources* (Office of Historic Preservation, 1995).

1.5 PREVIOUS SURVEYS AND HISTORICAL STATUS

In addition to a review of historical literature relevant to understanding the Quarry context, information related to recent surveys and investigations was reviewed in the preparation of this report. A records search was conducted in 2008 by Sean Michael Jensen for Lehigh Southwest Cement Company at the Rohnert Park Northwest Information Center (NWIC) for both recorded prehistoric and historic sites and field surveys within or near the subject property. This records search identified five prior investigations, including included Holman (1983 and 1988), Ruth and Going (1984), Busby (2002), and Jurich and Grady (2007). The non-archaeological investigations were reviewed as a part of collecting information for this report, included the prior work of Ruth and Going, Jurich and Grady; the archaeological investigations of Jensen were also reviewed as a part of this report (2008 and two reports in 2009).

The Ruth and Going report (1984) reviewed archival information and included a limited field investigation. Conducted for the County of Santa Clara, Ruth and Going identified an early road that had potential historical significance. This site feature was subsequently recorded in 2007 by Grady.

The 2007 partial survey by Jurich and Grady was conducted for the County of Santa Clara, and included intensive-level investigations into selected sites within or immediately adjacent the active quarry. Jurich and Grady prepared DPR523 series forms that record the Henry J. Kaiser's Cabin and Accessory Structure, Hanson Permanente Quarry Pumphouse, Permanente Creek Road and Permanente Creek Road Retaining Wall, and identified a historic district – the Kaiser Permanente Quarry District. Jurich and Grady found the Henry J. Kaiser's Cabin and Accessory Structure, and the Kaiser Permanente Quarry District eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register).

In 2008 and 2009, Sean Michael Jensen conducted a survey and inventory for Lehigh Southwest Cement Company. Jensen reviewed prior surveys and recordings, and conducted a field survey of the site. In his findings, Jensen disputed the evaluation of Jurich and Grady on eligibility of the area as an historic district (Kaiser Permanente Quarry District) and stated that the site and features are ineligible for the National Register due to a general lack of integrity related to their historic period of significance. Jensen stated that the Hanson Permanente Quarry Pumphouse and the Permanente Creek Road and Permanente Creek Road Retaining Wall are ineligible for listing in the National Register. Jensen did not re-evaluate other resources recorded by Jurich and Grady, such as Kaiser's Cabin and Accessory Structure. Jensen also surveyed and evaluated additional potential resources south of Permanente Creek. Jensen identified three (3) potential resources: 1) Cherry Orchard; 2) Sugar Shack; and 3) Homestead. Jensen considered these resources ineligible for listing in the National Register. Jensen did not evaluate these potential resources under the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) or the County of Santa Clara Historic Preservation Ordinance.

The above recordings are identified by NWIC as:

P-43-001867	Kaiser Permanente Quarry District
P-43-001868	Permanente Creek Road and Permanente Creek Road Retaining Wall
P-43-001869	Henry J. Kaiser's Cabin and Accessory Structure
P-43-001870	Hanson Permanente Quarry Pumphouse
P-43-2264	Permanente 3 (Cherry Orchard)
P-43-2268	Permanente 5 (Sugar Shack)
P-43-2269	Permanente 6 (Homestead)

The Quarry and its buildings and structures are not listed in any local, state, or national registers of historic resources. California's "Historic Property Data File" and related state registers were reviewed, as well as other registers such as the National Register and the County of Santa Clara Heritage Resource Inventory.

1.6 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The Permanente Quarry is historically significant under the California Environmental Quality Act. It appears eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, and as a County of Santa Clara landmark based on significant patterns of development, the direct association of the site with Henry J. Kaiser, a person important to America's past, and for distinctive aspects of its engineering technology.

Originating during the early twentieth century along the north side of Permanente Canyon, the Quarry is Santa Clara County's largest industrial mining facility. The rural canyon was first occupied by non-indigenous people as early as the 1860s, when a small site was claimed by a local resident. By the mid-1890s three (3) sites had been developed with rural buildings. A nineteenth century landslide near the initial occupation site exposed limestone within the canyon formation. In 1903, the first recorded mining of limestone for use in the sugar beet industry began the evolution of the large quarry that exists today.

The nineteenth century occupation sites are mostly gone, including a large orchard that once existed on the crest of the hill on the south side of Permanente Canyon, east of Black Mountain. The buildings associated with these sites have deteriorated and/or have been deconstructed (or collapsed) over time. Ownership of these properties has been under control of the mining holding companies for over 60 years.

Limestone surface mining took place at the small quarry at the side of Permanente Creek for about two decades at the beginning of the twentieth century. The limestone was transported to Alviso and later to Oakland for use in processing beet sugar. During the 1920s, a holding company acquired the site and re-started the mining operation in 1933 with some site improvements to better transfer the limestone on-site.

Large-scale construction projects in the mid-to-late 1930s associated with the New Deal brought Henry J. Kaiser to the forefront as a major contractor/partner in roadway and dam projects in the West. The consortium he was a part of lost the bid to build Shasta Dam, but Kaiser won the job as cement supplier even though he lacked a manufacturing facility. The Permanente Canyon limestone deposits, along with Kaiser's ability to transform the site within a few years into the world's largest cement plant, catapulted him into one of America's greatest mid-twentieth-century industrialists.

The Quarry has evolved over the last 72 years under Permanente Cement Company and subsequent owners. The Quarry now covers over 1,000 acres on the north side of the canyon, as well as an aggregate processing facility south of Permanente Creek - across from a modern cement plant. The cement plant, built over the last 30 years, replaced much of the original facility. The original limestone quarry area contains buildings, structures, and objects associated with the historic development of the Quarry: 1) ruins of buildings and remnants of a road associated with pre-Kaiser ownership; 2) part of the 1940s quarry conveyor system; and 3) a magnesium manufacturing building and other structures located within the boundaries of the modern cement plant.

Although the Quarry has evolved and there are few extant remnants of its early development stages, the Quarry remains understandable as a historic mining facility. Under CEQA and the County of Santa Clara's policies and ordinances governing historic properties, the County should continue to review development and reclamation activities at the Quarry to identify any potentially significant impacts and mitigate adverse effects when feasible.

Potential expansions of the Quarry to areas south of Permanente Creek will likely impact sites within Permanente Canyon that are associated with the early development of the property. However, the two ranch sites have now mostly disappeared. They are no longer representative of early patterns of agricultural/ horticultural development, and are not associated with persons important to the past. These early ranch sites are not considered historic resources under CEQA.

2.0 HISTORICAL INFORMATION

2.1 HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

2.1.1 Early Founding

In 1769, the Spanish explorer Gaspar de Portolá and a company of sixty-four men were the first non-Native Americans known to visit the place that would come to be known as the Santa Clara Valley. This expedition was intended by the Spanish government to expand the frontier territory of *Nueva España*, their new world colony 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 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. The Spanish soldiers worked their way across the southern edge of the bay and explored the shore up to the area now known as Hayward. 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 before setting up an encampment in Cupertino, on a knoll northeast of what is now Permanente Quarry.

2.1.2 Spanish Period (1777-1822)

The Spanish colonization strategy utilized three institutions: 1) military; 2) civil; and 3) religious. The military government, installed in *Las Californias* 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 *Las Californias*, and later *Alta California* (the renamed Upper California from 1804 onward) 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.

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. 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 one and one-half miles to the southeast of the mission.

The period of Spain's governance in the region lasted from 1770 to 1821. Little physical remains exist within Santa Clara County extant from this early development period. Sites in the outer edges of the Santa Clara Valley are associated with early agricultural or industrial development. The land within what is now the city limits of Cupertino was part of Mission Santa Clara's lands when Spain had jurisdiction in the area, and continued to be utilized by the Mission during the Mexican Period.

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. *El Camino*

Real, connecting Mission Santa Clara, and Mission Dolores in what is present-day San Francisco, is the nearest known transportation route that passed by Permanente Canyon. To the south, the route to the coastal areas of north Monterey Bay entered the Santa Cruz Mountains at Los Gatos Canyon and is known in the foothills as Old Santa Cruz Road. Another route, Saratoga Avenue, connected the Mission Santa Clara to what is now known as Saratoga, where Mission Indians operated a dairy. No references were found in historical literature indicating a route to Permanente Canyon from either the Mission or the Pueblo. The area now known as Cupertino below the foothills was covered with thick brush called *chamisal* from the entry to Stevens Canyon northward to near the El Camino Real (Brown 2005).

2.1.3 Mexican Period (1822–1846)

The Napoleonic wars of the European continent gave France control over the Spanish navy in 1797, leading to the eventual destruction of the Spanish fleet. This destruction caused a decline in Spanish presence in the new world, but rising nationalist sentiment combined with this absence to spark a revolt in Mexico. This revolution in Mexico, beginning in 1810, eventually led to Mexican independence from Spain in 1821. Following the Mexican War of Independence, the transfer of governmental control from Spain to Mexico in 1821 brought the secularization of the missions and changing land utilization and ownership patterns. The Spanish Period had directed settlement of northwestern New Spain to be done entirely under the official policy of presidios, pueblos, and missions, while the actual land was held in trust by the Spanish crown, but Mexican Period policy directed that lands held in trust previously, be given over to individuals as land grants.

By 1833, official policy demanded that the lands be returned to the native California Indians, but in reality the lands were turned over to friends and relatives of the Mexican government in California. Governor José Figueroa had intended to uphold the bill that had been passed by the Mexican congress, but he realized that the Indian neophytes living on the mission lands were not properly prepared for immediate ownership. He decided to gradually turn over control of the land to them, but his death in 1835 negated this plan and the lands were turned over to the wealthy and politically-connected in California.

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 missions, pueblos, and Indians. The grantee petitioned the governor for a specific tract, which after investigation and if there were no objections, was granted. The Hispanic colonists had a more relaxed attitude about boundary lines between neighboring properties than the Spanish did. When *rancho* grants began to be awarded by the Mexican government, title was based on a rough verbal description and a hand drawn sketch map (known as a *diseño*) of the desired lands.

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.

The subject property is located directly adjacent to and on a portion of the *Rancho San Antonio*. *San Antonio* stretched from San Antonio (now Adobe) Creek to Cupertino (Stevens) Creek along the foothills of the Santa Cruz Mountains and west of the Cupertino *chamisal*, and was granted to Juan Prado Mesa by Governor Juan Bautista Alvarado in 1839. The *Arroyo Permanente* flows through the center of the rancho, according to the original *diseño*. Mesa died in 1845, leaving a legacy of debt to his children (his wife had predeceased him), which left the rancho to be divided and sold off. William and Henry Dana

purchased over 3,500 acres of the rancho and filed claim with the Land Commission in 1853, to which they were granted the patent in 1857, while the remaining nearly 900 acres was patented to the Mesa heirs in 1867. All other claims were dismissed.

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. During this period many of the foreigners lived in the foothills of the Santa Cruz Mountains in the central area known as *Sierra Morena*, outside of the ranchos, where the first logging of redwoods occurred, as well as the production of beer was undertaken (Brown 1966). These areas have been identified as the foothills west and north of the San Antonio Rancho, which heavy stands of redwood trees reached the Santa Clara Valley floor. Other foothills of Sierra Morena, such as Permanente Canyon, were identified as being covered with chaparral and scrub oak in surveys conducted during the second half of the nineteenth century by the General Land Office.

The first overland migrants 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.

2.1.4 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.

On the heels of the 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 in the form of ranchos and they were frustrated since much of the best land in California was taken up by the large Mexican land grants.

In many cases, the boundaries of the ranchos, such as San Antonio, 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.

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.

Until a drought in 1864, cattle-ranching was 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.

The areas of Santa Clara County associated with the Santa Cruz Mountains of the Coast Range were historically wooded with redwood forests, although the foothills also included chaparral and some scrub oak. Clearing land and logging was a significant part of the early history of development in this area, although logging likely did not occur in Permanente Canyon. The difficulty of transportation in the steep area, coupled with its natural resources, added to the pioneering attitude of early settlers.

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. The vineyard of Elisha Stephens at the base of Stevens Canyon is well recorded, and historical records mention that a Spaniard by the name of Novato took plantings from Stephens and started a small vineyard on the foothills near Permanente Creek. 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. Within ten years, farmers were planting out new orchards and vineyards which would ultimately change the character of Santa Clara Valley.

