APPENDIX F

Coyote Creek Parkway County Park
Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan and Master Plan
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDING SURVEY REPORTS
This project was undertaken by the Historic American Buildings Survey in cooperation with the County of Santa Clara, California, under the direction of John Pope, chief of HABS. The project was completed during the summer of 1977 at the HABS Field Office, Saratoga, California, by Robert Bruegmann (Philadelphia College of Art) Project Supervisor; Carolyn Haam (Cornell University) Project Historian; Jack Schafer (University of Cincinnati) Project Foreman; Architect Timothy Allanbrook (Rhode Island School of Design); and Student Architects Barbara Hendricks (University of Texas at Austin) and Jeffrey Lees (Oklahoma University).

The Laguna Seca Rancho was developed by the pioneer family of William Fisher, who purchased the property in 1845 and built a barn shortly thereafter. The main house and a small office building were constructed by William Fisher's son, Fiacro, who developed one of the most successful stock and grain producing operations in the area. Nearby is the Old Stone Building, a two-story hipped-roofed grist mill whose date of construction and later use are uncertain but which is probably one of the oldest structures in the county. It is situated on land which has yielded significant archaeological artifacts.
LAGUNA SECA RANCHO
(Rancho del Refugio de la Laguna Seca)

Location: Northeast of U. S. Highway 101, Coyote, Santa Clara County, California.

USGS Morgan Hill Quadrangle, Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinates: 10.612200,4119950 (Barn)
10.612560,4120450 (Stone Building)

Present Owner: County of Santa Clara.

Present Occupant: Verle Lybbert family (house - stone building vacant)

Present Use: Stud farm.

Significance: The Laguna Seca Rancho was first held by Juan Alvirez, whose ranching operations included running a grist mill. The property was extensively developed by the family of William Fisher, who acquired the 23,040 acres in 1845. Captain John Charles Fremont and his troops camped on the ranch in the spring of 1846. The stone building, originally the grist mill, is certainly one of the oldest structures in Santa Clara County, and the barn, which is of a form which predominates in the County, having a high gable-roofed center flanked by shed-roofed side aisles, may date from the mid-nineteenth century. The office building was constructed for William Fisher's youngest son, Fiacro, who continued to develop the land as one of the most successful stock and grain producing ranches in the area.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Dates of erection: The stone building (grist mill) was built at an undetermined date between 1823 and 1845. The barn appears to be the first and only one erected by the Fishers and may date from before 1850. The office was presumably built for Fiacro Fisher and appears to date from the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The house, which occupies the site of an earlier adobe house, was built in 1894.


3. Original and subsequent owners: The building sites are located on property known as the Rancho del Refugio de la Laguna Seca between U. S. Highway 101 and Coyote Creek, southeast of Metcalf Road in Coyote, having County Assessment Number 727-26-33.

1823 Rancho del Refugio de la Laguna Seca was granted provisionally to Juan Alvirez by the Pueblo Council.
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The following is an incomplete chain of title based on records
in the Office of the Recorder, Santa Clara County Courthouse,
Santa Clara, California.

1834 Deed, July 22, 1834, recorded in Book of Patents A, page 91. Government of Mexico through Governor Figueroa sold 19,972.92 acres of land to Juan Alvarez.

1845 Deed, recorded in Book of Patents A, page 91. Juan Alvarez sold 23,080 acres at court-ordered auction for debt liquidation to William Fisher for $6,000.

1850 William Fisher died on April 5, 1850, willing his property to his wife, Liberata Cesafo Fisher.

1855 Will, December 3, 1855, recorded in Book 0, page 163. Daniel Murphy was appointed guardian and trustee of lands for Fiacro, Eulogia, Guillermo, Thomas and Cyprian Fisher, minor heirs of William Fisher.

1857 Deed, July 8, 1857, recorded in Book A, page 109. Liberata Bull sold 9,986 acres to her son-in-law, Daniel Murphy, for $20,000. (Liberata Fisher had remarried in November 1851, becoming Mrs. Bull.)

