

County of Santa Cruz

PLANNING DEPARTMENT

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PAIA LEVINE, INTERIM PLANNING DIRECTOR

www.sccoplanning.com

January 5, 2022

Ms. Julianne Polanco State Historic Preservation Officer Office of Historic Preservation 1725 23rd Street, Suite 100 Sacramento, CA 95816

Delivered via email to: julianne.polanco@parks.ca.gov;

Cc: info.calshpo@parks.ca.gov

RE: 2838 Park Avenue, Soquel, CA 95073 (Santa Cruz County)

USGS Soquel Quad - T11S, R1W, Aptos Land Grant

APN: 037-231-20 (access via 037-231-22)

Trigger: HUD Project-based Vouchers (PBVs) and/or other federal funds

Dear Ms. Polanco:

The purpose of this letter is to complete the SHPO consulting requirements pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations found at 36 CFR Part 800, prior to the above-referenced project potentially receiving an award of HUD Project-based Vouchers (PBV), and/or other federal funds, to assist in development or operation of an affordable housing project of up to 41 units, to be located at 2838 Park Avenue in the unincorporated community of Soquel, in Santa Cruz County, California. The potential use of federal funds in the project requires that a NEPA environmental review be conducted on the project site, which includes Section 106 consultation with SHPO.

Conclusion

The County of Santa Cruz has concluded that the proposed project will not cause any significant impact to archaeological or historic resources in the project area and, therefore, has made a finding of "No Historic Properties Affected" per CFR 36 Part 800.4 (d)(1), and that no additional studies or mitigations need to be undertaken. The County of Santa Cruz requests your concurrence in this finding.

Proposed Project

The proposed affordable housing project will be built on a 0.73-acre parcel located at 2838 Park Avenue in the community of Soquel, located east/northeast of the cities of Santa Cruz and Capitola, in Santa Cruz County, California (APN: 037-231-20). Access to the project site will be provided through an easement across an existing parking lot and driveway on the adjacent parcel located at 2840 Park Avenue (APN: 037-231-22). Uses surrounding the site include residential housing to the north, office buildings and a parking lot to the west, and wooded open space to the east and south. State Highway 1 is located about

Letter to J. Polanco, SHPO January 5, 2022 Page 2

600 feet south of the site.

Area of Potential Effect (APE)

The APE is irregularly shaped and is the project and an approximately one-block radius around the project site. See attached APE aerial with the project site and the APE outlined.

California Historical Resources Information System

A response letter from the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) dated December 21, 2021, stated that the project site is located in an area considered to have a high potential for unrecorded Native American resources and a low potential for unrecorded historic-period archaeological resources. CHRIS wrote that "[R]eview of this information indicates that there has been one previous archaeological study that covers approximately 10% of the Park Avenue Affordable Housing project area (Melandry 1979, S-03995). The project area contains no previously recorded archaeological resources; however, there is one Native American archaeological resource located within 200 feet of the project area. The State Office of Historic Preservation Built Environment Resources Directory (OHP BERD), which includes listings of the California Register of Historical Resources, California State Historical Landmarks, California State Points of Historical Interest, and the National Register of Historic Places, lists no previously recorded buildings or structures within or adjacent to the Park Avenue Affordable Housing project area. In addition to these inventories, the NWIC base maps show no previously recorded buildings or structures within or adjacent to the project area."

Cultural Resources Survey

A Cultural Resources Survey was conducted by Historic Resource Associates (HRA) and a report prepared dated December 2021. HRA stated the following: "A pedestrian survey of the project area was completed by Dana E. Supernowicz, M.A., RPA on December 26, 2021. The surface reconnaissance focused on assessing and photographing the general surface conditions found within the project area. The proposed impact area's archaeological potential was evaluated based on several factors, including proximity to recorded sites, creeks, rivers, and wetlands; the presence of early historic development; as well as disturbances, such as grading, fill slopes, and cutting. Ground surfaces within the entire parcel have been partially filled and terraced in the historic past. Following a pedestrian survey of the project footprint, walking 1-5 meter transects, no prehistoric archaeological or historical archaeological sites were identified within the project footprint. The probability of discovering subsurface archaeological sites is low. No additional cultural resource study is recommended for the proposed project."

Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC)

A consultation request was sent to NAHC on December 13, 2021. No response has been received from NAHC as of December 28, 2021. An NAHC Native Americans Contact List, dated November 1, 2021, provided for another project in the County was used to prepare tribal consultation letters. Consultation letters were emailed to seven (7) Native American contacts, including the Costanoan Ohlone Rumsen-Mutsen Tribe. Native American consultation letters were sent to all persons on the NAHC list on December 22, 2021. That consultation will be concurrent with this SHPO consultation.

Letter to J. Polanco, SHPO January 5, 2022 Page 3

National Register of Historic Places

An internet search of the National Register of Historic Places found 46 results for registered historic sites within the County of Santa Cruz. The nearest registered historic site to the project site is the located approximately 1.22 miles southwest of the project site in the City of Capitola.

I hope this information is helpful to you. Please feel free to contact me should you have any questions or comments about this project.

Sincerely,

-Docusigned by: Swanne (se

-49DB310B1612436...

Suzanne Ise, AICP

Principal Planner, Housing Division

County of Santa Cruz Planning Dept.

cc: R. L. Hastings & Associates, LLC

P.O. Box 552

Placerville, CA 95667

Attachments:

USGS Topographic Map with Project Site outlined

Map of Area of Potential Effects (APE)

CHRIS response letter, dated December 21, 2021

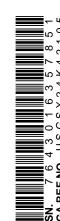
Cultural Resources Study prepared by Historic Resource Associates, dated December 2021

NAHC Native American Contac List, dated November 1, 2021

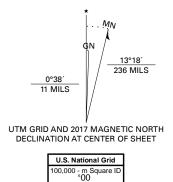
Tribal Consultation letters

NRHP Internet Search Results



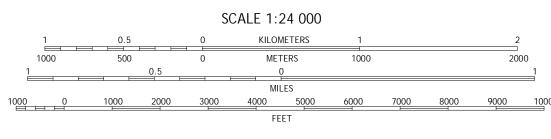


Produced by the United States Geological Survey



EF

Grid Zone Designati 10S



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988 This map was produced to conform with the National Geospatial Program US Topo Product Standard, 2011. A metadata file associated with this product is draft version 0.6.18