Congress had also allowed the passage of two acts that would shape the way the American West was settled. The Homestead Act and the Pacific Railroad Act (both in 1862) were responsible for the settlement of many western states, including California, and in particular Santa Clara County. While the Homestead Act was driven by an idealistic goal to populate the west with farmers, the Pacific Railroad Act was decidedly less altruistic, granting the railroad companies immense tracts of land in exchange for their progress building the Intercontinental Railroad that would connect the western United States with the east. The Homestead Act allowed any individual to claim 160 acres of public land for a small \$10 filing fee, and they would receive the title to the land if they then farmed and made improvements to the land for five years. The railroads, not satisfied with the lands they received from the Railroad Act, took advantage of the Homestead Act and bought up land across the west, which they then sold to settlers, profiting further.

2.1.5 Horticultural Expansion (1876 – 1918)

While grain crops predominated in the Santa Clara Valley and throughout California during the 1860s, agriculturists began to experiment and diversify. Given the area's mild climate, farmers imagined that many crops never before grown in California would flourish here, providing an alternative to imported agricultural products, and expanding California's role in the export market. While the sea remained the primary route for export, Californians recognized the need for a railroad network to link the state not only to seaports but also to markets in the American interior. The Santa Clara Valley anticipated the coming of the railroad in the early 1850s; however, not until 1864 did a railroad line link San Francisco and San José, and not until 1869 did San José connect with the transcontinental railroad.

By the 1870s, several key forces came together to raise the quality of life in the Santa Clara Valley. Continually rising populations led to a significant increase in the value of land, which encouraged large landholders to subdivide their holdings into smaller plots in order to make quick money, effectively pushing cattle ranching out of the Santa Clara Valley and into the foothills. Meanwhile, early agriculturalists were experimenting with various types of fruits and vegetables, to determine which varieties were most suited to the Valley's idyllic growing climate. This led to the establishment of countless orchards and farms. The expansion of the railroads only enabled local farmers to market their crops further away from San Jose, especially after the technology for fruit drying and canning was

perfected. The business of fruit production - the combination of growing, packing and canning - continued to be the focus of Santa Clara County agriculture during the first half of the twentieth century. Fruit production peaked in the 1920s in the Santa Clara Valley, but left a legacy of development in its wake.

Cupertino itself underwent the same growth that was affecting the rest of Santa Clara County during this time period. The typical crossroads village comprised of a church, general store, blacksmith, and post office that dotted the West, also existed at the intersection of (now) Stevens Creek and De Anza Boulevards. In 1882, a post office was established in this small but growing area at the crossroads, and while Cupertino itself remained without fixed boundaries until its incorporation in 1955, the village here was called “West Side” for its location on the west side of the Valley. By the turn-of-the-twentieth century, residents revived the name a member of the second Anza expedition had given the area in 1776, San Joseph Cupertino, in response to the confusion that came from so many growing areas in the west sharing the same name, “West Side”. The post office was officially renamed Cupertino in 1904, and the name has remained since.

2.1.6 Interwar Period (1918-1945)

World War II, like the Gold Rush a century before, had a major effect on the changing complexion of Northern 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.

Just prior to World War II, the industrialist Henry J. Kaiser decided to locate his newest venture, a cement company, in the foothills right outside of present-day Cupertino. The limestone deposit located near Black Mountain was ideal for making cement, as well as sugar refining, which it had been used for since the early 1900s. Kaiser constructed Permanente Cement Plant beginning in 1939, and then added a magnesium plant to the site only a few years later, as World War II made magnesium a valuable commodity. Kaiser provided jobs to hundreds of workers throughout the war, and then continued to expand locally during the post-World War II boom that America experienced in the 1950s.

2.1.6 Industrialization and Suburbanization Period (1946-1970s)

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 Santa Clara County, in addition to Permanente Cement Company, 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 1943 and again in 1952. Attracted by the increasing job market, the population of the Valley grew phenomenally after 1950. Between 1950 and 1975 the population increased from 95,000 to over 500,000.

The urbanized areas of the Santa Clara County grew correspondingly, replacing orchards with subdivisions and shopping centers. The city of Cupertino was incorporated in 1955, when it had only a few thousand citizens and when its focus was still primarily agricultural and equestrian in nature. The Apple Computer Corporation established its headquarters in Cupertino in the 1970s, increasing the pace of the city’s development. Cupertino currently consists of approximately thirteen square miles and has around 51,000 residents. The city borders Saratoga, San José, Santa Clara, Sunnyvale, Los Altos, and unincorporated Santa Clara County, including unincorporated Monte Vista.

2.2 MINING CONTEXT IN SANTA CLARA COUNTY

During the Early American Period, it quickly became clear that rancho ownership under the Mexican government did not include legal rights to mineral deposits discovered on the rancho lands. In accordance with existing mining laws for Mexican territories, the first legal right to a mineral deposit was the discovery itself. The claimant must then present all the facts and evidence before an authorized tribunal, which would then make a final legal determination. The claimant must also prove that development of the mine was occurring within a 90-day time period, or the claim would be forfeited. Under American law however, all newly acquired lands in California gave the vested rights to potential mineral discoveries to the United States, and those to which they awarded land patents. Santa Clara County was integral in the mining or extracting of asphalt and bituminous rock, chromite, clay, copper, magnesite, manganese, and quicksilver, including the oldest quicksilver mine in the United States, New Almaden Quicksilver Mine.

The Quicksilver Mine at New Almaden, located in the hills at the southern end of the Almaden Valley, was California's earliest and largest mining endeavor. Cinnabar, the ore from which quicksilver (mercury) is extracted, had long been exploited by the Native American population that lived in this portion of California. Even though the mercury was poisonous, they utilized the ground red ore as pigment. In the early 1820s, local Mexican residents discovered cinnabar while prospecting for gold, but did not recognize its potential. In 1845, Andres Castillero, a Captain in the Mexican Army, located the cinnabar on the rancho *San Vicente*, owned by José Reyes Berryessa. Castillero filed an official claim, the first mining claim ever filed in California. Castillero was trained in geology and metallurgy and recognized the potential significance of the quicksilver deposit. Called back into military service in 1846, he sold the mine to the Barron, Forbes Company, a British firm with offices in Tepic, Mexico. The mines at New Almaden were named after the famous Almaden mines in Spain. Quicksilver was the primary reduction agent for gold, making it extremely valuable during California's Gold Rush in the 1850s.

Magnesite is a mineral used as a building finish, similar in some ways to concrete or stucco. The first magnesite deposits were discovered in California in 1885 at two widely separate locations in Santa Clara County. The earliest mining activity began in 1887 on the Cochrane deposit one and one-half miles south of the confluence of Coyote Creek and San Felipe Creek. A small production of magnesite was made from this and "other deposits in the vicinity." Although these deposits were favorably situated with respect to rail transportation, they were small in size and low in grade compared to the rich deposits located in the Red Mountain area in eastern Santa Clara County. Although more remote, Red Mountain deposits were first mined in 1899, but were not extensively exploited until after 1912.

Quarrying of sandstone in the Santa Teresa Hills on the eastern slope of the Almaden Valley was begun in 1874 by Levi Goodrich, a prominent local architect. Goodrich had bought the quarry from Nathaniel Skuse in January 1874, and in 1875, Jacob Pfeiffer came to the Almaden Valley to work as a stonecutter at the Goodrich Quarry. Jacob and his sons cut the sandstone by hand and hauled it first by wagon, and then by rail in 1886 to San José where it was shipped throughout California. Buildings constructed of this stone include some at Stanford University, the Federal Post Office in San José (now the Museum of Art), and Agnew State Hospital. In 1887, Levi Goodrich died and Jacob Pfeiffer leased the quarry from his heirs. In 1901, the quarry was renamed Greystone Quarry, and operated by Pfeiffer until his death in 1905. A year later, the 1906 San Francisco earthquake led to the curtailment of sandstone as a popular building material, and the quarry closed.

Lime has had many uses throughout the history of its exploitation; lime was primarily used as a component in the industrial processing of shell and cement, but it was also used in chemical sugar processing and in fertilizers. Early sources of lime during the Spanish and Mexican Periods were from ancient shell mounds remaining from the prehistoric period. Limestone was found at several places in the mountains bordering the west side of the Santa Clara Valley, the most important deposits being those in the vicinity of Black Mountain and in the range extending southeastward from Los Gatos to the

Guadalupe mine in New Almaden as early as 1864. Other early limestone quarries were established by A.J. Bond as the Bond Limestone Deposit which operated on 80 acres adjacent to the subject property in Los Altos. During this time, the San Jose Cement Company, formerly known as the Guadalupe Portland Cement Company, operated six miles south of Los Gatos. The Los Gatos Lime Quarry operated by J.W. Taylor was located two miles southeast of Los Gatos. Bernal's California Marl Fertilizer Company operated out of the Santa Teresa Mountain. In nearby Santa Cruz County, the most extensive outcropping of limestone was near the city of Santa Cruz which was operated in the 1850s by Issac E. Davis and Albion P. Jordan and later sold to Henry Cowell and incorporated in 1898 as the Henry Cowell Lime and Cement Company. Other limestone quarries in Santa Cruz County include the Holmes Quarry in Felton, and the Santa Cruz Lime Company northeast of the city of Santa Cruz. Also in Santa Cruz County was the Davenport Cement plant established in 1906 providing cement and concrete. By 1930, lime was beginning to be extracted in Santa Clara County from oyster shells from the San Francisco Bay which were put in a kiln, pulverized and used in fertilizer feed and composts. Companies such as Bay Shell Company and W. B. Ortle Shell Company were established near the San Francisco Bay shoreline.

The site that would become Permanente Quarry was previously utilized for the mining of limestone and sat idle for some years before it was purchased by Kaiser's Permanente Corporation. The largest deposit of limestone in Santa Clara County was found at this site, in the foothills of Black Mountain, a 2,812-foot summit on the Monte Bello Ridge of the Santa Cruz Mountains. Permanente Creek, originally named Rio Permanente or Arroyo Permanente by the early Spanish explorers for its perennial waters, flows down the northeastern side of Black Mountain to the San Francisco Bay. Permanente ("permanent") is often found on Spanish maps to denote surface water that flows year-round. In his *History of Santa Clara County* (1922), Eugene Sawyer refers to this large limestone deposit as occurring from Black Mountain behind Mountain View, to as far south as the New Almaden mines. The *San Jose Mercury News'* 1896 publication of *Sunshine, Fruit and Flowers: Santa Clara County* makes reference to an 1894 State Mining Bureau report, but there is no mention of limestone being produced in Santa Clara County.

The 1906 California Mining Report is the first report that refers to the quarrying of limestone in the area of the subject property. It is referred to as the El Dorado Sugar Company's Quarry located in Section 18 of T7S, R2W. While the location is correct, the owner is incorrect, as the quarry was both owned and operated by the Alameda Sugar Company during the first part of the twentieth century. The report states that the mined limestone is hauled out via a nine-mile wagon road (Permanente Road), and then shipped by rail from Mountain View to the company's factory near Alviso. The report also states that this operation has been going on for three years, and that the limestone produced would also make a good road material as it is already finely crushed.

The 1920 California Mining Report refers to the Black Mountain limestone outcrop as being of a high grade, suitable for both sugar refining and cement manufacturing. It states that this deposit has the unfortunate coincidence of being located more than nine miles from a railroad (which could be easily constructed along the south fork of the Permanente Creek through the canyon), although it is accessible by a wagon road. The report also refers to the quarry as belonging to the Alameda Sugar Company, stating that the company conducted operations of the Black Mountain quarry, but that the quarry had been idle for the past few years.

The 1930 California Mining Report refers to the limestone quarry located in Sections 17 and 18 of T7S, R2W as currently belonging to the Santa Clara Holding Company (and formerly owned and operated by the Alameda Sugar Company) although the quarry was idle, as it had been for some time.

The 1947 California Mining Report refers to the quarry located in Sections 17 and 18 as belonging to the Permanente Cement Company, formerly operated by the El Dorado Sugar Company, the Alameda Sugar Company, and then the Santa Clara Holding Company. It states that the property was idle for many years, until limestone began to be mined again in 1934 from the Black Mountain deposit. The report also states

that the Holding Company's operations mined the shallower deposits, while the Permanente Company's operations are much more developed.

The 1954 California Mining Report goes into great detail about the amounts mined at the quarry by Permanente, as well as detailing the chemical composition of the limestone mined from the quarry. The fine-grained limestone with thin chert interbeds in the Franciscan Formation of Cretaceous age had been previously utilized for extracting limestone for beet-sugar refining and was owned by El Dorado Sugar Company.