1858 Court Decree, July 26, 1858, recorded in Book B, page 122. Probate Court awarded 1/12 of the total property to each of William Fisher's minor children. His daughter Mary and her husband, Daniel Murphy, received 7/12 of the land. (The stone building is on the 1,346-acre section inherited by Eulogia Fisher.)

1861 Deed, May 4, 1861, recorded in Book J, page 459. John Yontz (by John Murphy, sheriff) to Daniel Murphy.


1865 Eulogia Fisher married Daniel Rota and took possession of her inheritance.

1866 Deed, August 5, 1866, recorded in Book U, page 637. Daniel Murphy to Fiacro Fisher et al.

1876 Deed, June 8, 1876, recorded in Book 41, page 333. Eulogia Fisher Rota sold the 1,346 acres that she had inherited in 1858 to her brother, Fiacro Fisher, for $25,000.

1909 Will, April 4, 1909, Fiacro Fisher died, willing his property, including 3,000 acres of land, the stone building, a residence and outbuildings, to his heirs.
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1917 Deed, May 12, 1917, recorded in Book 456, page 444. Piacro Julian Fisher to Frank and Maria Ramelli, portion of the ranch on which the stone building stands.

1932 Deed, recorded in Book 4. Piacro J. Fisher et al to Willis S. Clayton.

1972 The Ramellis deeded 900 acres, including the site on which the stone building stands, to the County of Santa Clara.


4. Original plans, construction, etc.: The residence was reportedly constructed on the exact site of the adobe house built for William Fisher. (Sawyer, p. 721) That report gives credence to the hypothesis that the barn dates from the mid-1800s.

5. Alterations and additions:

Barn: The large section of the present barn appears to be the oldest section. The hayloft front projecting from the center of it on the southwest was apparently the first addition. The shed-like addition on the northeast appears from its materials and workmanship to be a twentieth-century construction.

Office: The rear (northeast) section of the structure has a type of siding used in the late 1860s and 1870s elsewhere in the County. (See Mine Hill School, New Almaden, HABS No. CA-2005) The front porch has a type of siding that is slightly later than that of the rear section.

Stone Building: The stone building, erected for Juan Alvarez as a grist mill, as indicated by the millstones discovered during recent archaeological investigations, had ceased functioning as a mill by 1845, when William Fisher bought the ranch. The milling machinery was all removed at an undetermined date, and the building was later used as a milk-cooling house and later still as a barrack for ranch hands. Its heavy stone construction and splayed window openings gave rise to an erroneous belief in recent times that it had originally been a fort.

B. Historical Context:

Juan Alvarez served as Alcalde (mayor) of San Jose in 1812-1813 and 1837 and as Alcalde of Monterey in 1826. In 1823 he received the Rancho del Refugio de la Laguna Seca by a provisional grant confirmed by Mexican patent in 1834. During his tenure, which ended with his financial difficulties in 1845, the rancho produced vegetables, fruit and grain for its own people, and beef for market.
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(Rancho del Refugio de la Laguna Seca)
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The memoirs of John Charles Fremont (1813-1890) record that he camped at William Fisher's Laguna Seca Rancho, where he refitted his expedition and purchased horses and supplies in the early spring of 1846, before Fisher had taken up residence. (Egan, p. 317) Fremont had just conferred with Thomas Oliver Larkin, the Massachusetts merchant who had become U. S. Consul in Monterey, to whom Fremont explained that he:

was engaged in surveying the nearest route from the U. S. to the Pacific Ocean . . . being under the direction of the Bureau of Topographical Engineers . . . that (the journey) was made in the interests of science and of commerce and that the men composing the parties were citizens and not soldiers. (Egan, p. 317, note 12 & Fremont, Memoirs, p. 356)

