

COUNCIL AGENDA: 04-21-09
ITEM: 2.6

Memorandum

TO: HONORABLE MAYOR AND
CITY COUNCIL

FROM: LEE PRICE, MMC
CITY CLERK

**SUBJECT: RECOMMENDATION TO
NAME A POOL**

DATE: April 6, 2009

RECOMMENDATION

As recommended by the Parks and Recreation Commission, to rename a pool located at 421 N. First Street, Rotary Ryland Pool (currently named Ryland Pool).

BACKGROUND

Pursuant to Council Policy 7-5 the City Clerk receives nominations for naming of public facilities, which are forwarded to the appropriate Commission(s) for review and recommendation. The process calls for the Commission(s) to hold a public hearing on nominations prior to forwarding a recommendation to the City Council.

ANALYSIS

On April 1, 2009, the Parks and Recreation Commission held a public hearing to consider nominations for the renaming of a pool located in Council District 3. At this meeting, the Commission voted unanimously to recommend to the City Council that the pool be renamed Rotary Ryland Pool.

PUBLIC OUTREACH

The Parks and Recreation Commission held the Public Hearing on April 1, 2009.

COORDINATION

This item has been coordinated with the Parks and Recreation Commission and the Parks, Recreation and Neighborhood Services Department.

LEE PRICE, MMC
CITY CLERK



Parks, Recreation and Neighborhood Services

PARKS AND RECREATION COMMISSION

April 3, 2009

Lee Price, City Clerk
Office of the City Clerk
City of San José
200 East Santa Clara Street
San José, CA 95113

Dear Lee Price:

Re: Recommendation to the City Council to rename a pool located at 421 N. First Street,
Rotary Ryland Pool.

On April 1, 2009, the Parks and Recreation Commission (hereafter, Commission) held a public hearing to consider the nomination for the renaming of a pool (currently named Ryland Pool) located in Council District 3 located at 421 N. First Street. At this meeting, the Commission voted unanimously to recommend to the City Council that the pool be renamed Rotary Ryland Pool.

Therefore, I am requesting that this item be agendized for Council consideration at the April 21, 2009 1:30 p.m. Council meeting.

Thank you for your assistance with this matter. If you have any questions, please call Suzanne Wolf at 793-5532.

Sincerely,

Melante Richardson, Chair
Parks and Recreation Commission

cc: Sam Liccardo, Council District 3
Albert Balagso, PRNS
Julie Edmonds-Mares, PRNS
Suzanne Wolf, Superintendent

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Memorandum

TO: Albert Balagso, Director
Parks, Recreation and
Neighborhood Services

FROM: Lee Price, MMC
City Clerk

**SUBJECT: NAMING OF CITY-OWNED
FACILITIES**

DATE: 03-16-09

PROPOSAL: City-Owned Facility Nomination for Rotary Ryland Pool located at 421 N. First Street. Submitted by Friends of Ryland Pool dated March 13, 2009.

Council Policy No. 7-5 entitled "Naming of City-Owned Land and Facilities" calls for a Nomination Form to be submitted to the City Clerk, who will then forward the information to the appropriate Commission for review. The Policy calls for a Public Hearing to be held to solicit public comment on the proposal after which the Commission's recommendation is submitted to the City Clerk who then forwards the recommendation to the City council for consideration.

Please initiate the process to consider the naming of this site by forwarding the attached information to the Parks and Recreation Commission and scheduling the matter for a public hearing. As soon as I receive the Commission's recommendation, I will forward it to the City Council for consideration.

Thank you in advance for your review of this Nomination and please let me know if you have any questions.

LEE PRICE, MMC
CITY CLERK

LP:np



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CITY OF SAN JOSE

Naming of City-Owned Facilities NOMINATION FORM

Person Submitting Nomination: Friends of Ryland Pool,

Address: c/o Donald P. Gagliardi Daytime Phone: 408-291-2752
303 Almaden Blvd., Suite 500, San Jose, CA 95110

Name Proposed for Facility: Rotary Ryland Pool

Location of Facility: Ryland Park, 421 N. First St., San Jose, CA 95112
(Include street address, cross street)

Nature of Facility to be Named: (Describe use, clientele and any special geographic or historic characteristics)

Pool built with Rotary Club of San Jose funding in 1926.

Is this site/structure of potential historic significance? Yes No

If yes, please submit parcel number and a summary of bibliographical resources.

APN 259-20-045, See attached Historic Assessment Report.

Appropriateness of Name to Facility: (Briefly characterize the nominated individual, group, event or feature. Describe why naming would be appropriate. If the facility is proposed to be named after an individual, attach no more than one page outlining a brief biography and significant contributions to the community.)

See attached page.