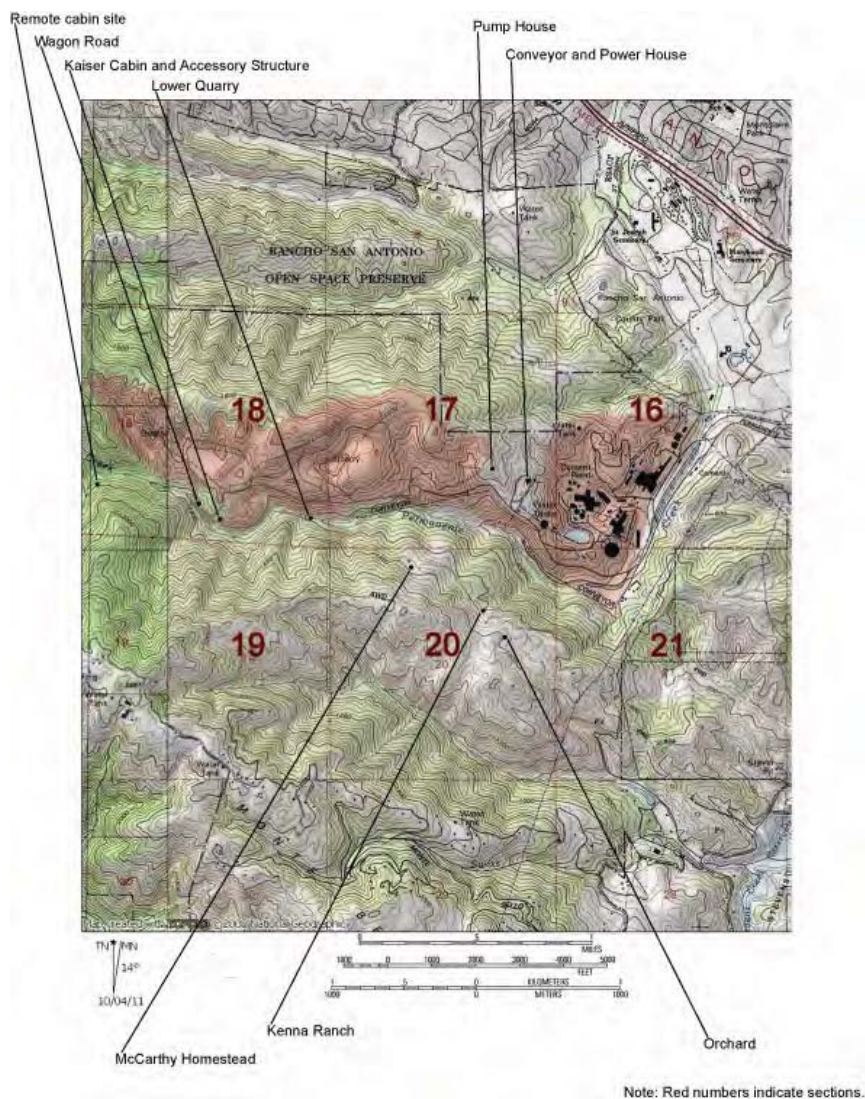
2.3 PROPERTY HISTORY (see graphic next page for Section and identified resources locations)

2.3.1 Early History Prior to Permanente Facilities

The western foothills of the Santa Cruz Mountains above present-day Cupertino were considered rough and unfit for cultivation when they were first surveyed by the United States General Land Office (GLO) in 1866. The 1876 *Thompson & West Atlas* ten years later still labels parts of the subject property as "unsurveyed", despite the fact that some parcels had owners of record. The GLO utilized a system of land description and ownership based upon a primary location, which for Santa Clara County was Mount Diablo. From the Prime Meridian, running through Mount Diablo, Townships were established, and then further divided using numbered rows. Each Township was defined as a square, measuring six miles by six miles, with 36 square mile Sections in each Township. The Sections were numbered beginning from the northeast corner and ending in the southeast corner. Cupertino is located within the Fremont Township, but was identified as the "West Side" until after the turn-of-the-twentieth century. The subject property is located with Township 7 South, Range 2 West (commonly written in documents as T7SR2W), covering some or all of the area of Sections 7, 8, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21.

One of the earliest American settlers in the Cupertino area was Captain Elisha Stephens, for whom Stevens Canyon and Stevens Creek are named (the misspelling of his name is an early historic record error). With the help of Chief Truckee in March of 1844, Captain Stephens led the Stephens-Murphy-Townsend Party to Alta California, the first wagon train to make it over the Sierras. Originally from North Carolina, Captain Stephens served under Commodore Stockton during the fight for the territory from 1846 to 1848. Captain Stephens took up a 160-acre homestead on the east side of what would become Stephen's Creek (later renamed Stevens Creek). He planted his acreage with fruit trees, grape vines from the Mission Santa Clara, and blackberries, hence the modern name of the site, Blackberry Farm. The lands owned by Captain Stephens did not include any of the subject property; however, he is the first settler on record in the area near the site.

Some of Captain Stephens' earliest neighbors were the Grant Brothers - George Henry Grant and Theodore Franklin (Frank) Grant, Boston natives whose grandfather was a participant in the Boston Tea Party. Captain Stephens even reportedly gave the wagon in which he crossed the Sierras to Frank Grant. Neighbors were few and far between on the west side in the mid-nineteenth century. Born in Boston in 1826, George Grant arrived in California by way of Panama in 1851. He spent time in San Francisco before settling in Santa Clara County. Also born in Boston in 1828, Frank Grant made his way to California by way of Maine and, arrived in San Francisco in 1850 before his brother. Frank Grant made his way to Santa Clara in 1851. He served as a clerk in a general store, then as the Postmaster and the town Treasurer until 1857, when he relocated to San Jose. Frank Grant then served as San Jose Treasurer for two years, before he moved to the West Side in 1859. George and Frank Grant purchased over 350 acres in Fremont Township, in the foothills along the Permanente Creek, and resided there until the early twentieth century.



Graphic depiction of Section locations and identified resources

In addition to the land the Grant brothers owned directly adjacent to San Antonio Rancho, early land records indicate that in 1867 Frank Grant purchased 118.67 acres of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter in Section 18 (in the Quarry area)¹. Various early maps show the Grant brothers owned the entire southern half (320 acres) of Section 8 (north of the Quarry), despite the property’s overlap into San Antonio Rancho. Historic accounts credit the Grant brothers for the naming of Grant Road, which still runs north-south through the Cupertino area, northeast of Permanente Quarry. The Grant brothers appear to have owned over 400 acres, which stretched from San Antonio Rancho to government land. It is believed that Frank Grant built his house in the 1850s in the forest on the west fork of Permanente Creek,

¹ Robert J. Levy, *The West Side and How We Grew: A Geographic History of Cupertino* Vol. 2 (Cupertino: Bob and Louise Levy, 1996), 14.

and the dwelling was still present on the property when he died sometime after the turn-of-the-twentieth century.²

It is possible that what is known today as the Henry J. Kaiser Cabin and Accessory structure located along the banks of the Permanente Creek adjacent the Quarry is connected to the ownership of part of Section 18 by the Grant brothers. Therefore, it is possible these cabins date to the late-1850s or 1860s. Although Frank Grant did not record the purchase of the parcel until 1867, it is likely that he or his brother George laid claim to the land before it was officially recorded. An 1883 survey by the GLO does not show standing structures on Grant's land along Permanente Creek, although other cabin locations are evident nearby, including one located south of Permanente Creek at the west end of Section 18. The 1883 map identifies an "old road" following the alignment of Permanente Road and terminating at the early "Lower Quarry." The indication of an "old road" implies earlier settlement or use of the canyon.

Mining activity in Section 18 is not known to have occurred until the beginning of the twentieth century; therefore, any structures located in this area, including the foundations of the "Henry J. Kaiser Cabin," most likely served as hunting cabins of some sort, since the Grants were not known to be doing any cultivation of the lands within Section 18. The Grant farm and residence(s) are known to have been located outside of the present-day Quarry area, so hunting is the only other likely use the Grants would have had for the land in this Section unless they had been involved in some minor mining activity.

An article written by a historian specializing in the history of Kaiser Permanente states that when Permanente Cement Company purchased the property in 1939, a building made of stone and redwood was extant. This large building is said to have served as a speakeasy during the Prohibition Era. Its location high in the foothills on a private road may have made it an ideal location for the illegal venture. The article claimed that upon an initial visit to the property, Henry Kaiser was so taken with the beauty of the cabin's location that he had it renovated for use as a lodge that served as a getaway for himself and his wife Bess.³ Mrs. Kaiser loved Permanente Creek and their retreat so much that she convinced her husband to name the new medical program provided to his shipyard workers in Oakland after the creek. In addition, it was the namesake for the Cement Company on the property the creek flowed through. A *San Jose Mercury News* remembrance of Henry J. Kaiser written by two older plant workers states that Mr. Kaiser "built a fancy lodge with a fireplace on the property where company officials entertained high-ranking visitors from Washington" during the early years of the plant.⁴

By 1890, the land upon which the Henry J. Kaiser Cabin stands was owned by Reville Appleton Swain and his wife Alice H. Swain. In 1890 Reville Swain is listed in a local directory as being a farmer in Cupertino, but most other records from the 1860s through 1900 show him as a resident of San Francisco. It is not known when Grant sold the property to the Swains, although it appears to have occurred sometime between 1880 and 1890. Permanente Road, which traverses the subject property, was dedicated to Santa Clara County for public roadway purposes on April 10, 1893. The public dedication refers to the owners of the property through which the road extends: Alice H. Swain and A. Coleman (land high in the foothills above Cupertino). This portion of Permanente Road would later be gated and presumably privatized in 1935. The road was formally vacated by the County of Santa Clara Board of Supervisors in August 2011, and the deed recorded on September 1, 2011. The 1899 United States Geologic Survey (USGS) Map shows four structures located in the area of the Henry J. Kaiser Cabin at the time of survey (presumably 1895); however, the location of these structures is inaccurate since the map shows the structures and Permanente Creek over the section line in Section 19 to the south. The cabin and accessory structure are known to be a part of the original acquisition of the Permanente Cement Company's

²"No. 183-Captain Elisha Steven's Snake Dinner" in Santa Clara County History Scrapbooks Part III.

³ Steve Gilford, "Search for the Source of the Permanente" in *The Permanente Journal* Vol. 2, No. 3 (1998).

⁴ George Lajeunesse, "They Remember Permanente's 'Papa'", *San Jose Mercury News*, 1/21/1983.

purchase from the Santa Clara Holding Company in 1939, and not a part of the Company's acquisition of Section 19 in 1965.

By 1902, County Tax Maps show W.W. Brirer owned the southeastern quarter parcel of Section 18. The Alameda Sugar Company purchased the parcel shortly thereafter. A May 23, 1903 article in the *San Jose Mercury News* entitled "Santa Clara County Lime Industry Growing" states that during the past year production of limestone in the County has increased rapidly due to mining along the Permanenta (sic) Creek. The article states the mining is occurring "where a huge landslide occurred many years ago, thousands of tons of lime rock were exposed to view. This site was located on the Swain property, a few miles up the main stream of the Permanenta (sic) above the John Snyder farm. The article further states that, "No attention was paid to this rock until the Alameda Sugar Company, operating the sugar mills at Alvarado, in looking about for lime rock...learned of the deposit...they now own 320 acres, including the old landmark known as Bald Peak."

The Alameda Sugar Company was a progression of various other sugar company endeavors undertaken and operated out of a mill in Alameda County's Alvarado. At the time of its purchase and exploitation of the limestone found in Section 18, the Alameda Sugar Company had been operating under that name since 1889. Originally founded as the California Beet Sugar Manufacturing Company in 1869, the company was owned and operated on the banks of the Alvarado Creek by Ebenezer Dyer. This sugar mill was the first successful beet sugar factory in the United States, and is currently designated a California Historical Landmark (#768). The California Beet Sugar Manufacturing Company closed in 1873 and moved its operations to Soquel, California. In 1879, Ebenezer Dyer incorporated a new company known as the Standard Sugar Refining Company, and operated it out of the Alvarado plant. A boiler explosion in 1886 destroyed part of the factory and killed one worker, and the plant was forced to close. In 1887, a new plant was constructed across the street. It operated under the name of the Pacific Coast Sugar Company for just over one year until Dyer reorganized the company as the Alameda Sugar Company. Dyer operated the Alameda Sugar Company until 1924, when he sold it to the Holly Sugar Company. The plant was operated until 1975, when operations were moved to Tracy, California.

The limestone quarry, located in the southeast quarter section of Section 18 and the southwest quarter section of Section 17, provided high-grade limestone ideal for use in sugar refining. It is not known when the Alameda Sugar Company ceased mining operations at the site, although it can be assumed that the company continued through the late-teens and into the early 1920s. The Santa Clara Holding Company began operating the quarry in the early 1930s. An article featured in the August 1943 edition of *The Permanente News* (distributed to all Kaiser employees) was written by Joe Peabody, a worker at the Cement Plant since 1933. Peabody wrote that in the 1930s, the Santa Clara Holding Company was taking the limestone (called sugar rock) out of the deposit by means of a bucket line - a far cry from the state-of-the-art conveyor system belt line that the Permanente Cement Company would begin to operate a few years later.