Fremont's five expeditions between 1842 and 1853, including the one that brought him to Fisher's ranch, are said to have resulted in reliable maps for land-hungry American believers in Manifest Destiny and in spearheading the movement for California Statehood. (Egan, p. XII)

Fremont was the illegitimate son of Jean Charles Fremont, a French Royalist from Lyon who had escaped from the Jacobins to Norfolk, Virginia, and Anne Beverley Whiting, the married daughter of an old Virginia family, whom he had been tutoring in French. (Egan, p. 3)

Fremont, known as "the Pathfinder," mapped and described more of the West than Lewis and Clark. (Egan, p. x) He was influential in the "Bear Flag" revolt of American settlers in California against Mexico in 1846 and accepted appointment as Governor from Commodore Stockton. Both Stockton and Stephen Kearney had orders placing them in command, but when Kearney received further orders making him independent of Stockton, he convicted Fremont of mutiny by court-martial. President Polk remitted the sentence, but Fremont proudly resigned his commission in the Army Topographical Engineers. The discovery of gold on his ranch brought him riches he eventually lost in railroad ventures. In 1850-1851 he served briefly as one of California's first U. S. Senators. (His wife, Jessie, was the daughter of Senator Thomas Hart Benton of Missouri.) In 1856 Fremont was the first Republican presidential candidate, running on the slogan "Fre Speech, Free Press, Free Soil, Free Men, Fremont and Victory." He nearly won, in spite of a smear campaign aimed at his illegitimacy. He was General of the West during part of the Civil War and Governor of Arizona Territory in 1876-1881. He died in 1890. Fremont was certainly one of the most romantic and controversial men associated with the history of California. (Egan, passim, p. 523)

The early land speculator William Fisher was born in England and went to Massachusetts as a young man. In 1830 he left Boston for San Jose, where he engaged in the hide and tallow trade. He was half owner with Willard Hawks of the ship "Maria Teresa." In 1834 he married Liberata Osuna, who bore him six children, Mary, Thomas, Cypriano, Guillermo, Fiasco, and Bulogia. He bought the Rancho del Refugio de la Laguna Seca, described as "four square leagues in the shape of a rectangle containing 23,040 acres," at the court sale in 1845 for what was then regarded as the ridiculously high bid of $6,000 and moved there in April 1846. His foresight was well-justified, for by 1895 just sixty acres of the land
were valued at $6,000, the original price of the entire tract. In 1847 he imported the first carriage in California from the East, a radical change from the locally popular two-wheeled Mexican carts. William Fisher had become a successful stockman by the time of his death at the age of forty on April 5, 1850. (Anonymous. Sunshine, Fruit and Flowers, p. 78) By around 1849 the ranch was already described as being prosperous in the production of stock, corn and wheat, and as having 1,000 grapevines planted in the garden. (Anonymous, Incidents on the Walk to Monterey)

Fiacro C. Fisher, the youngest son of pioneer William Fisher, was born in Santa Clara County on August 30, 1850, presumably at the ranch. He was educated in San Jose and attended Santa Clara College for two years. He left school to work as foreman for his brother-in-law, neighbor and former guardian, Daniel Murphy, until 1872. (Sawyer, p. 721) From 1872 to 1877 he devoted himself entirely to raising stock on his family's homestead and later constructed the present house and office building. At least part of his time between 1877 and 1894 was spent managing Daniel Murphy's Nevada ranch. (Sawyer, p. 721) It is reported that the new house was "built to keep up with the Murphys." (Pierce, p. 45) Fisher deeded the land for the Coyote Grange Hall in 1892 and built the 1907 Coyote Post Office and served as its first postmaster. (Johnson) He died in 1909. (Will, April 4, 1909) During Fiacro C. Fisher's tenure, the ranch was devoted to stock raising, grain farming, fruit growing, and dairying that included the operation of a creamery.