ROAD CLASSIFICATION

US Route

Secondary Hwy -

Interstate Route

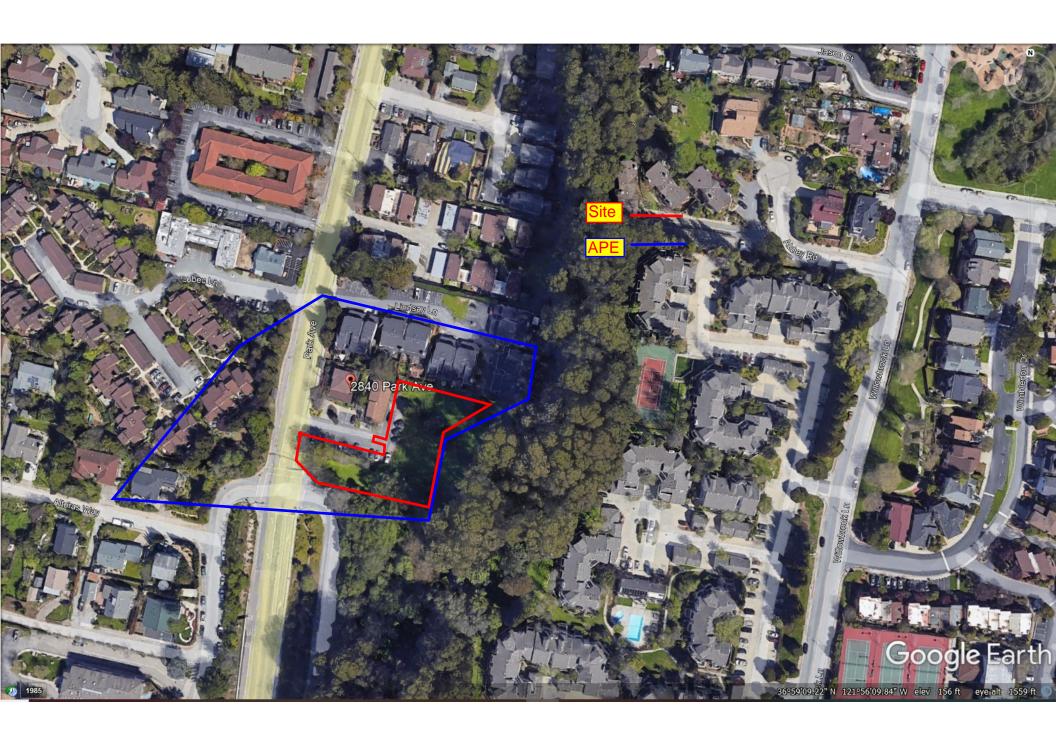
Ramp

Local Connector _____

State Route

Local Road

4WD





HUMBOLDT LAKE MARIN MONTEREY NAPA SAN BENITO

SAN FRANCISCO SAN MATEO SANTA CLATA MENDOCINO SANTA CRUZ SOLANO SONOMA YOLO

Northwest Information Center

Sonoma State University 1400 Valley House Drive, Suite 210 Rohnert Park, California 94928-3609 Tel: 707.588.8455 nwic@sonoma.edu http://nwic.sonoma.edu

NWIC File No.: 21-0918

December 21, 2021

Roy Hastings R.L. Hastings & Associates, LLC P.O. Box 552 Placerville, CA 95667

Re: Record search results for the Park Avenue Affordable Housing project, 2840 Park Avenue, Soquel, Santa Cruz County, California

Dear Mr. Hastings:

Per your request received by our office on December 13, 2021, a records search was conducted for the above referenced project by reviewing pertinent Northwest Information Center (NWIC) base maps that reference cultural resources records and reports, historic-period maps, and literature for Santa Cruz County. An Area of Potential Effects (APE) map was not provided: in lieu of this, the location map provided depicting the Park Avenue Affordable Housing project area was used to conduct this records search. Please note that use of the term cultural resources includes both archaeological resources and historical buildings and/or structures.

Review of this information indicates that there has been one previous archaeological study that covers approximately 10% of the Park Avenue Affordable Housing project area (Melandry 1979, S-03995). The project area contains no previously recorded archaeological resources; however, there is one Native American archaeological resource located within 200 feet of the project area. The State Office of Historic Preservation Built Environment Resources Directory (OHP BERD), which includes listings of the California Register of Historical Resources, California State Historical Landmarks, California State Points of Historical Interest, and the National Register of Historic Places, lists no previously recorded buildings or structures within or adjacent to the Park Avenue Affordable Housing project area. In addition to these inventories, the NWIC base maps show no previously recorded buildings or structures within or adjacent to the project area.

At the time of Euroamerican contact, the Native Americans that lived in the area were speakers of the Awaswas language, which is part of the Costanoan subfamily of the Utian language family (Shipley 1978:89). There are no Native American resources within or adjacent to the Park Avenue Affordable Housing project area that are referenced in the ethnographic literature (Levy 1976).

Based on an evaluation of the environmental setting and features associated with known sites. Native American resources in this part of Santa Cruz County have been found near areas of oak woodland, as well as near a variety of plant and animal resources. Sites are also found near watercourses and bodies of water. The Park Avenue Affordable Housing project area is located across two flat terraces in a wooded area. The project area is situated between two seasonal drainages. Given the similarity of these environmental factors and the proximity to a known site, there is a high potential for unrecorded Native American resources to be within the Park Avenue Affordable Housing project area.

Review of historical literature and maps gave no indication of historic-period activity within the Park Avenue Affordable Housing project area. With this information in mind, there is a low potential for unrecorded historic-period archaeological resources to be within the proposed project area.