Submit Nomination to: City Clerk, San José City Hall, 200 E. Santa Clara Street, San José, CA 95113

FOR CITY CLERK'S USE ONLY

Referred to the following Commission or Committee:

Airport Arts Child Care Disability Advisory Historic Landmarks
Library Parking Advisory Parks & Recreation Senior Citizens Youth
Other _____



Built in 1926-27 as a wading pool for Ryland Park, Ryland Pool and its changing house was a partnership between San Jose and its Rotary Club. The pool has been a crown jewel in Ryland Park since it was built and many residents and non-residents learned to swim there and have benefited from the generosity of this original public private partnership. One of California's only oval pools, it's been around a long time.

In November 2007 the city parks and recreation dept. proposed a new master "aquatics" plan which, if implemented, would have resulted in the demolition of Ryland Pool, which had already been closed for two years except for five days in 2005. The community mobilized and formed Friends of Ryland Pool, an official subcommittee of 13th St. NAC, a 501c(3) non-profit organization which is part of the Strong Neighborhoods Initiative. There was sufficient public outcry so that the City reconsidered and instead allocated monies to have it brought up to code and reopened in Summer 2008.

The Friends of Ryland Pool are interested not only in re-opening the pool but also preserving its historic integrity. The City has agreed to put forth \$10,000 toward the historic preservation effort, specifically for an architectural conservator to assess the cost and best approach to rehabilitate the historic California art tiles on the pool's perimeter. The tiles are a famous brand, Batchelder (design #78, featuring a Dutch Boy resting by a canal). Batchelder tiles were also used in fireplaces and are not uncommon in early 20th century San Jose homes. Ryland Pool sports the only public display of such tiles in San Jose.

contributed \$20,000
The Rotary Club of San Jose, which funded building the pool in one of the city's original public private partnerships, has ~~pledged up to \$25,000~~ for a combined project involving (1) restoration of the historic Batchelder tiles, (2) a commemorative plaque concerning the history of the pool, including Rotary's role in building it; and (3) a decorative metal art deco-style entrance archway to the "Rotary Ryland Pool." The Rotary Club's contribution to this effort is specifically contingent on the re-naming of the pool. In view of the historical and contemporary contributions to the pool, the Friends of Ryland Pool, as well as the local Vendome Neighborhood Assn., believe it appropriate to re-name Ryland Pool as the Rotary Ryland Pool.

*Ollen
3/10/09*

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**Historic Assessment Report for Ryland Park Swim
Center Swimming Pool, San Pedro and North 1st
Street, San Jose,
Santa Clara County, California**

Prepared for:

City of San Jose
Public Works
City Facilities Architectural Services
200 East Santa Clara Street, 6th Floor
San Jose, CA 95113
Contact: Fred J. Sabour
408/535-8420

Prepared by:

Jones & Stokes
2600 V Street
Sacramento, CA 95818-1914
Contact: Mark Bowen
916/737-3000

August 2007

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This document should be cited as:

Jones & Stokes. 2007. *Historical and Architectural Evaluation for Ryland Park Swim Center Swimming Pool, San Pedro and North 1st Street, San Jose, Santa Clara County, California.* August 2007. (J&S 00684.07). Sacramento, CA. Prepared for the City of San Jose Public Works Department, City Facilities and Architectural Services, San Jose CA.

Contents

Introduction.....1
 Project Description.....1
 Qualifications.....1
 Methodology.....2

Historical Background2

Description of Historical Resource.....14

Evaluation.....16
 National Register of Historic Properties16
 California Register of Historical Resources16
 City of San José Preservation Ordinance.....18

Significance.....19

Impacts.....22

References Cited25

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 1 PROJECT VICINITY

FIGURE 2 PROJECT LOCATION

FIGURE 3 RYLAND PARK SWIM CENTER BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

FIGURE 4 RYLAND PARK SWIMMING POOL PLANS

FIGURE 5 RYLAND PARK SWIMMING POOL PLANS 2

FIGURE 6 RYLAND PARK SWIMMING POOL, CIRCA 1926-1935

FIGURE 7 BATCHELDER TILE #78

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION 523 FORM

APPENDIX B: HISTORIC EVALUATION SHEET

APPENDIX C: PROPOSED PROJECT RENDERINGS

INTRODUCTION

Jones & Stokes contracted with the City of San Jose's Public Works Department (SJPWD), City Facilities Architectural Services, to prepare a Historic Assessment Report for the Ryland Park Swim Center swimming pool (Ryland Park Swimming Pool) and associated structures. Because the SJPWD is acquiring city permits for the project, the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) environmental compliance process is being conducted. CEQA requires that the project proponent identify significant historical resources that may be affected by the project, assess the significance of the impacts on historic resources, and identify ways to avoid or reduce significant impacts. This report applies state criteria for identifying and evaluating historic properties and for determining the significance of project impacts. In addition to applying state criteria for identifying and evaluating historic properties in the project area (Ryland Park Swim Center swimming pool and associated structures), per the City of San Jose's *Guidelines for Historic Reports (2007)*, the historic properties in the project area were also evaluated for significance under the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Project Description