Fiacro C. Fisher's son, Fiacro Julian Fisher, was born in 1891 and lived at the Laguna Seca Rancho until 1917, when he moved to Cupertino. The 1920s are reflected by the report of one-time owner Willis Clayton that the barn was used by bootleggers, from whom he purchased the property after Prohibition, as the site of a still producing 1,000 gallons of 198-proof alcohol per day. (Pierce, p. 45)

Prepared by: Carolyn Hamm  
Project Historian  
Historic American Buildings Survey  
August 1977

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION - (Stone Building)

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: This is a stone, two-storied and hip-roofed building of undetermined date. It is certainly one of the oldest structures in Santa Clara County.


B. Description of Exterior:

1. Over-all dimensions: The building is nearly square in plan,
measuring approximately 21 by 23 feet. It is two stories high, measuring 9'9" from floor to ceiling on the first floor and 7'6" from floor to ceiling on the second floor. The over-all height of the building is 26 feet.

2. Foundation: Stone serpentine rubble laid in thick mortar joints.

3. Wall construction: Serpentine rubble in thick mortar, with brick door and window surrounds. The serpentine stone occurs in local outcroppings.


5. Chimneys: There are no chimneys, but a sheet-metal flue pipe projects through the southeast portion of the roof.

6. Openings: The grade level door to the building is on the southwest. Above it at the top of the wall and extending partly into the fascia board is a circular window. On the northwest and southwest there are two windows, one above the other. On the northeast is a doorway at the second-story level.

7. Roof: The roof is hipped. The second-floor joists are notched to receive the rafter ends, and soffit and fascia boards are nailed to the undersides and ends of the joists. All members of the roof structure ate toe-nailed. Over the rafters are nailed 12"-wide deck boards laid horizontally. Those are covered by wooden shingles, many of which are now missing.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: Each floor consists of a single rectangular area.

2. Stairways: There are no interior stairways.

3. Flooring: The ground floor is of deteriorated lime mortar. The upper floor is of tongue-and-groove boards approximately 5" wide resting on 2" x 13" joists supported by two 6" x 8" main beams.

4. Wall and ceiling finish: The walls are stuccoed. All of the frame structural members are exposed.

5. Doorways and doors: Only the front door remains. It consists of an outer layer of vertical boards nailed to an inner layer of horizontal boards.

6. Hardware: There is a ring holding a few chain links on the exterior of the front door and the remains of a piece of iron hardware on the interior of the door.

7. Lighting. There is no provision for artificial lighting.
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8. Heating: There is no chimney. Apparently the building was heated by a freestanding stove in the southern side. That is indicated by a metal flue pipe extending above the roof and a round hole under it surrounded by the remains of sheet metal tacked around the edges of the opening.

D. Site:

The building is on a gently sloping grass-covered site on the east side of the Santa Coara Valley.

Prepared by: Robert Bruegmann
Project Supervisor
HABS Santa Clara County Project
August 1977

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

1. Primary and Unpublished Sources:

a. Unidentified clippings and notes: The following are in the Morgan Hill Historical Society files at the Santa Clara County Public Library Morgan Hill Branch.

b. Deed Books: Santa Clara County Recorder's Office, 70 West Hedding Street, San Jose, CA.

2. Secondary and Published Sources:


Pierce, Marjorie. "Coyote Ranch: It was built to keep up with the Mur- phys." San Jose Mercury, October 10, 1971, p. 45.

3. Sources to be Researched:

Oral History of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Pinard, descendants of Fiacro Fisher, 681 Chestra Drive, Los Altos, CA.

PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

This project was undertaken by the Historic American Buildings Survey in cooperation with the County of Santa Clara. The 1977 summer project, the first of a four-year recording project in Santa Clara County, was completed under the general direction of John Foppeliers, Chief of HABS; Kenneth L. Anderson, Jr., Principal Architect; and Robert Bruegmann, Project Supervisor (University of Pennsylvania); with Jack Schafer, Architectural Foreman (University of Cincinnati); Caroly Hamm, Historian (Duke University); and Student Architects Tim Allenbrook (Rhode Island School of Design), Barbara Hendricks (University of Texas), and Jeff Lees (University of Oklahoma), at the HABS Field Office in Saratoga, California. The historical data
were partially edited and further researched during the summer of 1979 by Jan Cigliano, an Architectural Historian on the HABS staff, at the 1979 Field Office in Santa Clara, California. These records were edited into final form in 1981 at the HABS Washington Office by HABS Architectural Historian Denys Peter Myers. The photographs were taken by Photographer Jane Lidz in the summer of 1980.
HOUSE, SOUTHWEST FRONT
HABS, CAL,43-COYO,1-3

HOUSE, LOOKING NORTHEAST FROM DRIVEWAY
HABS, CAL,43-COYO,1-1
BARN, SOUTHWEST FRONT
HABS, CAL,43-COYO,1-4

STONE BUILDING, LOOKING NORTH
HABS, CAL,43-COYO,1-7
MALAGUERRA WINERY

The original northwest segment of the Malagueria Winery, nearly fifty feet from the road, is apparently the oldest remaining winery building in Santa Clara County. Though other wineries were begun almost immediately in the area in the mid-nineteenth century, this one, originally known as the Malagueria Winery, has continued to produce nationally renowned wines. Their original vineyard buildings have been replaced, the Malagueria vineyard operation discontinued, and grape growing less intensive at the turn of the century. By Italian immigrants, it is representative of the viticultural development which has remained an important economic aspect of the country.
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY  HABS No. CA-2004

MALAGUERRA WINERY

Location
End of Burnett Road, Morgan Hill vicinity, Santa Clara County, California

USGS Morgan Hill Quadrangle, Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinates: 10.619550.4114350.

Present Owner:
State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation (1979).

Present Occupant:
Vacant.

Significance:
The original two-story winery building, located at the eastern edge of the Valley and the foothills of the Diablo Range, was erected in 1869 for Jose Maria Malagueria and is the oldest extant winery structure in Santa Clara County. The building is constructed of basalt rubblestone now stuccoed, which was taken from the nearby Coyote Creek. Built against a sloping site, the two-story winery has no interior staircase because both floors are accessible at grade level. Cultivation of grapes on a commercial basis began in this area during the early 1850s, and in 1860 Malagueria was one of twenty-six vintners in the county. During the mid-1890s, national depression and over-production of grapes resulted in many local wineries closing. Among these was the Malagueria Wine operation which folded in 1898. The winery was revived and expanded at the turn of the century, remaining in operation until 1950. Renovation of the complex as a functioning wine museum is presently being undertaken by the Friends of the Wine Makers, in cooperation with the State's Department of Parks and Recreation.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:


2. Architect: No information available.

3. Original and subsequent owners: The Malagueria property includes 211 acres of land, and was originally a part of the Rancho Laguna
Sees, extending along the east side of Coyote Creek. It is delineated in the Book of Maps F-2, page 11, located in the Office of the Recorder, Santa Clara County Courthouse, Santa Clara.

1861 Deed, April 15, 1861, recorded July 3, 1861 in Book 0, page 388. Cesar and Siberata Piatte sold the property to Jose Maria Malaguerra for $1000.

1898 Judgement Decree, September 8, 1898, recorded in Book 213, page 65. Judgement decree against Jose Maria and Alvina Malaguerra, and Giovanni Raggio; unredeemed and sold to Jean Turel by Commissioner Frank Scherr, appointed by the Superior Court of Santa Clara County.

1898 Deed, November 1, 1898, recorded in Book 213, page 225. Jean Turel sold the property to Giovanni Raggio for $5802.72.

1899 Deed, September 16, 1899, recorded in Book 222, page 234. Giovanni Raggio sold 88.92 acres of land to Agustion A. Guglieri for $3,200.