Due to the enactment of the Homestead Act and the Pacific Railroad Act in 1862, the land in the foothills was quickly being carved up. The Central Pacific Railroad (CPRR) assumed ownership of various large parcels in the foothills of the Fremont township in January of 1865, and the Western Pacific Railroad (WPRR) also took ownership of parcels at various times between 1862 and 1870. The CPRR then used many of these parcels as partial payment of one of its primary agents, Charles McLaughlin. In 1880, Charles McLaughlin was second only to Leland Stanford in terms of being the largest landowner in California.

Charles McLaughlin was associated with the building of transportation networks in California even before his association with the CPRR. He was the founder/owner of the California Stage Company in the 1850s, he built the San Francisco and San Jose Railroad line in the 1860s (only the third railroad line in the California at that time) and by 1865, he was hard at work on the WPRR as well. The railroads

provided McLaughlin with ownership of land in seven counties (including Santa Clara County). This made him a very wealthy man. Historic maps from the time period show McLaughlin owning almost every other section of the public lands in the foothills of the San Francisco Bay Area. Despite the low value typically assigned to these mountainous parcels, Charles McLaughlin was one of the San Francisco Bay Area's first millionaires. He was murdered by a former employee in 1883 and ownership of his lands was transferred to his widow Kate Dillon McLaughlin.

Within five years, Kate McLaughlin passed away, and the two million dollar estate went to her niece, Kate Dillon, and close family friend, Mary Ives Crocker. The two heiresses split the 100,000 acre estate, including the parcels found within the subject property. Mary Ives Crocker had married Henry J. Crocker, in 1889. Henry Crocker was the nephew of Charles B. Crocker, the railroad magnate and one of the founders of the CPRR. The Crocker estate was eventually willed to daughter, Marion Phyllis Crocker, who never married. Marion Crocker sold a 20-acre parcel located in the north half of the northeast quarter of Section 19 to the Permanente Cement Company in 1943 (SCC O R 1153, Page 10). Marion Crocker sold the remaining acreage (nearly 350 acres) of the northern half of Section 19 to the Kaiser Cement Company in 1965 (SCC OR 6830, Page 732).

John R. McCarthy was another one of the subject property's early Santa Clara County homesteaders. A native of Ireland who came to San Jose in 1876, McCarthy began his new life in America by picking cherries for \$1.50 a day. By the early 1880s, he was renting a ranch on Permanente Creek, and in 1882 he took a homestead option on 160 acres in the foothills above Cupertino, on the northwest quarter section of Section 20 within T7S, R2W. McCarthy Road, which traverses Sections 17 and 20 on the subject property, is named for this early homesteader. The origins of the homestead site recorded in this survey and located in Section 20 make it most likely connected with McCarthy, according to a Deed dated August 16, 1890 (SCC Deeds 128, Page 616) from Henry K. Jackson to McCarthy. It is known that Henry Jackson resided and worked in Oakland at this time, so John McCarthy most likely rented the land from Jackson, and constructed any buildings on the parcel, and finally purchased/recorded his ownership of the parcel in 1890 despite his occupation of the land sometime in the 1880s (the Deed also makes a reference to buildings being located on the parcel although a description is not given). According to County Tax maps, McCarthy retained ownership of at least three quarters of this quarter section through the early twentieth century. Two structures on the homestead site are visible on the 1899 USGS map, and their remnants remain extant on the site today, in addition to an olive and walnut trees and wire fencing.

The western half of the McCarthy quadrant was purchased by George Campbell (although Campbell may have occupied part of, or the entire McCarthy parcel beginning around 1895) from John R. McCarthy on September 16, 1905 (SCC Deeds 297, Page 636). The land remained in the Campbell family until it was sold by the Estate of Sena Campbell to the Kaiser Cement & Gypsum Corporation in 1969 (SCC OR 8757, Page 470). The property rights included the right-of-way for the wagon road easement through the property.

The eastern half of the McCarthy quadrant of Section 20 was occupied by J. Bernard (in addition to George Campbell) perhaps as early as 1895, although McCarthy is still recorded as the owner of the entire parcel through at least 1902. Bernard likely rented a portion of the eastern half of the northwestern quadrant, and then eventually purchased the property sometime in the early 1900s. The deed transferring the land from Jules Bernard, Jr. to the Kaiser Cement & Gypsum Corporation in 1979 (SCC OR E 524, Page 322) refers to Lots 1 and 4 of Section 20 as having been conveyed from John R. McCarthy to Charles A. Sullivan on May 29, 1896 (SCC Deeds 190, Page 306), as well as the 83 acres in the southern half of the northeaster quarter section that other maps assign to Kenna (see discussion on the following page). Charles Sullivan is referenced as the owner of the Kenna property on the 1902 County Tax Map, even though the 1895 Survey Map and later maps reference Kenna as the owner of record. Kenna may have rented the land from Sullivan and eventually purchased the property.

The northeast quarter section in Section 20 (directly east of the homestead site) was first recorded as belonging to the CPRR in 1865, and then Henry Kennedy Jackson in 1886. The 1890 Santa Clara County Tax Map still lists Henry Jackson as the owner of the quarter section, but an 1895 Survey Map⁵ shows the section had been divided into two 83-acre sections, running width-wise at an angle across the section, with the northern half of the quarter section owned by A.S. Spence, and the southern half of the quarter section owned first by P.J. and then J.R. Kenna. Kenna also owned the nearly 160-acre southeast quarter section of Section 20 connected to the southern half of the northeast quarter section. Kenna is also referenced as a property owner along the Permanente Road in the 1893 Permanente Road Dedication.

Just to the south of McCarthy Road, an orchard is recorded in the 1895 survey on the Kenna property. The survey also records multiple structures probably associated with the orchard, as well as the structure known as the Sugar Shack. The remnants of this building are still extant on the site today. The Kenna lands were eventually sold to Blanche K. Rouleau (later Morris) sometime after 1914. Morris then sold the property to the Permanente Corporation in 1942 (SCC OR 1103, Page 591).

John Snyder was another early settler who came to the area and owned part of the subject property. Snyder initially came to California to try his luck at gold mining. By the late-1850s, he had settled near Permanente Creek and purchased much of the San Antonio Rancho. Snyder's extensive lands were eventually bought by Kaiser Permanente, Maryknoll, Gates of Heaven Cemetery, Interstate 280, and Mid-Peninsula Parks. The house Snyder constructed for his daughter as a wedding present around 1881 still remains near the Gates of Heaven Cemetery entrance.

John Snyder owned the northeast quarter section of Section 17, which was a part of the first purchase Permanente Corporation made from Santa Clara Holding Company in 1939 (SCC OR 942, Page 290). The land purchased from Santa Clara Holding Company also included the parts of Section 16 not within the boundaries of San Antonio Rancho, as well as the northwestern quarter section of Section 21. Deeds indicate that Santa Clara Holding Company assumed ownership of the various parcels in 1933. When Henry Kaiser (who had been searching for a limestone source in the area) realized how abundant the limestone vein was, the Henry J. Kaiser Company signed a Use Permit and Lease and Option to Purchase agreement for the limestone quarry.

2.3.2 Permanente Cement Plant-Construction

In 1939, Kaiser lost the bid for the construction of Shasta Dam by bidding with a consortium of builders called the Six Companies who his company had worked with on other New Deal projects. In order to win the supplier contract for the cement, he ventured out without the full consent of the Six Companies to underbid the reigning cement monopolies. These cement monopolies had been winning much of the supplier contracts in the United States and abroad. Kaiser was determined to undercut the cost and win the contract. He secured the bid to supply sand and gravel for the dam. To provide the low bid of \$1.19 a barrel of cement at Shasta Dam, Kaiser needed to produce cement under his own business model. Acquiring a cement plant was of paramount necessity to be successful in the Shasta Dam project. Although Kaiser was well versed in the sand and gravel business, he lacked knowledge of cement production. He instructed his key engineering people to study cement manufacturing techniques and to locate a property containing adequate amounts of high-quality limestone. Drilling at Permanente Canyon found enough limestone for the project and an anticipated production life-span of fifty years.

During initial construction of the Shasta Dam, sand and gravel was extracted from Kaiser-owned pits near Redding, about ten miles from the dam site. Moving of material during this period was generally accomplished by railroad, however, Kaiser ran into costs that were prohibitive and decided to exclude the railroad from the project. Instead, an 'ingenious' conveyor belt was built to move the sand and gravel to

⁵1895 McMillan Survey Map for Section 20.

the construction site. This conveyor belt was built 1,500 feet up a mountain and down the other side and moved 1000 tons of material in an hour. It proved cheaper than using the railroad and the technology was subsequently transferred to the Permanente Cement Plant where a large conveyor belt system was developed in the early 1940s to transfer rock from the quarry to the crushers and cement plant.

On May 8, 1938 Santa Clara Holding Company, Ltd, and Henry J. Kaiser Company signed a Use Permit and Lease and Option to Purchase agreement to erect, construct and operate a cement mill and storage facility. The 1,300-acre site was legally described as Sections 16, 17, 18 and part of part of Section 20, T7S, R2W (Use Permit File No. 173.23). On February 13, 1939 the Amended Articles on Incorporation for Permanente Corporation were filed in the office of the Secretary of State of California along with by-laws and election of officers. On July 10, 1939 Santa Clara Holding Company formally transferred title of the land to Permanente Corporation (SCC OR 942, Page 290). Santa Clara Holding Company sold the property to Permanente Corporation for the sum of \$235,000. By 1942, the site would quickly become the largest cement manufacturing plant in the world and was also regarded as one of the most efficient.

Kaiser began work at the site in June 1939 with a bank loan of \$3 million to finance the building of the Permanente plant.⁶ By Christmas of that year, the plant had produced its first bag of cement. The initial construction included a two-kiln plant, processing and storage buildings and a two mile conveyor belt. “A giant power shovel scoops up the raw material, six tons to the bite, and dumps it into crushers that feed a two-mile conveyor belt which carries the material by gravity down to the plant in the canyon. The brakes on the steeply inclined belt are generators which produce the power needed to harvest the limestone.”⁷ At the cement plant, Kaiser continued to use the conveyor belt technology that was developed at Shasta Dam for moving limestone down to the mill. The original conveyor belt began at what was initially known as the Upper Quarry and ended at the west side of the mill site where two stockpile sites were established. By the time a survey was made of the quarry in 1942-1943, the conveyor system had two long legs: 1) the original conveyor extending from the terminus northwesterly about 1300 and then westerly about 2500 feet to a crusher at the northeast corner of the Upper Quarry (no longer extant); and 2) a second conveyor extending slightly south of westerly through a 560 foot tunnel, 4500 feet total, to a crusher near Permanente Creek and the South Quarry. The second conveyor was completed by mid-1943, and included two extensions northward from the Lower Quarry to crushers mid-way to the Upper Quarry. It is not known if the two-mile long conveyor mentioned in the 1941 article included the portion through the tunnel, although a 1943 article mentioned that the tunnel had just been completed at that time. It was claimed the 48-inch belt moved 1,000 tons of material in an hour. Limestone was quarried from up to two miles back in the hills and then cascaded off the end of the conveyor belt into the backyard of the plant. Once in the yard, the limestone is crushed and powdered, turned into cement, sacked or sent directly into boxcars.

In 1943, the Permanente Cement plant formally established a post office at the plant with the new address of Permanente, California. During this year the name of the company was changed to Permanente Cement Company. In the 1944 edition of *Permanente News* and the 5-year anniversary of the founding of the company, the firm reflected on the construction of the site “The accomplishment represented a period of feverish construction with men and machine gnawing at the very foundation of Black Mountain to build roads, flatten hilltops, and erect the giant of the cement industry. Mighty rotary kilns were hauled in sections up precipitous roads in some of the most spectacular feats of modern engineering. One of the major operations was excavation of hundreds of thousands of yards of earth. Countless equipment of a specialized nature was used in dirt moving-shovel kippers, dragline buckets and bulldozers.”

Shipments were moved out of the plant via railroad which paralleled the side of the plant. The railroad was constructed 1939-1940 to move the quarried material to be shipped. In late 1941, an agreement was

⁶ Wood, James Playsted, “Henry J. Kaiser” in *The Journal of Marketing* Vol. 27, No 2. (April 1963): 76.