The City of San Jose developed an Aquatics Master Plan recommending the renovation of citywide aquatics facilities to meet community goals for safety, health, capacity, operations, affordability and access. As part of this plan, Ryland Park Swim Center Swimming Pool (Ryland Swimming Park Pool) was selected for repairs, renovation and compliance with the latest Santa Clara County health and safety codes and the Americans with Disabilities Act. The proposed project includes the construction of a wheelchair access ramp that will ascend to the height of the existing pool walls then descend into the pool. The proposal also includes the construction of a platform, which would extend around fifty percent of the pool's perimeter, as well as two new ladder entries. The SJPWD proposes to renovate the pool according to the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation (36 CFR 67).

The proposed project is located in the City of San Jose in Santa Clara County north of downtown San Jose in Ryland Park (Figure 1 and 2). The 3.12-acre park is located between North 1st and North San Pedro Streets and is bounded on the south by a private road, Ryland Park Drive. The Ryland Park Swim Center (the Study Area) is centrally located in the park along its southern boundary (Figure 3).

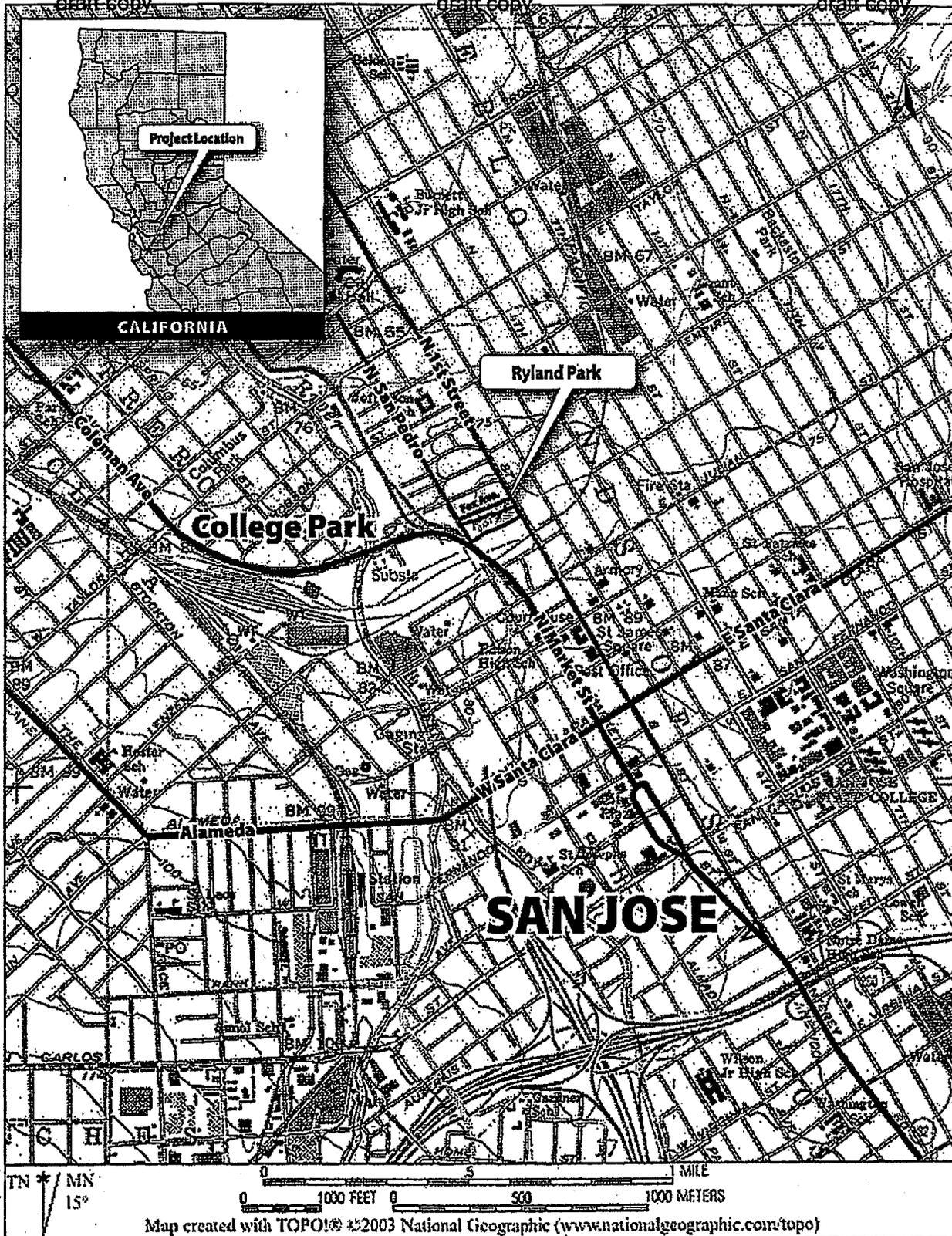
Qualifications

Jones & Stokes, an environmental planning and resource management firm with offices throughout California and the western United States, prepared this report. Chris Kuzak, who surveyed the project area, conducted research on it, and wrote this report, is an architectural historian for Jones & Stokes and has his Master of Arts degree in public history from California

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Figure 1
Project Location

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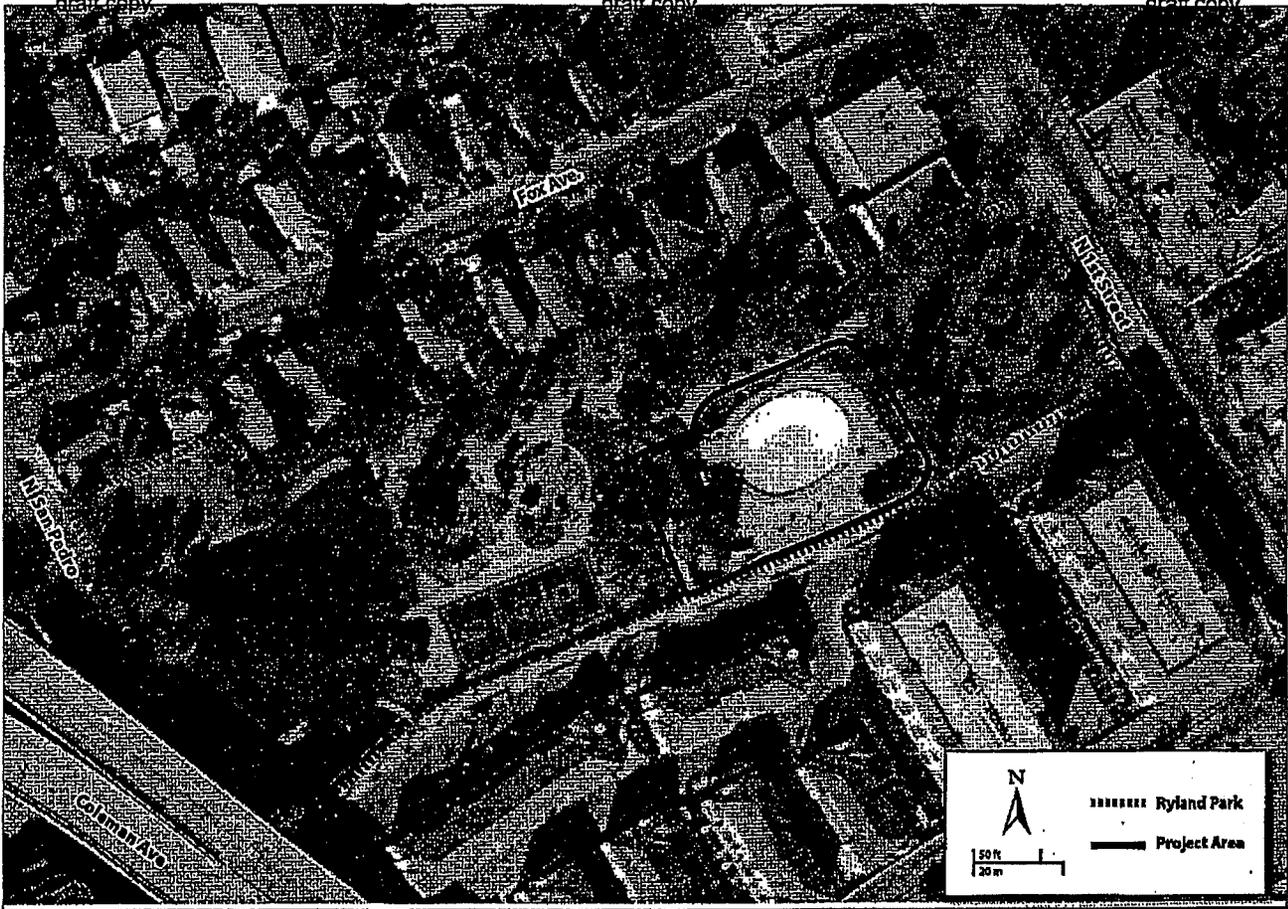
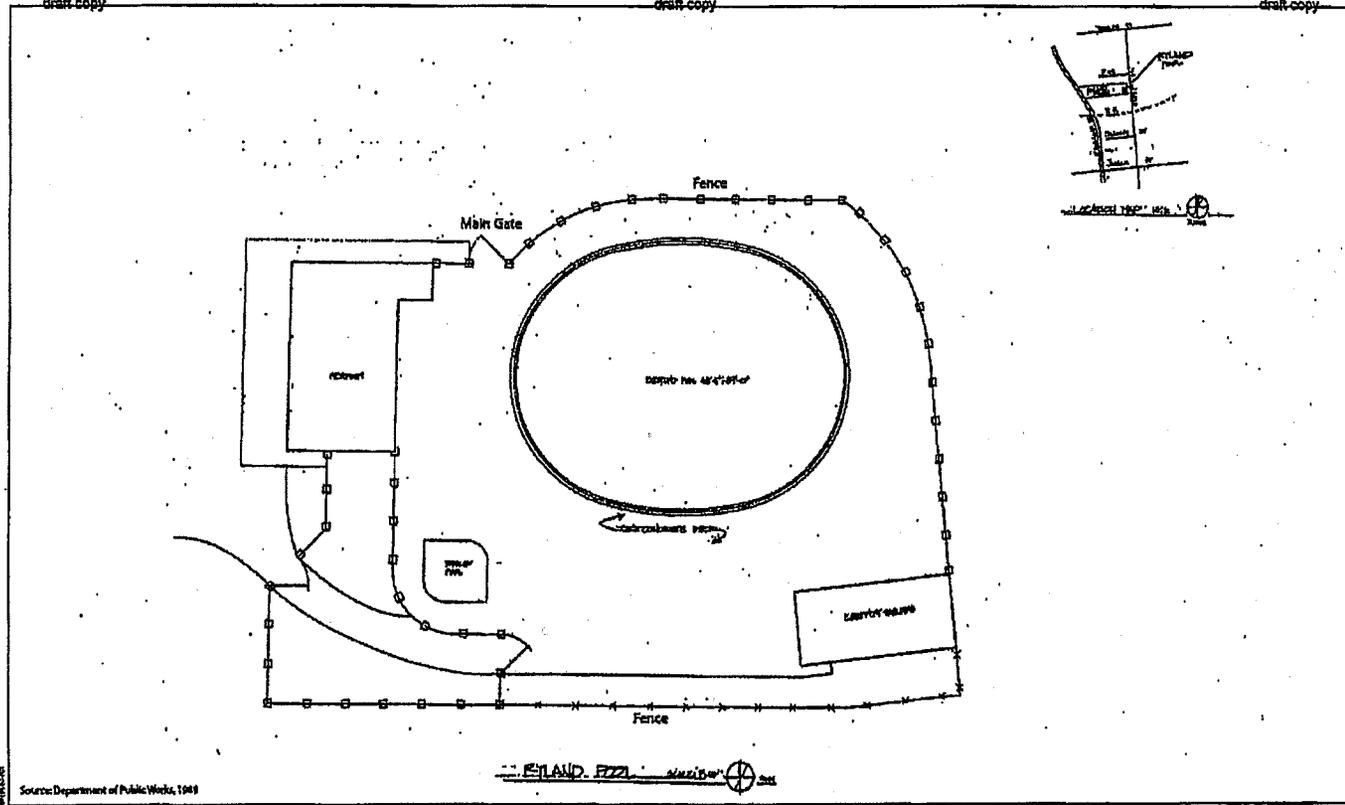