1920 Deed, Guglieri family sold the property to John Traverso. (Colombini interview)

1950 Deed, John Traverso sold the property to the Tilson family. (Colombini interview)

1957 Deed, the Estate of Tilson, his property was sold to John H. Klinke. (Colombini interview; Klinke interview)


4. Original plans and construction: The northwest section of the complex was the original winery building, and is constructed of basalt rubblestone covered with stucco. A cartouche on the west facade of this section bears the inscription "C-H" and the date "1869." Malaguerra's wife's maiden name was Collins. The initials and date may signify the couple's wedding date, or the date the winery was constructed. Built against a sloping site, the two-story gabled structure has no interior staircase because both floors are accessible through exterior grade-level doorways. The basement floor is a large open room, punctuated by four wooden posts supporting the main floor above.

5. Alterations and additions: The main floor of the original northwest section has been divided into three rooms by wooden partitions, and a kitchen and bathroom have been installed. The four principal interior walls have subsequently been plastered, and two-inch wide soft wooden boards laid for the flooring.
An adjoining rectangular barn, also constructed of basalt rubblestone, was added to the winery's southeast side at the turn of the century. The barn's walls have been painted white up to eight feet above the stone foundation. Above this is a four-foot woodframe wall covered with shiplap siding. Because the barn is also built against a hillside, as was the original section, the basement and upper floors are accessible from grade level. On the interior the gable roof's crude truss system is exposed, showing a tie beam, queen posts, a collar beam, diagonal struts above the collar beam, and, at irregular intervals, diagonal braces supporting the lower portion of the structural system. The barn roof extends over and nearly covers the stone winery's roof.

Sometime between 1930 and 1950, a stuccoed frame section, the living and sitting rooms, was added to the south side of the original stone building. This addition has a gable roof and provides the only access to the northwest section's main floor.

A recent frame shed-roofed section was added to the barn's west side. It is built upon a concrete slab at grade level.

Plans to renovate the complex as a working wine museum are being undertaken by the Friends of the Wine Makers, in cooperation with the State of California's Department of Parks and Recreation.

B. Historic Events and Persons Connected with the Structure:

Wine growing began in California during the late-18th century on mission plantations in the southern part of the State. Cultivation of grapes on a commercial basis was introduced into Santa Clara Valley in the early 1860s, after mission lands had been secularized. According the County's 1860 census, twenty-six vintners were in operation, and the average size of a vineyard was 140 acres.

In the early 1870s, French vineyard crops were damaged by the vine disease Phylloxera, giving California's grape-growing market an artificial boost. By the 1880s, the disease had appeared in California, spreading throughout the state and posing a serious threat to the industry. To counteract the resulting panic, the state legislature created a Board of State Viticultural Commission, divided into seven districts, to collect data and advise wine growers. The French discovered a solution to kill the disease, and by 1890 California was once again France's strongest competitor.

The national economic depression of the 1890s and over-planting by grape growers resulted in a glutted market and many local wineries were forced into closing. Among these was the Malaguerra Winery, which folded in 1898. The winery was revived and expanded at the turn of the century, remaining in continuous operation until 1950. The
Federal Pure Food and Drug Acts of 1906 ended many of the illegal practices that weakened the industry, enabling it to withstand the strain of Prohibition in the early decades of the century (which actually expanded the market to include the sale of grapes for non-alcoholic fruit juices).

Renovation of the Malaguerra complex as a functioning wine museum is presently being undertaken by the Friends of the Wine Makers, in cooperation with the State's Department of Parks and Recreation.