The 1912, 1914, and 1940 USGS Capitola 15-minute topographic quadrangles fail to depict any buildings or structures within the Park Avenue Affordable Housing project area. Therefore, there is a low potential for any buildings or structures that are 45 years of age or older to be within the project area.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- As noted above, there is a high potential for unrecorded Native American archaeological resources and a low potential for unrecorded historic-period archaeological resources to be within the Park Avenue Affordable Housing project area. Due to the passage of time since the previous survey (Melandry 1979, S-03995) and the changes in archaeological theory and method since that time, we recommend that a qualified archaeologist conduct further archival and field study to identify cultural resources. Field study may include, but is not limited to, pedestrian survey, hand auger sampling, shovel test units, or geoarchaeological analyses as well as other common methods used to identify the presence of archaeological resources. Please refer to the list of consultants who meet the Secretary of Interior's Standards at http://www.chrisinfo.org.
- 2) No resources were located in either the Park Avenue Affordable Housing project area, or its APE, that are included in the OHP BERD. If, in a later process, buildings or structures are identified that meet the minimum age requirement, we recommend that the agency responsible for Section 106 compliance consult with the Office of Historic Preservation regarding potential impacts to these buildings or structures:

Project Review and Compliance Unit Office of Historic Preservation 1725 23rd Street, Suite 100 Sacramento, CA 95816 (916) 445-7000

- Review for possible historic-period buildings or structures has included only those sources listed in the attached bibliography and should not be considered comprehensive.
- 4) We recommend that the lead agency contact the local Native American tribes regarding traditional, cultural, and religious heritage values. For a complete listing of

tribes in the vicinity of the project, please contact the Native American Heritage Commission at (916) 373-3710.

- 5) If archaeological resources are encountered <u>during construction</u>, work should be temporarily halted in the vicinity of the discovered materials and workers should avoid altering the materials and their context until a qualified professional archaeologist has evaluated the situation and provided appropriate recommendations. <u>Project personnel should not collect cultural resources</u>. Native American resources include chert or obsidian flakes, projectile points, mortars, and pestles; and dark friable soil containing shell and bone dietary debris, heat-affected rock, or human burials. Historic-period resources include stone or adobe foundations or walls; structures and remains with square nails; and refuse deposits or bottle dumps, often located in old wells or privies.
- 6) It is recommended that any identified cultural resources be recorded on DPR 523 historic resource recordation forms, available online from the Office of Historic Preservation's website: https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=28351.

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

The California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) contracts with the California Historical Resources Information System's (CHRIS) regional Information Centers (ICs) to maintain information in the CHRIS inventory and make it available to local, state, and federal agencies, cultural resource professionals, Native American tribes, researchers, and the public. Recommendations made by IC coordinators or their staff regarding the interpretation and application of this information are advisory only. Such recommendations do not necessarily represent the evaluation or opinion of the State Historic Preservation Officer in carrying out the OHP's regulatory authority under federal and state law.

Thank you for using our services. If you have any questions, please contact our office at nwic@sonoma.edu or at (707) 588-8455.

Sincerely,

Jessika Akmenkalns, Ph.D. Researcher

LITERATURE REVIEWED

In addition to archaeological maps and site records on file at the Northwest Information Center of the Historical Resource File System, the following literature was reviewed:

Barrows, Henry D., and Luther A. Ingersoll

2005 Memorial and Biographical History of the Coast Counties of Central California. Three Rocks Research, Santa Cruz (Digital Reproduction of The Lewis Publishing Company, Chicago: 1893.)

Clark, Donald Thomas

1986 Santa Cruz County Place Names. Santa Cruz Historical Society, Santa Cruz.

General Land Office

1860 Survey Plat for Township 11 South/Range 1 West.

1865 Survey Plat for Township 11 South/Range 1 West.

1891 Survey Plat for Township 11 South/Range 1 West.

1910 Survey Plat for Shoquel Rancho.

Gudde, Erwin G.

1969 California Place Names: The Origin and Etymology of Current Geographical Names. Third Edition. University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles.

Hart, James D.

1987 A Companion to California. University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles.

Heizer, Robert F., editor

1974 Local History Studies, Vol. 18., "The Costanoan Indians." California History Center, DeAnza College, Cupertino, CA.

Hoover, Mildred Brooke, Hero Eugene Rensch, and Ethel Rensch, revised by William N. Abeloe 1966 *Historic Spots in California*. Third Edition. Stanford University Press, Stanford, CA.

Hoover, Mildred Brooke, Hero Eugene Rensch, and Ethel Rensch, William N. Abeloe, revised by Douglas E. Kyle

1990 Historic Spots in California. Fourth Edition. Stanford University Press, Stanford, CA.

Hope, Andrew

2005 Caltrans Statewide Historic Bridge Inventory Update. Caltrans, Division of Environmental Analysis, Sacramento, CA.

Kroeber, A.L.