Figure 2
Study Area

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Source: Department of Public Works, 1988

Jones & Stokes

Figure 3
Ryland Park Swim Center Buildings and Structures

State University, Sacramento. Mr. Kuzak meets the Secretary of the Interior's professional qualification standards for historian and architectural historian.

Mark Bowen, who assisted in research and oversaw the writing of this report, is an architectural historian with more than 12 years of experience conducting cultural resources inventory and evaluation studies throughout California. Mr. Bowen completed his BA in history/public history at California State University, Chico, and his MA in public history from California State University, Sacramento. Mr. Bowen meets the Secretary of the Interior's professional qualification standards for historian and architectural historian.

Methodology

Jones & Stokes architectural historians conducted historical research at several local Santa Clara County and City of San Jose repositories. These repositories include the California Room, City of San Jose Public Library; SJSU Special Collections, City of San Jose Public Library; the History San Jose Research Center; and the Santa Clara County Office of the Clerk Recorder. In addition, historians sought information from the City of San Jose Public Works Department, City Council, City Planning Department, and the San Jose Rotary Club International. The historians also conducted research at state repositories including the Government Publications Section, California State Library and the California History Section, California State Library. On June 5, 2007, Jones & Stokes architectural historians also conducted a field survey of the Ryland Park Swim Center (see Figure 3). As part of the field process, buildings and structures 50 years old or older were inspected, photographed, and documented using written notes. The purpose of this research was to identify important historic people, events, and architectural trends that may have been associated with the Ryland Park Swim Center.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The following historical overview is drawn primarily from the *Historical Overview and Context for the City of San Jose* prepared by Archives and Architecture (1992). Additional sources are noted parenthetically.