⁷ Taylor, Frank, “Builder No. 1” in *The Saturday Evening Post*, 122: June 7, 1941.

signed between Permanente Corporation and the SPRR Company to extend the railroad into the Quarry (SCC OR 1087, Page 157). This railroad was served by 1,200 freight cars per month. SPRR owned three transfer tracks east of the plant, while Permanente owned a network of ten tracks inside the plant operated by two locomotives. Each day, two SPRR trains steamed into the yard to pick up freight cars of material to be delivered. By 1941, a fourth kiln was installed which one article noted “will make the mill the fastest producing cement plant in the country”.⁸ By 1947, the conveyor belt had been lengthened by two more miles and “after induction motors start the conveyors, generators driven by gravity flow supply enough electricity to operate a five-yard shovel in the quarry”.⁹

Various articles note that when Permanente Cement Company purchased the property there was an extant stone and redwood building that he renovated as a lodge and that Kaiser built a road to the site from the plant. This building is now in ruins and is known as the Henry J. Kaiser Cabin. It is located southwest of the Quarry on the north side of Permanente Creek and what was once Permanente Road.

Permanente Cement Corporation was supplying not only Shasta Dam, but Navy construction sites in Hawaii, Guam and Wake Island. Company owned ships, the S.S. Philippa and the S.S. Permanente Cement, carried bulk cement shipments into Hawaii and the Pacific. Transporting bulk cement in the hulls of the shipping boats would lead Henry J. Kaiser into a new endeavor, the shipbuilding business and establishing of the Kaiser Shipyards in Richmond, California. Kaiser was constantly expanding the capacity of the companies he operated into new areas, mostly associated with government construction contracts or materials supply for building and transportation, particularly during World War II. After initial construction of the cement plant, the Permanente Cement Corporation constructed a magnesium processing plant on the site.

2.3.3 Magnesium Plant

Covering 30 acres of land, the Magnesium Plant was constructed in 1941, adjacent to the Cement Plant. Kaiser was interested in a myriad of different materials, including light metals that could be used for the production of war-related items such as airplanes, jeeps and automobiles. Kaiser also thought the light metals could be used as a building material. Initially, choosing aluminum to produce, he was set back by government regulations and rival aluminum manufacturer, Alcoa. In an attempt to meet the increasing demand for light metal, Kaiser chose a different material - magnesium - which could be used for aircraft, as well as an incendiary product. Germany produced most of the magnesium products at that time. In the United States, Dow-American Magnesium had a corner on the market. Kaiser utilized a new untested process by which to refine magnesium and hired the inventor of the process to oversee operations. Backed by the Todd California Shipbuilding Company, Kaiser constructed a magnesium refinery in 1941 adjacent to the cement plant. Although brucite (the raw material used to make magnesium) was not readily available nearby, the material was shipped from Nevada to the plant in Cupertino. At the Magnesium Plant, existing piped gas was used for a dual purpose. The cold gas shot through the magnesium kilns to form the metal, and then again was used for the cement operation to burn limestone in the kilns. The magnesium fabrication also produced “goop,” an incendiary bomb material which was eventually used in the final air attack on Japan in World War II.¹⁰

The magnesium was produced under the company name of Permanente Metals. In 1943, Permanente Metals opened a plant in Natividad, Monterey County that processed pure white dolomite into magnesium. Magnesium production was somewhat volatile and not as successful as had anticipated. By 1947, the production of magnesium had ended and the company entered into the production of aluminum on the site backed by a loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Henry J. Kaiser was interested

⁸ Ibid., 124.

⁹ State of California Division of Mines, *California Journal of Mines and Geology* Vol. 43, No. 3 (July 1947): 315.

¹⁰ Kaiser Industries Corporation, 1968.

in using aluminum for boats, as well as a building material, particularly in geodesic domes which he hoped would expand the demand for aluminum. The predominant manufacturing site for aluminum for Permanente Metals was in Mead and Trentwood, Washington State. It appears the facility at Permanente Quarry was used mostly for the production of aluminum foil. In 1949, the company name was changed to Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation. Demand for aluminum increased during the Korean War and the company met the challenge to increase aluminum output which occurred mostly at a large plant in Louisiana. It is during this time that aluminum began to be used as a building material on large office buildings. At the Permanente Quarry site a new foil mill was installed in 1950 for the manufacturing of aluminum foil. Aluminum extruded products were manufactured at the site until 1990, when the plant was closed. Aluminum production would ultimately be the most profitable of all the companies started by Henry J. Kaiser, including those in the steel, cement, and gypsum industries.

2.3.4 Permanente Cement Plant –Production

In early 1941, the capacity of the Permanente Cement plant was 12,000 barrels. The capacity was increased to 16,000 barrels in late 1941 - at the beginning of the war with Japan. In 1942, the production record of 5,066,060 barrels was reached. That year's level of production made the Permanente plant the largest cement plant in the world at the time, and remained the company record for most cement produced in a year. The catalyst for achieving this record was the bombing of Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941 and an increase in the need for cement to fortify the Pacific Island bases (*Permanente News* 1943:4). The two freighters, S.S. Permanente and S.S. Philippa were converted to bulk carriers to ship the large amounts of concrete from Redwood City to Honolulu during the war. By 1943, capacity was again increased and the plant was producing 500,000 barrels or two million sacks of cement. In one year, the quarry moved 1,500,000 tons of limestone downhill to the processing plant with a staff of 19 men. By 1945, war orders by Navy and Army contracts had put cement production into overdrive as over 18,000 barrels of cement was shipped daily. High quality raw materials and new facilities peaked production. New facilities included four coolers for the four kilns, an additional kiln fed slurry tank, new clinker conveying and crushing facilities, additional cement pumping equipment under the storage silos, and enlargement of the packhouse. The packhouse addition consisted of a four-compartment, 5,000 barrel packer bin which helped control the 17 types of cement being produced at the site. The 17 different types of cement included: Standard Portland, Modified Portland, Hi-Early Strength, Low Heat, Sulphate Resisting, Plastic, Concrete Pipe Cement, three types of oil well cement, Plastite, and Brick Mix.¹¹ Permanente Cement furnished the entire 6,800,000 barrels of cement used for Shasta Dam and by the end of World War II, had filled major government contracts for \$25,000,000. During World War II, production increased as demand grew and many women joined the Permanente workforce as men went off to war. By 1947, Permanent Cement took over operation of plants in Seattle, Merced and Redwood City, as well as Honolulu, Hawaii.

By 1949, the plant produced 1.1 million tons of cement a year and Permanente's reach continued to expand with new distribution facilities in the Pacific Northwest. As the West began to grow after World War II, the demand for cement for new construction increased. Reinforced concrete was also in high demand for commercial and industrial uses. Cement continued to be utilized in large public work projects, such as dams and highways. Cement maintained a stable pricing level during the ten years after 1939, while other building materials costs increased due to inflation. By 1949, Permanente sold 8% to 10% of the cement produced in the United States and was second only to Atlas Portland Cement.¹²

The 1950s were an era of expansion for Kaiser Permanente Cement with distribution and manufacturing plants being constructed or acquired throughout the west coast, including the Olympic plant in Bellingham, Washington and Cushenbury plant in Southern California. By 1951, five kilns were in

¹¹ State of California Division of Mines, 1947:316.

¹² *Ibid.*, 12.

operation at the Permanente Cement Plant increasing the annual output to 7,000,000 barrels. (Division of Mines: 365) In 1956, a sixth kiln was added which increased production by 20% and an aggregate plant was installed to supply material for highway construction.

By the end of the 1950s and into the early 1960s, the distribution of cement products widened as the company constructed plants in Honolulu and acquired interest in cement plants in Japan (Okinawa), Thailand and in the Southwest United States, merging with Longhorn Portland Cement Company in Texas. In 1964, Kaiser Gypsum was manufacturing wallboard and other gypsum products and with new plants in the East, the company name changed to Kaiser Cement and Gypsum Corporation. At the Permanente Cement Plant, kilns were made more efficient and a rod ball mill was added to the plant for raw grinding. On August 24, 1967, Henry Kaiser died in Honolulu, Hawaii.

In the 1970s, environmental concerns weighed heavily on the company and some of the processes in place for many years were changed to accommodate the shortage of fuel and natural gas. This included replacing the six kilns with a single dry-process kiln, which was more cost effective and environmentally sound. In early 1970s, construction began on the Preblend Dome, now a commanding feature on the Quarry landscape. In the 1980s, rebuilding of the plant began as a kiln and raw grinding mill were completely rebuilt. In 1981, the six old kilns were shut down. The two 220-foot concrete stack kilns were demolished in 1982. In 1986, Kaiser Cement was purchased by the British firm, Hanson PLC. By 1989, the plant supplied nearly one-third of the all the cement used in California. Improvements continued at the plant, including installing computerized systems to increase efficiency and a rock plant was constructed to convert excess mining rock into washed concrete aggregate. In the 1990s, Hanson Permanente Cement supplied the cement and aggregate for the construction of nearby Highway 85. In 2007, Heidelberg Cement purchased Hanson PLC and the Permanente plant was merged with Heidelberg's Lehigh Cement companies and renamed Lehigh Southwest Cement Company, Permanente Plant.

2.4 HENRY J. KAISER BIOGRAPHY

Henry J. Kaiser was born May 9, 1882 in Sprout Brook, New York to German immigrants Frank and Mary Kaiser. Henry left school at the age of 13 to work, and he was a successful traveling salesman for a photography supply company at the age of 17. By the time Henry Kaiser was 20, he had become the owner of that photography supply company. He met his future wife, Bess Fosburgh, through his work, and it was reported that her father subsequently instructed Kaiser to "go west and establish himself" before he married his daughter. Henry Kaiser relocated to Spokane, Washington in 1906. He worked in sales for McGowan Brothers Hardware, and was introduced to the construction business through his visits to construction sites as a part of his job. In 1914, Kaiser formed a road-paving firm in Vancouver, British Columbia, and pioneered the use of heavy machinery in construction. He incorporated as the Henry J. Kaiser Company, Ltd. and soon after hired A.B. Ordway, an engineer who remained with Kaiser for almost 65 years. During his career, Henry J. Kaiser founded and managed a large number of American industrial companies associated with steel, chemicals, cement, aluminum, construction, automobiles, electronics, and aviation.

Henry J. Kaiser's first major road building job was in Redding, California where he met R.G. LeTourneau, an equipment manufacturer who developed an array of haulers, scrapers, and dumpers innovative in the heavy construction industry. Kaiser and LeTourneau developed heavy equipment that was transformative within the road building and construction industries. Kaiser's job sites were some of the first that used heavy machinery, replacing mules and even men with shovels and pickaxes. This enabled Kaiser to complete his projects faster, cheaper, and better than anyone else.

Kaiser's early large-scale work was focused on road building and dams, including projects such as Hoover Dam and the Grand Coulee Dam. He also undertook construction projects involving levees, piers, pipelines, and bridges. Kaiser was the engineering contractor for the construction of pilings for portions

of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge. In 1927, he won the contract to construct 200 miles of road in the center of Cuba, partnering with the large construction firm, Warren Brothers, whom he had subcontracted on other large projects. The \$20-million Cuban road-building contract helped forge the expansion of Kaiser's firm. Henry Kaiser felt that one of his great Cuban achievements was hiring George Havas, an engineer who was working on a sugar plantation at the time. Havas brought engineering expertise to the Kaiser Company. Bids prepared by George Havas were developed on detailed data analysis rather than on Henry Kaiser's educated guesses. Kaiser's model for obtaining government-backed projects was to go directly to the bureau chiefs and offer bids lower than any of those of his competitors. He utilized his personal connections and was always well prepared to undercut the competition. As a master of marketing, he could convince his clients of his capacity to undertake a project even though he did not necessarily have the production facilities in place to do the job. It is during the next few years that Henry J. Kaiser would become known as the nation's "Builder No. 1".