C. Sources of Information:

1. Primary and unpublished Sources:
   a. Old Views/Photographs:
      
      A view of the structure ca. 1940 showing members of the Colombini Traverso family before the more recent additions, is in the possession of Mr. Leon Thomas, 510 Claremont Drive, Morgan Hill, CA.

   b. Deed Books and Maps: County Recorder's office, 70 W. Hedding St., San Jose, CA.

   c. Clippings - Some unidentified newspaper clippings concerning history of building are on file with Morgan Hill Library, Morgan Hill, CA. (See below).

   d. Interviews:
      
      7/18/77 with Brother Norbert Korte, President, Friends of Winemakers concerning plans to utilize structure as county winemakers museum at Novitiate Winery, College and Prospect, Los Gatos.

      8/5/77 with Bill Glines, staff reporter for San Jose Mercury-News (Gilroy Branch Office) who had written articles based on earlier newspaper clippings (now destroyed) about winery through Main Office, 750 Ridder Park Drive, San Jose.

      8/6/77 with Albert J. Colombini, grandson of former owner Giovanni Raggio and stepson of subsequent owner, John Traverso, concerning chronology of ownership and alterations to building complex at 350 Peabody Avenue, Morgan Hill.

2. Secondary and published sources:


Prepared by: Carolyn Hamm  
Project Historian  
Saratoga, CA  
July 1977
PART II  ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: The original stone building and large barn addition are substantial, unpretentious structures which have been somewhat obscured by later additions.

2. Condition of fabric: Poor

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Over-all dimensions: This irregularly shaped complex measures approximately 56' x 100' overall. Included in the complex are the two-story original stone block to the northeast (22' x 24'), a stucco-covered frame addition to the original structure (14' x 26'), a large, basically rectangular, barn (measuring 31' x 80' at its greatest dimensions) and a frame addition to the barn (12' x 32').

2. Foundations: Basalt stone for the original structure and barn, and concrete foundations under the stuccoed frame addition. The barn addition is built upon a concrete slab.

3. Wall construction finish and color: The original block has basalt rubble walls which have been stuccoed and painted white. The barn has basalt rubble walls painted white up to a height of 8 feet, above which is a 4' high frame wall covered with horizontal ship-lap siding. The addition to the house is built with standard 2" x 4" construction with the exterior covered by stucco painted white. The barn addition is built with 2" x 4" stud construction with horizontal siding painted light green. Most of the wood in the original building and barn is redwood. Most of the wood in the two additions is Ponderosa pine and Douglas fir.

4. Structural system framing: Stone bearing walls with wooden interior framing. The upper floor is supported by two 6" x 8" wood beams carried by four 6" x 8" posts. The barn has bearing walls of stone at the base with a frame section above. The roof is carried by an exposed crude truss system with a tie-beam, queen posts, a collar beam, two diagonal struts above the collar beam, and at irregular intervals, further diagonal bracing added to the lower portion of the system.

5. Chimneys: None
6. Openings:

a. Doorways and doors: A double door leads into the basement of the original structure. Each batten is made of diagonal wooden boards on the exterior nailed to the boards on the interior. The doorway framework is composed of simple pieces of board. The ground level of the barn is reached from the exterior by a large double door near the center of the west facade. It is composed of vertical boarding on the exterior nailed to a frame consisting of 2 verticals, three horizontals and two pairs of diagonal boards. The upper level is reached by a doorway set in a dormer structure on the east roof slope. The door is now missing. There is also a single door leading to the barn and to the addition.

b. Windows and shutters: There are two one-over-one light sliding sash windows in the main floor of the west facade of the original structure. There is a star-shaped unglazed opening in the gable of this facade, presumably for ventilating the attic space. In the north facade, is a single large aluminum frame casement window opening into the kitchen. All of the windows in the original portion have very deep splayed reveals on the interior. There are two pairs of one-over-one light sliding windows in the house addition. There is a sliding six-light window in the upper wooden part of the west wall of the barn with a shutter which also slides. Both are on wooden tracks. An iron pulley wheel mounted on the window frame remains. There are two sets of sliding windows on the west elevation of the barn addition and a single window on the south elevation.