Prehistoric Period

The first inhabitants of the coastal area from San Francisco to Monterey were the members of the Ohlone, or Costanoan, Native American language group. Although the Ohlone shared cultural and linguistic similarities, the tribe consisted of eight distinct politically



Source: San Jose History Research Center

 Jones & Stokes

Figure 6
Ryland Park Swimming Pool, Circa 1926-1935

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autonomous linguistic groups. The Santa Clara Valley along the banks of the Guadalupe River and Coyote Creek was occupied by the Tamyen, or Tamien, group, made up of four or more triblets with their own territories within the valley. The natives congregated in rancherias or concentrations of small villages that were related to each other by kinship ties (Levy 1978, in Archives and Architecture 1992).

These early people established their settlements near a dependable water source and other easily available subsistence needs. Inhabitants in the northern part of the valley were able to exploit both the river and estuary environments, in addition to nearby grasslands and oak woodlands, for fish, game, and vegetable materials. Temporary camps were also established in scattered locations to collect seasonal foodstuffs or materials that were not locally available.

The arrival of the first Spanish exploration parties marked the beginning of the end of the Ohlone lifestyle in the Santa Clara Valley. Spain began to colonize California as a response to the threat to its northern borders by the Russian settlement at Fort Ross and English and American explorations and commercial expansion. California ports were also necessary to provide provisions for Spain's fleet of Manila galleons in the Pacific Ocean.

Spanish Period

The process of Spanish settlement of the Santa Clara Valley began in 1169 with the initial exploration by Sergeant Jose Ortega of the Portola Expedition. Subsequent Spanish explorers noted the desirable settlement conditions of the Santa Clara Valley, including rich bottomlands, numerous Indian settlements, available timber, and a constant source of freshwater. In 1777, Jose Joaquin Moraga and Fray Tomas de la Peña established Mission Santa Clara on the west bank of the Guadalupe River. Within a year, *El Pueblo de San Jose de Guadalupe* was located on the river's east bank. The Guadalupe River became the boundary between the lands controlled by the mission and the pueblo.

Spanish colonization strategy utilized three institutions: military, civil, and religious. The military government represented by the presidios at San Francisco and Monterey protected the Spanish frontier against other Europeans and the colonists against Indians attacks. The Catholic Church established missions to convert and civilize the aboriginal population. The missions were the dominant colonizing influence in California during the Spanish period. Each mission's sphere of influence radiated from its center, with buildings for worship, housing, and industries surrounded by grain fields and livestock grazing lands.

In November 1777, Lt. Moraga set out from San Francisco with 14 families, totaling 66 people. *El Pueblo de San Jose de Guadalupe* was the first civil settlement established by the Spanish in California. Its primary function was to supplement the crops grown by the missions to support the garrisons at Monterey and San Francisco. Moraga, representing the Spanish government, laid out the town, allocating a house lot and cultivation plot (*suertes*) to each settler. The Spanish crown retained ownership of the land; the settlers could not sell their land or divide it. As such, much of the property within the pueblo remained in possession of the descendents of the original settlers until the American period in the mid-nineteenth century. The common lands

(*ejido*) surrounding the pueblo were used primarily for grazing the livestock of the pueblo inhabitants (*pobladores*).

The pueblo was originally established near the Guadalupe River in the vicinity of Taylor and Hobson Streets. A combination of winter flooding and land conflicts with the nearby Mission Santa Clara resulted in the relocation of the pueblo approximately 1 mile south in 1791. Market Street Plaza was the center of the second (final) pueblo site. The colonists' first action was to build a dam above the settlement that collected water in a pond for distribution throughout the pueblo by way of a ditch (*acequia*); the *acequia* provided both household and irrigation water.

The colonists' homes, small adobe structures, were clustered in proximity to the course of the *acequia*, around the market square and at the crossing of the roads to Monterey, Mission Santa Clara, and the embarcadero at Alviso. The major transportation routes during this period were little more than trails. They included El Camino Real, which connected the pueblo and Mission Santa Clara with the presidios at Monterey and Yerba Buena. This road closely followed the route of modern Monterey Road and El Camino Real. The Alameda follows the old route between the pueblo and Mission Santa Clara. The padres directed the planting of three rows of willow trees that shaded travelers between the two settlements.