Many of the New Deal projects during the 1930s were too immense for one contractor to oversee. A joint venture was made between six separate companies to vie for the winning Hoover Dam bid. This consortium, called Six Companies, was composed of Kaiser and Bechtel Corporation, McDonald and Kahn of Los Angeles, Utah Construction Company of Ogden, Morrison-Knudsen of Boise, Idaho, Pacific Bridge Company of Portland, Oregon and J.F. Shea of Portland, Oregon. Kaiser-Bechtel had the largest percentage of holding in Six Companies. It was the loss of the Six Companies bid for the Shasta Dam that catapulted Kaiser into the cement business. After failing to win the bid as the prime, Kaiser was determined to win the materials supplier bid by underbidding the cement monopolies that controlled projects within the industry. The plan was challenged by the Six Companies and many of the conservative members of the group objected to Kaiser's underbidding plan, but Kaiser spearheaded the bidding process to win the cement bid. Once he received the winning contract, he was able to borrow the money needed to build the facility. Kaiser also led the construction of the cement plant at Permanente, including supervising its construction and subsequent upgrades. Henry Kaiser was personally involved in every venture he entered including the founding and supervision of the Permanente Cement Company. His dedication and management of the cement plant was illustrated in a longtime employee's comment "As a boss, there wasn't any better".¹³

The Permanente Cement Company highly publicized its assistance of the defense effort during World War II. Cement from the Permanente plant was used for pillboxes, dry docks, landing strips and other installations for the United States Navy in the Pacific and many large Army and Navy projects in the mainland. Locally, during the war, the cement was used for hangar foundations at Moffett Field, concrete runways at Hamilton Field in Marin County and battleship production at Hunters Point. In 1941, Kaiser moved into the manufacture of light metal with the construction of a magnesium plant adjacent to the cement plant. These two manufacturing companies within close proximity to one another illustrated the versatility in Kaiser's overall enterprise. He was able to predict change in demands and grow his various companies to meet that change. Reflecting back, Henry Kaiser noted that losing the Shasta Dam project was a great windfall for his company and truly grew the Permanente Corporation in innovative ways.

Permanente Cement Company spurred on Kaiser's initial venture into shipbuilding during World War II. Bulk cement was supplied to destinations such as Pearl Harbor and Guam in the hull of aged ships which were reconditioned at the Todd Pacific Shipyards in Seattle. With John Reilly of Todd Pacific, Kaiser formed the Kaiser Shipyards to meet the anticipated demands for shipbuilding and filled orders from Great Britain for ships during the early years of the war with Germany. During World War II, the Six Companies also held a majority of the ownership in the Joshua Hendy Iron Works in Sunnyvale along with early owner Charles Moore. Hendy Iron Works produced steam turbines, United States Navy torpedo-tube mounts and ship engines. The steam turbines were installed in the United States Liberty Ships at the Richmond Shipyard. Work on the Kaiser Richmond shipyard in Richmond, California began

¹³ Kaiser Cement Corporation, 1989.

in 1940, using crews and equipment relocated from the Grand Coulee project to build the facility. With rotating shifts working 24 hours a day, Kaiser employees drained water, blasted rock, and built shipways. After only three months, workers laid the keel for the first of 747 vessels to be built at the shipyards- one of the most successful operations of its type in maritime history. Although the Richmond shipyard became one of the most well-known, Kaiser also had shipyards built at Ryan Point, Vancouver, on the Columbia River in Washington, at Swan Island in Portland, Oregon, and in the Washington State cities of Seattle and Tacoma. The shipbuilding efforts led Henry J. Kaiser into the steel industry, when he responded to shortages by building his own steel mill in Fontana, California.

At the Kaiser Shipyards, the Kaiser Permanente Health Care system was formally born. The Kaiser Richmond Field Hospital for the Kaiser Shipyards opened on August 10, 1942. The Field Hospital was sponsored by Henry J. Kaiser's Permanente Foundation and served employees at the individual shipyards, and the main Permanente Hospital in Oakland. By August 1944, most of the Richmond shipyard employees had joined the Kaiser Permanente Health Plan, which was the first voluntary group plan in the country to feature group medical practice, pre-payment and substantial medical facilities. In 1945, the Health Plan was opened to the public, and became one of Kaiser's most significant and longest lasting achievements. In 1990, Kaiser Permanente was still the country's largest nonprofit Health Maintenance Organization (HMO) and today continues to be one of America's largest.

After World War II, Henry Kaiser anticipated the need for housing, medical care, and transportation for post-war America and began expansion of his companies to address those needs. He expanded his cement and steel operations, and began manufacturing aluminum, gypsum, and appliances and other household products. In San Jose, Kaiser worked with real estate developer Fritz Burns to construct a planned development called Kaiser Community Homes. Similar developments were also built in Portland, Oregon and Southern California. One of Kaiser's most ambitious projects was the manufacture of automobiles. Undertaken with Joseph W. Frazer under the corporation name of Kaiser-Frazer, the company manufactured cars such as the Kaiser Special, Kaiser Custom, Kaiser Deluxe and the Henry J. The venture into car manufacturing was not a success due to post-World War II and Korean War metal shortages and competition from established automobile manufactures. Kaiser-Frazer cars stopped being produced in 1955, although the Kaiser Jeep division survived.

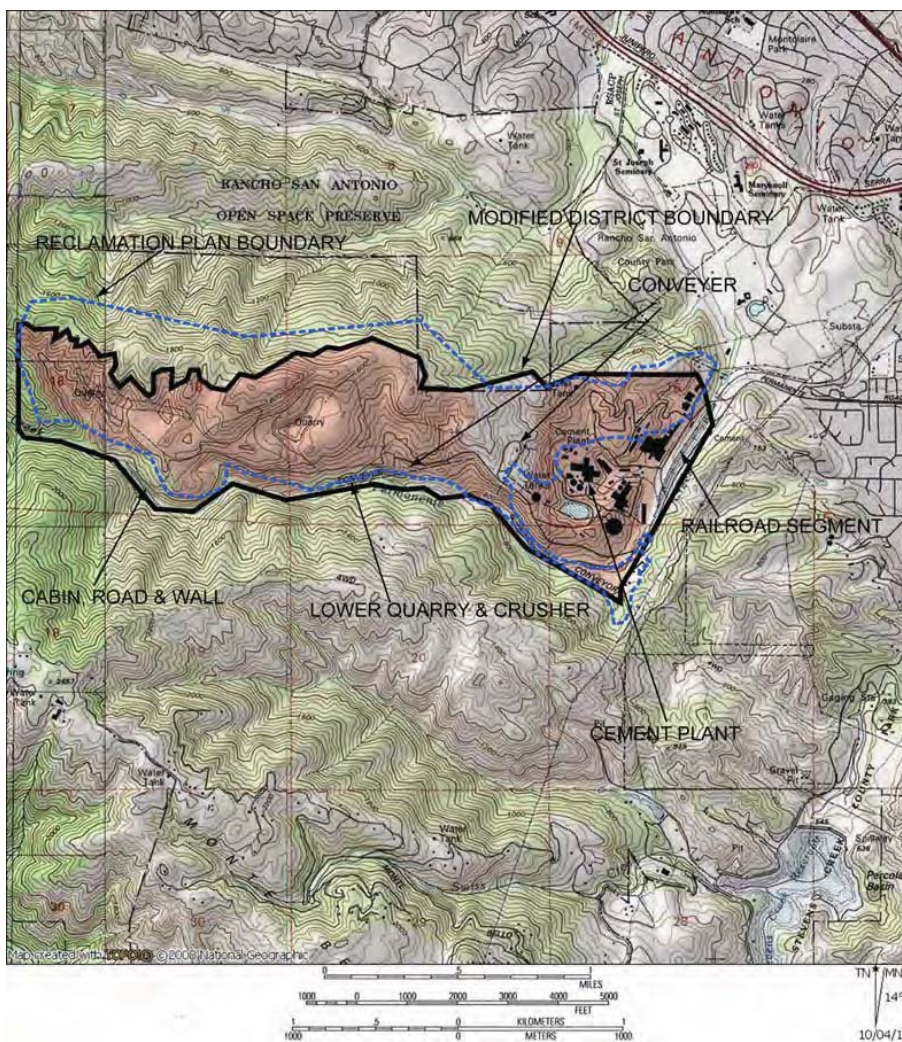
In 1954, Henry J. Kaiser began a new building project in Hawaii and left control of the company to his son, Henry J. Kaiser, Jr. The senior Kaiser remained in the islands, supervising the construction of a hotel, hospitals, plants, and housing developments. He also developed a 'dream' planned community called Hawaii Kai in Oahu. Henry J. Kaiser died in Honolulu on Aug. 24, 1967, at the age of 85.

3.0 PROPERTY INFORMATION

The following property information section provides detailed information on sites within Permanente Quarry that have been studied as a part of this report, and that may be potentially impacted by the project. Selected photographs are provided in the Appendix.

3.1 PERMANENTE QUARRY MINING DISTRICT

Engaged by the County of Santa Clara in 2007, Jurich and Grady identified a potential historic district at Permanente Quarry located west of Cupertino, in the eastern foothills of the Santa Cruz Mountains at the western edge of the Santa Clara Valley. Jurich and Grady recommended the boundaries of the potential historic district. This includes the extent of the Quarry, and includes eligible elements Henry J. Kaiser's Cabin and Accessory Structure, and Permanente Creek Road and related Retaining Wall. In addition, Jurich and Grady identified important elements of the Quarry setting including intact vegetation communities such as oak woodland, oak savannah, woodland/chaparral, and chaparral, and Permanente Creek, what was once a perennial stream located along the southern boundary of the Quarry.



Boundaries of proposed Kaiser Permanente Quarry District with modifications proposed as a part of this evaluation.

Jurich and Grady also investigated and recorded the related Pumphouse located between the main pit and the cement plant. Boundaries of this potential historic district as outlined by Jurich and Grady were investigated as a part of this investigation and evaluation. Additionally, within the site are the primary remains of an early 1940s rock conveyor system built during the early 1940s, as well as railroad segment and shed. A portion of the original conveyor system continues to operate today for the transport of raw material to the processing facility. The railroad segment includes areas where products of the quarry and cement plant are loaded for shipment. Permanente Quarry has continued to evolve over the last 72 years under Kaiser's companies and subsequent owners and contains a large modern cement plant as well as some remaining structures from the early cement, magnesium, and aluminum manufacturing facilities. Individual buildings, structures, and objects within the cement plant were not investigated, recorded, or evaluated as a part of this study.

The significance of the potentially eligible historic district is due to its associations with the development of the Permanente Quarry and related manufacturing facilities by Henry J. Kaiser and the companies he led, beginning in 1939, and until his death in 1969. The significance is discussed in the Evaluation section that begins on page 33.

No evidence was noted of the pre-1939 activities at the site where surface mining for limestone occurred.

The current cement plant, built over the last 30 years, replaced much of the original facility. The recently constructed buildings and structures, as well as the extent of contemporary mining activities, were not surveyed as a part of this study and evaluation.

The following subsections 3.1.1 through 3.1.5 summarize six components of the potential historic district identified by Jurich and Grady (2007) and Jensen (2009) that were investigated as a part of this report. They are recorded in the attached DPR523 series forms.

3.1.1 Permanente Railroad Segment and Dinky (contributing features)

The Permanente Railroad segment parallels the southeast side of East Storage Area (Aluminum Plant) and enters the main quarry operations as it crosses Permanente Road. The railroad segment ends at the train shed located at the base of the aggregate facility. The Permanente Railroad segment was originally constructed circa 1940 and was composed of a network of ten tracks inside the plant which was served by two locomotives. SPRR Company owned the three transfer tracks and a station just outside of the plant which connected with the Permanente rail segment. Here, freight cars would pick up material at the plant which would then be distributed via rail to various destinations.

The "dinky" that is presently operational within the railroad segment is considered part of the Permanente Railroad Segment.

3.1.2 Permanente Quarry Conveyor System and Crusher (contributing features)

The rock conveyor system at Permanente Quarry was developed during the first four years after the establishment of Permanente operations in mid-1939. The conveyor started as a rock crusher at the site of the original Upper Quarry, and dropped the material by gravity down an incline to the east and southeast to the stockpiles. By 1943 the conveyor system had been expanded westward through a 560-foot tunnel to the southwest, originating from a crusher near Permanente Creek near the Lower Quarry. The conveyor branched out northward from this location and ultimately extended for two miles. The 48-inch belt of the conveyor was initially claimed to be able to move 1,000 tons of material in an hour. According to historic accounts, the original conveyor contained brakes that generated power needed to harvest limestone. It appears that the inline shed below the tunnel contains the original turbines used to generate electricity.

The original north leg of the rock conveyor system (approximately 4,500 feet) and the lower leg of the rock conveyor system near the creek and related feeding conveyors, are no longer extant. The current lower (east) terminus is housed in an open shed. Rock diverted southward from the terminus is dropped to a stockpile and then loaded to another conveyor that delivers the rock to the aggregate facility located at the south end of the Quarry.

The remnant of the crusher near Permanente Creek is located near what was once the Lower Quarry. The crusher was located at the upper terminus of the conveyor belt. It was here that limestone rock was crushed and then traveled on the conveyor belt to the processing plant. The conveyor branched out northward from this location to two other crushers, between the two quarry locations, and ultimately extended for two miles. The upper terminus and crusher located near the Permanente Creek remains today in ruins, with only some structural members remaining. A new larger crusher has been installed to the east of this terminus.