7. Roof:

a. Shape, covering: The original structure has a simple gable roof covered on the north slope by irregularly sized shingles, but on the south slope the shingle roof has been covered by corrugated sheet metal. The shingles are nailed into the decking by square wrought-iron nails. In all other portions of the complex, machine made wire nails are used. The roof of the original portion is largely intact but the greater part has been covered over by the roof of the barn. The roof of the barn is covered with irregularly sized shingles nailed to 1 x 6 horizontal boards laid over the rafters. Most of the shingles from this portion are missing. There are wooden gutters on the west side of this roof and over part of the east side. The remaining gutter is of sheet metal. The roof of the house addition is now of corrugated metal which has been laid over a shingle
roof. The addition on the barn has, in part, a standing seam sheet metal roof and in part a corrugated metal roof.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans:
   a. Basement: There is a full basement under the original building. It is divided by the four 6" x 8" wooden posts supporting the floor above. An opening in the south wall leads to an irregularly shaped excavated area approximately 5' x 6' which extends under the floor of the barn. The walls of this area are covered with concrete with boarding over the concrete on the south and east. The area under the house addition is partially excavated and is accessible by a door in the west of the facade. The retaining wall which runs along the west of the complex runs under the addition and is visible at the rear of this excavated area.

   b. Main floor: The original portion is divided by wooden partitions into three rooms. The rear room is currently arranged as a kitchen. It is likely that all of the partition walls in the original portion are the result of alterations. The barn consists of one large single space with a plank upper deck supported by the end walls and six 6" x 4" wooden posts carrying 6" x 4" beams. The house addition consists of two rooms, and the barn addition of three large rooms and several smaller rooms.

2. Stairways: There are no interior stairways.

3. Flooring: The floor at the main level of the original portion is 2" wide soft wood boards covered by linoleum in the kitchen and east room. The floor of the basement of this portion and of the barn is dirt, that of the house addition is of soft wood flooring partially covered by linoleum, and the barn addition is of concrete slab.

4. Wall and ceiling finish: The original portion and the addition have plaster walls. The interior walls of the barn are exposed rubble stone painted white and exposed frame construction above. The walls of the barn addition are of painted plaster.

5. Doorways and doors: There are two doorways in the interior of the original portion, each surrounded by a plain board trim. Only one door remains. There are two further doorways in this portion, one leading to the addition the other to the barn. The crude stonework around the latter as well as an alteration of the opening size suggests that it has either been added or altered since the construction of the original structure.
6. Lighting: There are modern electric lights throughout.

7. Heating: There are gas fired space heaters in the kitchen of the original structure and in the barn.

D. Site:

1. General setting: The building is located on the eastern edge of the Santa Clara Valley. The foothills of the Diablo Range rise immediately behind it. Along the west of the complex and extending under addition is a basalt retaining wall. There is a wooden cistern approximately 6' deep and lined with wood to the south of the building.

PART III. PROJECT INFORMATION

This project was undertaken by the Historic American Buildings Survey in cooperation with the County of Santa Clara. The 1977 summer project, the first year of a four-year recording project in Santa Clara County, was completed under the general direction of John Poppeliers, Chief of HABS; Kenneth L. Anderson, Jr., Principal Architect; and Robert Brueggeman, Project Supervisor (University of Pennsylvania); with Jack Schafer, Architectural Foremen (University of Cincinnati); and student architects Tim Allenbrook (Rhode Island School of Design), Barbara Hendricks (University of Texas), and Jeff Lees (University of Oklahoma), at the HABS Field Office in Saratoga, California. The drawings were edited in the HABS Washington Office in the summer of 1979 by architect David T. Marsh. The historical and architectural data were edited and in some cases further researched during the summer of 1979 by Jan Cigliano, an architectural historian on the HABS staff, at the 1979 Field Office in Santa Clara, California. Photographs were taken by photographer Jane Lidz, summer 1980.