Trimble Road closely follows the route of the old Spanish road between Mission Santa Clara and the mission cornfields (*milpas*). This road was later extended to Mission San Jose, which was established in 1789. State Route 17 roughly follows the route of the old Spanish trail between Mission Santa Clara and Mission Santa Cruz. This road through the Santa Cruz Mountains was originally an old Indian trail that was improved by mission Indians in 1791 under the direction of the padres.

The early colonists planted crops of corn, beans, wheat, hemp, and flax, and set out small vineyards and orchards. Portions of the crops were taxed for the support of the soldiers at the presidios and to provision ships in the harbors. Surplus crops were traded in Monterey for manufactured goods shipped from Spain and Mexico. Rudimentary industrial activities included grist, milling, making wine and brandy, hemp processing, and soap making. As the cattle herds increased, the hide and tallow trade became an important element in California's economy.

Mexican Period

When civil wars erupted in Mexico in 1810, California found itself cut off from Mexico, its source of supplies and primary market for surplus crops. During this period, illegal trading took place with foreign ships that surreptitiously visited California ports. Seamen from these ships became the vanguard of American and Anglo-European settlers in California.

By the 1820s, the lagging economy of the area began to increase because of the changing administrative policies of the new Mexican government. Two policies had important local ramifications. The first was the legalization of trade with foreign ships in the ports of San Francisco and Monterey. The traders exchanged such goods as tea, coffee, spices, clothing, and

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leather goods for tallow and hides. Under the stimulus of this commerce, the settlements around the bay became lively trade centers. The second change in policy to have far-reaching effects in California was the secularization of the missions and the establishment of large, private land grants (Broek 1932:40-46, in Archives and Architecture 1992).

Accompanying the change of governmental control from Spain to Mexico in 1822 and the secularization of the missions was a change in land utilization and ownership patterns. In 1824, Mexico passed a law for the settlement of vacant lands to stimulate further colonization. Any citizen, foreign or native, could select a tract of unoccupied land if it was a specific distance away from the lands held by missions, pueblos, and Indians, then petition the governor for ownership of the tract. After investigation, if there were no objections, the land was granted.

Thirty-eight land grants were issued between 1833 and 1845 in the Santa Clara Valley; all or parts of 15 rancho grants were located within the current city limits of San Jose. When a citizen was granted rancho land, he was required to occupy the property and build a dwelling within a certain period. Many of the ranchos in the Santa Clara Valley had received provisional grants from the *alcalde* several years before the official petition to the governor. Each rancho had a hacienda that was, in many cases, a self-supporting village, comprising the main rancho residence, laborers housing, corrals, grist mill (*tahona*), tannery, and other structures surrounded by vineyards and cultivated fields.

A California *ranchero* and his *vaqueros*, overseeing immense acreage and herds of cattle, spent many hours on horseback, the favored form of transportation. Cattle, allowed to range freely, were rounded up twice a year during a *rodeo*: in spring to brand the calves and during late summer for slaughter. A *rodeo* was often an occasion for socializing with the neighboring rancho families. With *fiesta* and *fandango*, *rodeo* festivities often lasted 1 week or more.

In the early years of the province, the slaughter (*matanza*) was solely for domestic needs. Cattle supplied beef to be eaten fresh or dried for future use; hides for shoes, lariats, and outerwear, fat for cooking; and tallow for candy and soap. During the period of Mexican rule, the *matanza* became more systematic and extensive. Hides were carefully stripped from the carcasses, and lard and tallow were rendered. Lard was retained for domestic use, and tallow was saved for export. Between 75 and 100 pounds of tallow were obtained from each carcass. In trade, tallow brought 6 cents per pound. Hides brought from \$1 to 2.50 each; they become known as "California banknotes." The malodorous killing fields could be detected for miles and attracted vultures, coyotes, and other scavengers that fed on the unwanted flesh (Daniels 1916, in Archives and Architecture 1992).

With the relaxation of immigration regulations by the Mexican government in 1828, more foreigners began to settle in California, frequently marrying the daughters of local landowners. Of the approximately 700 people who lived in the pueblo in 1835, 40 were foreigners, mostly American and English. The first overland migration arrived in California in 1841; by 1845, new American settlers had increased the population of the pueblo to 900.

The American presence in San Jose was rapidly changing the character of the pueblo from a Mexican village to a bustling American town. The presence of a growing American

population allowed for relatively easy occupation of California by American forces following the Mexican War in 1846.

By the time of the United States' military conquest, Anglo-American commercial conquest was well established. The Mexican population of California observed the influx of European and American settlers with a sense of helplessness. In the earlier Spanish period, San Jose was characterized as an agrarian village with little or no commercial activity. With the change to Mexican rule, foreigners began to settle in San Jose and establish small-scale commercial operations. As the Anglo-American population increased during the 1840s, native Californians found themselves suddenly in the minority and their way of life was seriously threatened.