3.1.3 Permanente Quarry Pump House (non-contributing feature)

In 2007, Jurich and Grady identified remnants of the pump house located north of the conveyor system and east of the quarry and determined the remnants lacked integrity and did not qualify as a historic resource. Jensen concurred with those findings 2009., but Jurich and Grady's description of the resource appears to be sufficient. Their finding that the resource lacks integrity is concurred by this report.

3.1.4 Henry J. Kaiser Cabin and Accessory Structure (contributing feature)

The Henry J. Kaiser Cabin and Accessory Structure are the remains of two buildings recorded in 2007 by Grady for the County of Santa Clara as a part of *A Historic Resource Inventory of the Hanson Permanente Cement Plant*. The Henry J. Kaiser Cabin was resurveyed in September, 2011 by Franklin Maggi, Jessica Kusz, and Sarah Winder of Archives & Architecture, LLC as a part of preparation of this report. The field investigation confirmed the findings recorded by Grady in 2007. The Henry J. Kaiser Cabin remains in a deteriorated state and is presently overgrown and difficult to access. The Accessory Structure to the south across Permanente Creek was not accessed and thus is not evaluated as a part of this report. There is little evidence of the larger wood building that once rose about the stone base, aside from the extant chimney. It appears that the building may have been partially deconstructed prior to reaching its advanced state of decline.

In 2007, Grady suggested the Henry J. Kaiser Cabin could have been built as early as 1815, based on nails found at the site. No reference has been found to connect Mission Santa Clara to this site, which was under the jurisdiction of the Mission during both the Spanish and Mexican Periods. Additional archival research was conducted to investigate the origins of the structure. The 1883 GLO map does not show any extant structures on this site, although an "old road" is shown that enters into Permanente Canyon and ends to the east of the cabin site. Early ownership surveyor maps of Theodore F. Grant, George H. Grant, CPRR Company, and Revillo A. and Alice H. Swain do not clarify buildings at the site; however, when the USGS first surveyed the area in 1895 (published in 1899), it recorded four structures in the vicinity of the Henry J. Kaiser Cabin. It is likely that the Henry J. Kaiser Cabin is one of the four buildings surveyed in 1895, and may have been built as early as the early-1860s as a hunting lodge.

When Kaiser commenced operations of the Permanente Cement Plant in 1939, he rebuilt/expanded the Henry J. Kaiser Cabin that exists today on the north side of Permanente Creek. An article written by a historian specializing in the history of Kaiser Permanente states that when Kaiser purchased the property in 1939, a building made of stone and redwood was already extant; this large building served as a speakeasy during the Prohibition Era, and its location high in the foothills on a private road served to make it an ideal location for the illegal venture. The article claimed that upon an initial visit to the

property, Mr. Kaiser was so taken with the beauty of the cabin's location that he had it renovated, and it became a lodge complete with a patio for a getaway for himself, and his wife Bess. In a *San Jose Mercury News* article two older plant workers remember Henry J. Kaiser and state that Kaiser "built a fancy lodge with a fireplace on the property where company officials entertained high-ranking visitors from Washington" during the early years of the plant.

3.1.5 Permanente Creek Wagon Road (contributing feature)

The Permanente Creek Wagon Road begins within the boundaries of the Quarry, down to and across Permanente Creek to the south, and continues along the creek. Most of the road have been re-graded and widened. The earliest known map which shows the road is the 1883 GLO Map which identifies an "old road" following the alignment of Permanente Road and terminating at the dividing line between Sections 18 and 19. A 1906 California Mining Report discusses the El Dorado Sugar Company's Quarry (the owner is incorrect, as the quarry was both owned and operated by the Alameda Sugar Company during the first part of the twentieth century) and the fact that mined limestone was hauled out via a nine-mile wagon road (Permanente Road), and then shipped by rail from Mountain View to the company's factory near Alviso. The report also states that the operation had been going on for three years. In later maps, the road is shown passing to the south of the Henry J. Kaiser Cabin and then terminating at a point to the west, near the west end of Section 18 where another cabin site was located. Historic accounts of Kaiser's occupation indicated that he built a road up from the cabin to the limestone quarry.

3.2 SOUTH SIDE OF PERMANENTE CANYON

3.2.1 McCarthy Homestead Site

This early ranch site first owned by homesteader, John R. McCarthy, is located on the south side of Permanente Canyon, on the south side of an unimproved access road that originates at the southwest corner of the Permanente aggregate facility south of the cement plant. The site was recorded by Sean Michael Jensen (Genesis Society) in 2009 as Permanente #6 (P-43-2269). The site is composed of two separate features which contain debris piles of two buildings.

In the late-nineteenth century, the McCarthy ranch was about 150 acres. The size of the ranch was later reduced to about 112 acres. The 1948 USGS aerial photograph of the site shows two buildings associated with the McCarthy ranch. Two building sites were identified and described by Jensen that are located about 100 feet south and above the road in a terrace. Both building pads are about 65 feet in length, and vary in width from about 25 to 30 feet. The site contains debris piles, some short lengths of wire fencing, and non-native trees (olive, English walnut and plum). Today the area consists of chaparral and some non-native vegetation remaining from the residential occupation. The main access road, referred to in the Jensen evaluation as "Sugar Shack Road," was originally called "McCarthy Road" and provided access to the ranch site.

3.3.2 Kenna Orchard/Ranch

This large ridge-top agricultural site is located on the south side of Permanente Canyon on both sides of an unimproved access road that originates at the southwest corner of the Permanente aggregate facility, south of the cement plant. The Kenna Orchard/Ranch was partially recorded by Sean Michael Jensen (Genesis Society) in 2009 as two separate sites: Permanente #3 (P-43-2264) and Permanente #5 (P-43-2268). The original agricultural property was approximately 238 acres at the time of initial development in the late-nineteenth century and was later expanded westward approximately another 40 acres. Today, the area consists of chaparral and non-native vegetation remaining from the agricultural and residential occupation. Access roads transverse the site, some appear to date to the late-nineteenth century development of the hillside, and others appear contemporary and relate to testing pads at the Lehigh

Southwest operations. The main access road, referred to by the Jensen as “Sugar Shack Road,” was originally called “McCarthy Road” and provided access to both the Quarry and the McCarthy Ranch further to the west.

Historical research indicates that P.J. Kenna first owned the orchard and ranch on the site sometime in the early 1890s. The 1895 Survey Map records an orchard on the Kenna property, just south of McCarthy Road, as well as multiple structures probably associated with the orchard (most likely a residence), as well as a structure identified by Jensen in 2009 as the “Sugar Shack.” A 1948 USGS aerial photograph of the site appears to show three building sites associated with the Kenna ranch. Two collapsed buildings were identified and described by Jensen (extant to the north of the road). Associated with this structure is an ancillary building (described by Jensen as being to the west and about 20 feet in length by 12 feet wide) and two large non-native trees (cedar and walnut). The structures are described as having post and beam foundations, and are believed to be built of stud wall construction clad with board and batten siding. Today, the “Sugar Shack” site consists of what appears to be two single-story wood buildings that are inaccessible, as the structures are overgrown with Poison Oak. North of the road, a turnoff contains the remains of an early truck body and frame that was identified by Jensen during his archaeological Inventory Survey report prepared in October 2009 subsequent to the site historical recordings.

Above these building sites and road was once a large orchard that extended across the bluff and onto its south side. Jensen identified the remains of this orchard as “Permanente 3,” and recorded the remaining evidence of the agricultural use as five cherry trees within an area of about 200 feet in length (east-west), a maximum width of 50 feet, and covering about 9,000 square feet. The 1948 USGS aerial photograph shows most of the early 1890s orchard intact at that time, but mid-twentieth century aerial photographs do not show evidence of this agricultural site.

4.0 EVALUATION FOR SIGNIFICANCE

4.1 POLICY AND REGULATORY CONTEXT

The California Environmental Quality Act requires regulatory compliance in regard to historical resources. Under CEQA, public agencies must consider the effects of their actions on both “historical resources” and “unique archaeological resources” - a “. . . project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment.” CEQA Guidelines define a significant resource as any resource listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (Public Resources Code, Section §5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4850 et seq. and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5). The California Register includes resources listed in or formally determined eligible for listing in the National Register, as well as some California State Landmarks and Points of Historical Interest.

Properties of local significance that have been designated under a local preservation ordinance (local landmarks register or landmark districts) or that have been identified in a local historical resources inventory may be eligible for listing in the California Register and are presumed to be “historical resources” for the purposes of CEQA unless a preponderance of evidence indicates otherwise (Public Resources Code, Section 21098.1). Unless a resource listed in a survey has been demolished, lost substantial integrity, or there is a preponderance of evidence indicating that it is otherwise not eligible for listing, a lead agency should consider the resource to be potentially eligible for the California Register.

4.1.1 County of Santa Clara

The County of Santa Clara, through its General Plan, considers heritage resources as those particular types of resources, both natural and man-made, which due to their vulnerability or irreplaceable nature deserve special protection if they are to be preserved for current and future generations. Heritage resources are considered important for a variety of reasons, including potential scientific value, cultural and historical value, and “place” value, in addition to their irreplaceability. Knowledge of the natural world, understanding of cultural origins, continuity with the past, and the sense of place that defines us and distinguishes Santa Clara County from all other places are all enhanced through heritage resource preservation. In the face of increasing homogenization, urbanization, and anonymity of American culture and places, resources unique to each region and locality become even more significant. More than curiosities, landmarks by which to navigate, or tourist attractions, heritage resources should be considered the birthright of successive generations of residents. If preserved and integrated with the new, our historic buildings, groves of trees, and other resources immeasurably enrich the experience of urban and rural landscapes. Rehabilitation and restoration for new uses or for commemoration, especially within older, central urban communities can also help revitalize economies and reverse urban decline in ways urban “renewal” programs of the recent past often failed to do.

Cultural heritage resource protection consists of three basic strategies in the County of Santa Clara General Plan; Inventory and Evaluate Heritage Resources, Prevent or Minimize Adverse Impacts on Heritage Resources, and Restore, Enhance and Commemorate Resources.

In keeping with the General Plan policies on cultural resources, the County of Santa Clara has adopted a Historical Preservation Ordinance (Division C17 of the Santa Clara County Code, Ordinance No. NS-1100.96, 10-17-06). The purpose of the ordinance is for the preservation, protection, enhancement, and perpetuation of resources of architectural, historical, and cultural merit within Santa Clara County and to benefit the social and cultural enrichment, and general welfare of the people. The County maintains a Heritage Resource Inventory and list of designated Landmarks. Historic resources are evaluated according to criteria outlined in Article II of the Division C17, Chapter 3.50 of the Zoning Ordinance, or

division C16 of the County Code. The Board of Supervisors has the authority to designate as Landmarks properties that meet the following criteria:

- A. Fifty years or older. If less than 50 years old, sufficient time must have passed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the historic resource and/or the historic resource is a distinctive or important example of its type or style; and
- B. Retains historic integrity. If a historic resource was moved to prevent demolition at its former location, it may still be considered eligible if the new location is compatible with the original character of the property; and
- C. Meets one or more of the following criteria of significance:
 - 1. Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States;
 - 2. Associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history;
 - 3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; or
 - 4. Yielded or has the potential to yield information important to the pre-history or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

4.1.2 California Register of Historical Resources

The California Register was created to identify resources deemed worthy of preservation and was modeled closely after the National Register. The criteria are nearly identical to those of the National Register, which includes resources of local, state, and region or national levels of significance. The California Register automatically includes properties listed in the National Register, determined eligible for the National Register either by the Keeper of the National Register or through a consensus determination on a project review, State Historical Landmarks from number 770 onward, and California Points of Interest nominated from January 1998 onward. Properties are also listed by application and acceptance by the California Historical Resources Commission

The significance criteria for the California Register are oriented to document the unique history of California. 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.

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.

4.1.3 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.

4.1.4 Determining Significance under the California Environmental Quality Act

A project with an effect that may cause substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment under CEQA. An “Historical Resource” includes those listed in or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, a resource included in a local register that meets the requirements for listing in the California Register, and any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which an agency such as the County of Santa Clara determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, education, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California, provided that the determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, the County of Santa Clara is required to consider historical significance if a resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register under the criteria previously stated. The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the California Register - or is not included in a local register or identified in an historical resources survey meeting the specified criteria - does not preclude an agency, such as the County of Santa Clara, from determining that the resource may be an historical resource under CEQA.

4.1.5 Integrity

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. To retain historic integrity, a property must possess several, but not necessarily all of the seven aspects. Determining which of these aspects are most important to a particular property, such as a mining district, is based on knowing why, where, and when the property is significant.

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.

