

Hacienda de Beneficio

When mining began here in the autumn of 1847. the town and worksite were originally called the Hacienda de Beneficio. The name was later shortened to Hacienda and you can often hear New Almaden called that today.

Street Courtesy:

- If you are in a group, please stay together
 For safety, always stay between the houses and the white line. While traffic is generally not heavy, vehicles will be encountered on Almaden Road.
- While the town of New Almaden is an historic district; all homes are privately owned.



SANTA CLARA COUNTY PARKS

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QUICKSILVER

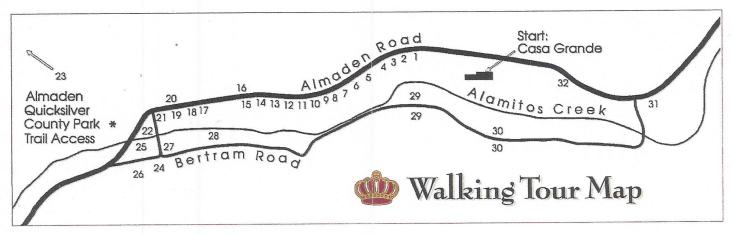
NEW ALMADEN

ASSOCIATION

COUNTY PARK

New Almaden A 1.6 Mile Walk Through History





Self-Guided Tours begin at CASA GRANDE



Casa Grande "The Big House" • 21350 Almaden Rd
Francis Meyers and Henry Halleck began construction in 1850, completing it in 1854. John McLaren, designer of San Francisco's Golden Gate Park, assisted with the formal landscaping of Casa Grande's grounds. The building was, and is, a highly regarded piece of California architecture. The recently restored Casa Grande houses the Quicksilver Mining Museum as well as park staff and volunteer offices.



1. Mining Office
• 21472 Almaden Rd

Built in 1847 this 2-story house was the site of the Mining Office in 1856. It was also used as a home by members of the Randol family from 1870-1892. In 1878, it was the home of the company's doctor, F. V. Hopkins.



2. Young House "Superintendent's House" • 21474 Almaden Rd

Sometimes named the "Superintendent's House" for John Young, the first official mining superintendent of the New Almaden Mining Company. He helped to get mining operations started in the region.



= Monument on site.



3. Huttner House 21490 Almaden Rd

Called the "Engineer's House" for H.J. Huttner, a mechanical engineer hired along with Robert Scott to construct the brick furnace in New Almaden. Their revolutionary furnace saved the mining company from bankruptcy.



4. Scott House • 21498 Almaden Rd

Robert Scott was the mason who built the Scott Furnace. His family lived here while Robert used his masonry skills to construct a huge brick furnace in the hills not far from this site.

It is a 2-story house. From the street, you are looking at the 2nd floor.



5. Casa Nuestra "Our House" • 21506 Almaden Rd

Casa Nuestra means "Our House." This is a typical example of a miner's home in New Almaden. J.L. Shaw, an actor, lived





6. La Mariposa "The Butterfly" • 21512 Almaden Rd

This site contains the first cement foundation in the town. The house is wooden board-and-batten construction and was the home of Frank Bohlman, owner of the local livery stable.

Houses number 7 & 8 are sites of the Rockery and Livery Stable and not shown.



9. Brick Sidewalks

Notice the brick sidewalks in front of houses 1 through 14. Used as ballast in ships, the brick in this sidewalk comes from all around the world.

Some ships returned to their home ports with flasks of New Almaden mercury instead of their brick ballast.



10. El Vespero "Evening Prayer"21550 Almaden Rd

El Vespero means "Evening Prayer" or vespers in Spanish.

This building was the site of the jail and the blacksmith shop which was located in the rear of the building.



11. Bulmore House • 21560 Almaden Rd

This residence was constructed in the 1854 and was the first cottage that used locally produced and fired bricks.

It was the home of Robert Bulmore, last manager of the mining company and last official resident of the Casa Grande.



12. Carson-Perham Adobe • 21570 Almaden Rd

This house was one of the adobes built in the 1850s and home of George Carson, mine company bookkeeper, postmaster, telegraph operator, and Wells Fargo Agent.

In the 1900s, it was the home of Constance Perham and the site of the original New Almaden Museum.