Early American Period (1846-1869)

This frontier period is bracketed by the military conquest of California in 1846 and the completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869. This period is dominated by the superimposition of American culture on the former Hispanic culture. In May 1846, the United States declared war on Mexico; shortly thereafter, the Americans raised the flag in Monterey and San Jose. In 1848, the United States acquired the Mexican province of California in the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. Closely following the annexation of California, the 1848 discovery of gold in the Sierra Nevada foothills prompted a sudden influx of population to the state. This event accelerated California statehood, achieved in 1850, with San Jose serving as the first state capital.

As the last town on the route to the southern Mother Lode, San Jose became the supply center for hopeful miners as they passed through the area. The high cost and scarcity of flour, fruit, and vegetables during the early Gold Rush made agricultural and commercial pursuits as profitable and more dependable than mining.

During this frontier period, a combination of factors formed the beginnings of modern San Jose. One of the dominating cultural traits of the American population was its urban value system. The American settler naturally wanted to settle down and establish towns, speculate in property, and start businesses and related activities. Each town colonized by Americans in the west during the nineteenth century began with a preconceived plan based on a grid plan (Reps 1979, in *Archives and Architecture* 1992), which was popular because of its simplicity. A grid pattern was easily laid out by semiskilled surveyors, it apportioned land quickly and efficiently, lots were a suitable shape for the erection of buildings, and it was easily expanded beyond its original limits. It also facilitated the transfer of property ownership and tax assessment.

In response to pressure by American settlers, the *junta* commissioned a survey of the pueblo. The survey encompassed lands between Market Plaza to Eighth Street, and Julian Street and Reed Street, all of which were adjacent to the occupied pueblo area. Persons with claims to land in the surveyed area were granted legal title, and the unclaimed lands were sold by the alcalde at \$50 per city block. Several other surveys followed the initial survey in 1847. In 1850, Thomas White's survey extended the city limits to Coyote Creek on the east and just beyond the

Guadalupe River on the west. San Jose was approximately 3 miles long (northwest-southeast) and about 2 miles wide. These limits were not expanded until after the turn of the twentieth century.

As the productivity of the placer mines fell off and enthusiasm for gold mining began to wane, many immigrants began to look to the cities and fertile range lands as sources of income. Until the drought of 1864, stock raising continued to be the primary economic activity in San Jose. More-intensive stock farming began in the 1860s, when cattle were moved from the foothill pastures to valley feed yards until ready for marketing (Broek 1932, in Archives and Architecture 1992). On a smaller scale, sheep raising paralleled the cattle industry. Sheep populations peaked during the 1870s, and the number declined thereafter as farmlands extended and markets for local wool and mutton decreased (Broek 1932, in Archives and Architecture 1992).

Wheat became the agricultural staple in San Jose after the Gold Rush. By 1854, Santa Clara County was producing 30% of California's total wheat crop. Other grains crops, primarily barley and oats, followed wheat in productivity (Broek 1932; Detlefs 1985, in Archives and Architecture 1992). Hay production developed in the 1880s and 1890s but began to decline with the increased appearance of the automobile after 1900. Most hay and forage crops were used by the dairy industry (Broek 1932, in Archives and Architecture 1992).

Another impetus to San Jose's early development was its selection as the first state capital in 1850. The combination of migrating miners and the arrival of legislators, reporters, and interested onlookers spurred the rapid development of the city. During this period, the city designated several areas for parks; however, with the exception of The Plaza and St. James, most never got beyond the planning stage. Urban development moved at a swift pace during the 1860s. Gas service was introduced in 1861, and gas mains were extended from San Jose into Santa Clara. San Jose Water Company was incorporated in 1866, supplying piped water to city residents. The first sewers were contracted by the city this same year. In the 1850s, regional stage lines were established between San Jose, Santa Clara and Saratoga. These were replaced by the arrival of the streetcar line, chartered by Samuel Bishop in 1868, establishing the first urban transit lines in San Jose (Arbuckle 1985: 417).

The need for a railroad to and from San Jose was recognized in the early 1850s, but the railroad line between San Francisco and San Jose was not completed until 1864. This event was followed a few years later with the completion of the Central Pacific Railroad line from San Jose to Niles, connecting San Jose with the transcontinental railroad, in 1869. San Jose thus became part of the national and world economic network that opened new markets for the agricultural and manufactured production of the valley. Development of the railroad led to increased population and agricultural developments and ushered in a new era of land use.

Development of San Jose: 1870-1910

The capital was removed from San Jose in 1852, but the city exhibited steady growth through the following two decades. This period was characterized by the transformation of San Jose to a major service center for the expanding agricultural hinterland, an increase in industrial