4.2 EVALUATION

Evaluation of mining properties within the framework of historical significance criteria poses many challenges. These challenges result partly from the fact that the industrial features associated with mining have not always been fully appreciated, and that typically many of the industrial features associated with early mining sites have either been demolished or neglected as they have lost their usefulness. Mining sites that have operated over extended periods of time, like other active industrial facilities, create situations where features that date to a variety of historic and contemporary periods may be contained within a single area. Additionally, early quarry sites have been completely obliterated and are now merely voids, as the scale of the activity increased, or in some cases reclaimed with fill or overburden.

An historic mining context, such as that prepared for this report, attempts to identify various threads of historic development and the related themes associated with those activities, including: evolving technology, transportation, habitation, labor, the role of ethnic groups (if relevant), and the role of prominent personages directly involved with the site. The context also addresses the role of the subject property's particular mining activity relative to other mineral extraction facilities in the region, as well as its relative significance.

Like most other mining sites in the Western United States, the early physical remains of the quarries of Permanente Canyon are barely discernible, in ruins, or are mere imprints on the landscape. Determinations of integrity are difficult to establish in order to determine levels of significance, and are subject to debate. The evaluation performed by Jurich and Grady in 2007 indicated that sufficient integrity remained for the Permanente Quarry to be considered a historic resource, and the team believed that the property is eligible for listing in the National Register as a historic district. A later evaluation by archaeologist Sean Michael Jensen in 2009 disputed the eligibility findings and argued that the site lacked sufficient integrity to be considered a historic resource.

In addition to the prior evaluations by Jurich and Grady (2007) and Jensen (2009), Archives & Architecture considered the Permanente Quarry in the historic context of early mining in Santa Clara County, the context of local and regional mid-century industrial development related to World War II, the importance of this facility within Santa Clara County's Period of Industrialization and Urbanization after World War II, the development of innovative technology at the site such as the conveyor system, and the role of Henry J. Kaiser in America's twentieth century industrial development. Within all of these themes, the Permanente Quarry stands out as a significant historic resource according to the criteria outlined in the previous section, for local, state, and national registration.

Permanente Quarry is locally and regionally significant under **National Register Criteria A and C**, and the related **California Register Criteria (1) and (3)** in the areas of engineering and industry and for its direct association with military efforts during World War II. It is also nationally significant under **National Register Criterion B** and **California Register Criterion (2)**, being the most important representative site related to the life of Henry J. Kaiser, a person important to the history of the United States.

Under **NR-A** and **CR-1**, the site represents an important event and pattern of development that is understood both locally and regionally as a significant aspect of how the contemporary industrial base of both Santa Clara County and California evolved beginning at the end of the Depression, and during World War II and the post-World War II period. The larger setting of the Quarry property remains intact, although the excavation areas have expanded greatly over the last 72 years from the early Lower Quarry near Permanente Creek.

The direct association of Permanente Quarry with Henry J. Kaiser, one of America's most prolific and successful industrialists, during a pivotal time in his career, is also important in establishing historical significance. The rapid development of Permanente Quarry and Cement Plant in the late-1930s and early-1940s catapulted Kaiser to national prominence. Permanente Quarry is nationally significant under **NR-B** and **CR-2** based on this association.

The rapid development of the site during 1939 and the early 1940s was an engineering accomplishment that was notable for its time, and within the site was perfected a unique quarry transport system (the conveyor belt) that continues to operate today, although at a reduced scale compared to its operation at mid-century. The development of the facility represents a distinctive creative act within the field of engineering, and is both locally and regionally significant under **NR-C** and **CR-3**.

The criteria of the County of Santa Clara implemented under Ordinance No. NS-1100.96 is similar by definition to the criteria for nomination to the California Register. When evaluated under these criteria, Permanente Quarry meets the requirement for designation as a local landmark site or district.

In determining integrity, the National Park Service recommends use of seven aspects (or qualities) of integrity for consideration in determining significance. These seven aspects are codified in California under the Code of Regulations, Section 4852(c). They are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Permanente Quarry, although now greatly expanded since its operation under Henry J. Kaiser, is largely understandable within its historic context. Historic physical aspects of the quarry remain. The location, design characteristics, setting, materials in terms of its original use, evidence of industrial workmanship, feeling, and association can all be found within the boundaries of the Quarry, which has continued to be operated as a quarry and cement plant since the time of Kaiser's involvement. Historic components continue to have a sense of clarity within the larger contemporary setting that helps to visually understand how this site has developed over time.

In reviewing the boundaries of the potential historic district defined by Jurich and Grady, three areas warrant expansion to include: 1) the railroad line extension and engine barn on the site southeast of the cement plant; 2) the hillside above the easterly terminus of the conveyor system and powerhouse, which was the location of the original conveyor system; and 3) the greater area of the Henry J. Kaiser Cabin and Accessory Structure, which includes the road, area of the early Lower Quarry and crusher, and other yet unidentified ancillary buildings and structures related to the Cabin area on both sides of the creek. Although some of these features pre-date the Kaiser era, they are part of the historic landscape that is discussed in biographies of the early years of the quarry development associated with Henry J. and Bess Kaiser.

An additional object that warrants inclusion in the potential historic district includes the small “dinky” that continues to operate on the railroad tracks. The “dinky” would be classified as a historic object integral to the early development of the quarry operation. The inclusion of these potential historic district boundary extensions and the object are recommended.

The area south of Permanente Creek was also investigated as a part of this report. These two early agricultural/horticultural sites have been abandoned since the mid-twentieth century. Today, little evidence remains of their early occupation and use. The people associated with these sites have been researched, but none appear within local histories for their significance contributions. The remaining remnants of their habitation lack distinction, or have been lost in time. These two site are not eligible for listing in the California Register and do not appear to qualify as historic resources.

4.3 POTENTIAL IMPACTS

Under CEQA, a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. Substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired. The significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in the California Register, or in a local register of historical resources as defined by Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(k), or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1(g).

As stated in **Section 1.1** (Project Description), the project proposes to reclaim large portions of the quarry in a manner suitable for future open space use, including approximately 543 acres that have been disturbed by prior surface mining activities, approximately 51 acres that will be disturbed by surface mining operations within the next 20 years, approximately 284 acres located south of Permanente Creek that have been subject to exploratory activities, and approximately 217 acres that would serve as a buffer area. The primary areas to be reclaimed include the existing Quarry pit (North Quarry), two overburden disposal areas referred as the West Materials Storage Area and the East Materials Storage Area, the crusher/office area, surge pile, rock plant, and an area south of Permanente Creek that has been subject to mining-related exploratory activities. The reclamation also includes removing the overburden in the West Materials Storage Area down to the pre-quarry grade levels, and placing it into the North Quarry pit as backfill and to stabilize the mined slopes.

The project proposes to demolish the existing Permanente Quarry Conveyor System and related tunnel, powerhouse, and structures including the remains of the early 1940s crusher. Other contributing features to the Kaiser Permanente Quarry Historic District that exist within the Reclamation Plan Area such as the Henry J. Kaiser Cabin and Accessory Structure, Permanente Quarry Wagon Road and related wall, and Railroad Segment and “dinky” will not be affected by the proposed project. Potential contributing features to the Historic District within the Cement Plant but outside of the Reclamation Plan Area were not considered in this evaluation as they are outside of the project area.

The setting within the potential historic district will also be affected as a part of implementation of the reclamation project. Historic settings within mining districts that remain active in the present are by their very nature, dynamic. Reclamation activities are a natural evolutionary step in the context of mining development. The preservation of features associated with past mining activities must be based on the significance of the historic context and its ability to illustrate the broader context of technological innovation, while at the same time returning the quarry setting to a natural state.

Because the Kaiser Permanente Quarry and its contributing features appears to be eligible for listing in the California Register as a historic district, implementation of the project according the proposed Reclamation Plan Amendment, including demolition and removal of the Conveyor System will have a significant effect on the environment. Significant adverse changes resulting from the project should be mitigated where feasible. According to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(3), *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings* should be followed to mitigate impacts to a less than significant level. Any selective demolition, alteration, and rehabilitation must be done in a way that is consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the project not to have an adverse effect on the environment.

4.4 POTENTIAL MITIGATIONS

The County of Santa Clara can require feasible mitigation measures to address unavoidable adverse environmental impacts that may result from implementation of the proposed project. Mitigation measures can be included within the project to reduce the potential impact to less than significant. This may include preservation, rehabilitation, restoring or, reconstruction buildings and/or structures within the project area according to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards, or other actions pursuant to local policies regarding the preservation of historic resources and other general plan goals and policies.

4.4.1 Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties were originally published in 1992. *Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring and Reconstructing Historic Buildings*, were prepared in 1995 by Kay D. Weeks and Anne E. Grimmer. The intent of the Standards and the related *Guidelines* is to assist the long-term preservation of a property's significance through the preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and/or reconstruction of historic properties and their features. The Standards pertain to historic buildings, structures, and sites of all materials, construction types, sizes, and occupancy and encompass both exterior and interior spaces. They also pertain to related landscape features and the site and environment of the property, as well as attached, adjacent, or related new construction. The Standards are to be applied to specific preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and/or reconstruction projects in a reasonable manner, taking into consideration economic and technical feasibility.

The Standards are neither technical nor prescriptive, but are intended to promote responsible preservation practices that help protect cultural resources. The Standards cannot, in and of themselves, be used to make decisions about which features of historic buildings, structures, and sites should be saved and which can be changed. But once a treatment is selected, the Standards provide philosophical consistency to the work.

The four treatment approaches are **Preservation, Rehabilitation, Restoration, and Reconstruction.**

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The first treatment, **Preservation**, places a high premium on the retention of all historic fabric through conservation, maintenance and repair. It reflects a resource's continuum over time.

Rehabilitation, the second treatment, emphasizes the retention and repair of historic materials, but more latitude is provided for replacement because it is assumed the property is more deteriorated prior to work. (Both Preservation and Rehabilitation standards focus attention on the preservation of those materials, features, finishes, spaces, and spatial relationships that, together, give a property its historic character.)

Restoration, the third treatment, focuses on the retention of materials from the most significant time in a property's history, while permitting the removal of materials from other periods.

Reconstruction, the fourth treatment, establishes limited opportunities to re-create a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object in all new materials.

Choosing the most appropriate treatment for a building, structure, and/or site requires careful decision-making about historical significance, as well taking into account a number of other considerations: relative importance in history, physical condition, proposed use, and mandated code requirements.

Specific actions related to implementation of the project that may affect contributing resources to the potential Kaiser Permanente Historic District, such as demolition or relocation of the Conveyor System, should undergo detailed Secretary of the Interior's Standards Review to determine if preservation is feasible under one of the four treatment options.

4.4.2 Other Potential Mitigations

Other mitigation actions related to the implementation of the project could include, but are not limited to:

1. further intensive-level documentation of the physical characteristics and their historic context of the contributing features of the district, including archival photo-documentation, mapping, and recording of historical and engineering information including measured drawings about the property according to the standards of the Historic American Building Survey/Historic American Engineer Record/Historic American Landscapes Survey (HABS/HAER/HALS), to be placed in a local public archive such as the Archives of the County of Santa Clara,
2. survey and documentation of contributing features of the district within the areas of the Cement Plant that were not investigated as a part of this project,
3. preservation of buildings, structures and/or objects onsite that are not directly affected by the project,
4. salvage and/or relocation of significant building elements that constitute character defining features that would otherwise be lost as a part of implementation of the project, and
5. preparation of public information programs to educate the general public on the historic nature of the resource, including but not limited to exhibits, publications, and online presentations.

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6.0 APPENDIX

DPR523 series forms (attached):

Kaiser Permanente Quarry District Record	Jurich and Grady, 2007 (P-43-001867)
Kaiser Permanente Quarry District Record Update	Maggi, Winder, and Kusz, 2011
Permanente Railroad Segment Primary Record	Maggi, Kusz, and Winder, 2011
Permanente Quarry Conveyor System Primary Record	Maggi, Kusz, and Winder, 2011
Kaiser Permanente Quarry Crusher Primary Record	Maggi, Kusz, and Winder, 2011
Hanson Permanente Quarry Pumphouse Primary Record	Jurich and Grady, 2007 (P-43-001870)
Henry J. Kaiser's Cabin and Accessory Structure Primary and BSO Record	Grady, 2007 (P-43-001869)
Henry J. Kaiser's Cabin and Accessory Structure Update	Maggi, Kusz, and Winder, 2011
Permanente Creek Road Primary Record	Jurich and Grady, 2007 (P-43-001868)
Permanente Creek Road Linear Feature Record	Jurich and Grady, 2007 (P-43-001868)
Kenna Orchard/Ranch Primary and BSO Records	Maggi, Kusz, and Winder, 2011
McCarthy Homestead Site Primary and BSO Records	Maggi, Kusz, and Winder, 2011