13. Butcher Shop Adobe • 21590 Almaden Rd

One of the adobes built in the 1850s. If you look down the driveway, you can see the wooden shed that housed the meat locker used as a butcher shop in the 1860s.



14. La Casita de Adobe "Little Adobe"

• 21600 Almaden Rd

La Casita de Adobe means "little adobe house" in Spanish. This house is one of the adobes built in the 1850s.



15. Doctor's Office
21620 Almaden Rd

This building housed the practice of Dr. F. V. Hopkins in the 1870s.



16. Cactus House21639 Almaden Rd

(on the right hand side of Almaden Road)
Notice the cactus growing on the porch
above the front door. This is a typical
cottage that was home to miners in
New Almaden.



17. Miners Cabin
• 21640 Almaden Rd

Another typical New Almaden miner's cabin. The next house at 21650 (not shown) dates to the 1930s.



18. Miner's Cabin "Oldest Cabin"
• 21700 Almaden Rd

In the 1850s, this was home to one of the first settlers of the New Almaden area.



19. Site of the Mine Company Store (Vacant lot)

This adobe store/warehouse served Hacienda/New Almaden from about 1861. The Mexican style structure was destroyed by fire in 1973. At the time of the fire, it housed the New Almaden post office.



20. Firehouse
• 21731 Almaden Rd

(on the right hand side of Almaden Road) This building was home to the California Division of Forestry until 1970.



21. Tollgate House
• 21744 Almaden Rd

This building housed the gatekeeper who collected tolls for travel and entry across the bridge into the Hacienda on Bertram Road. It was once the site of the post office, a barber, and a tamale restaurant.

Today, it houses apartments.



22. Bulmore Park

This park, created in 1979, was named for Laurence Bulmore, son of New Almaden Mining Company's last manager, Robert Bulmore.

Laurence Bulmore is author of the book, Cinnabar Hills.



Hacienda Park Entrance

Main entrance to Almaden Quicksilver Park which encompasses 3,977 acres, 33 miles of hiking, 25 miles of equestrian and 10 miles of bicycling trails. Now the site of the Outdoor Mining Museum.

Large furnaces were found here in the reduction works as well as a mining office.



23. Chimney, Reduction Works
Look up the hill to the right of Almaden Road. This chimney carried the sulfur out into the atmosphere and away from the Hacienda.

Of the three original smokestacks, this is the only one that remains today.



24. Helping Hand Hall • 21756 Bertram Rd at Alamitos

Built by Giles McDougal in 1886, it was once two-story and included a large hall, theater, game and kitchen rooms.

The second floor provided housing for visitors and classrooms for summer classes for children.



25. Vichy Spring

In 1867, this mineral spring was leased to F.A. Pioche for the bottling of "New Almaden Vichy Water," promoted as the elixir of life that would cure many ailments.

It was sold by the hundreds of gallons, but when a major shaft of the mine was sunk, the mineral water slowed to a trickle.



26. St. Anthony's Church 21800 Almaden Rd

Mine manager Robert Bulmore's great aunt, Guadalupe Madera, was instrumental in raising the funds to build this church in 1899.

The mining company also donated a large sum for its construction.

It is still used today for church services.



27. Hacienda Hotel • 21747 Bertram Rd

Built in 1874, it is now the home of La Forêt Restaurant.

The original building located here was destroyed by fire in 1848. It was a boarding house for single mine workers and later used as a small hotel for mine and Hacienda visitors.



28. New Almaden Community Club • 21727 Bertram Rd

The property belongs to the current residents of the New Almaden community. It was originally builT in 1952 and was



29. Hacienda Cemetery

The graves in this cemetery date back to the 1850s. Many of the headstones are rare Italian marble.

This is the grave of Barrett's arm. The arm was shot off with a shotgun and was buried here. Space being a premium, the rest of his body is buried at Oakhill Cemetery.



(30. Summer Cottages, not shown) Most of the homes built along Bertram Road are summer cottages built in the 20s and 30s. They are now permanent, private residences.

31. Hacienda School Site

Corner of Almaden and Bertram Roads This school averaged two teachers and eighty-five students who were almost entirely the children of mine employees.



32. Post Office

In service continuously since 1866, the post office moved around to several local facilities.

This structure was built in 1976 after a fire destroyed the post office's previous home.