1925 Handbook of the Indians of California. Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 78, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. (Reprint by Dover Publications, Inc., New York, 1976)

Levy, Richard

1978 Costanoan. In *California*, edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 485-495. Handbook of North American Indians, vol. 8, William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Milliken, Randall

1995 A Time of Little Choice: The Disintegration of Tribal Culture in the San Francisco Bay Area 1769-1810. Ballena Press Anthropological Papers No. 43, Menlo Park.

Roberts, George, and Jan Roberts

1988 Discover Historic California. Gem Guides Book Co., Pico Rivera, CA.

State of California Department of Parks and Recreation

1976 California Inventory of Historic Resources. State of California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento.

State of California Department of Parks and Recreation and Office of Historic Preservation
1988 Five Views: An Ethnic Sites Survey for California. State of California Department of Parks and Recreation and Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.

State of California Office of Historic Preservation **

2021 Built Environment Resources Directory. Listing by City (through November 2021). State of California Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.

Works Progress Administration

1984 The WPA Guide to California. Reprint by Pantheon Books, New York. (Originally published as California: A Guide to the Golden State in 1939 by Books, Inc., distributed by Hastings House Publishers, New York.)

^{**}Note that the Office of Historic Preservation's *Historic Properties Directory* includes National Register, State Registered Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, and the California Register of Historical Resources as well as Certified Local Government surveys that have undergone Section 106 review.

Cultural Resources Study

PARK AVENUE AFFORDABLE HOUSING PROJECT, ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBER 037-231-20, 2838 PARK AVENUE, SOQUEL, SANTA CRUZ COUNTY, CALIFORNIA 95073

DECEMBER 2021



Prepared for: R. L. Hastings & Associates, LLC P.O. Box 552 Placerville, CA 95667

Prepared by: Historic Resource Associates 3142 Bird Rock Road Pebble Beach, CA 93953

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Abstract	2
Introduction and Project Description	2
Subject Property	3
Environmental Setting	3
Archaeology	2
Ethnography	
History	
Prior Cultural Resource Surveys	
Known Archaeological and Historical Sites	
Tribal Consultation	
National/State Register Files	
Historic Map and Aerial Photograph Review	
Archaeological and Historical Sensitivity	
Pedestrian Survey	
Conclusion and Recommendations	
References	

FIGURES

Figure 1: Project Location Map

Figure 2: Project Aerial Vicinity Map

Figure 3: Project Aerial Location Map

Figure 4: Project Site Plan

ATTACHMENTS

NWIC Record Search

Abstract

The project is being conducted under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) regarding the proposed Park Avenue Affordable Housing Project, identified as Assessor's Parcel Number 037-231-20 and located at 2838 Park Avenue, Soquel, Santa Cruz County, California. The project is located on the USGS 7.5-minute, *Soquel, California* quadrangle map within Section 11 of Township 11 South, Range 1 West (Figure 1). The project involves the construction of a 3-story multi-family affordable housing project on a 0.73-acre parcel (Figures 2-4).

On December 21, 2021, a record search (NWIC File # 21-0918) was conducted by staff at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) in Rohnert Park, California. According to the NWIC database, there has been one cultural resource study (Melandry 1979/S-03995) that encompassed approximately 10% of the current project footprint. According to NWIC records, no prehistoric archaeological or historical archaeological sites have been recorded within the project footprint. However, one prehistoric archaeological resource has been recorded approximately 200' from the project boundary. There were no built environment properties within the project area listed in the State Office of Historic Preservation Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD), the National Register of Historical Interest (CPHI), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI), California Inventory of Historic Resources (CIHR), and California State Historic Landmarks (CHL).

On December 26, 2021, a pedestrian survey was carried out within the project footprint, as delineated in Figures 1-3. The project site borders a seasonal drainage that flows east to west towards the Pacific Ocean. The subject parcel is partially covered with a dense stand of eucalyptus trees that border the seasonal drainage. To the east are several apartments, to the west Park Avenue and a paved parking area, and to the south State Highway 1. No evidence of precontact artifacts, features, or sites were identified within the project footprint, and no further archaeological study is recommended for the project.

Introduction and Project Description

This cultural resource study was completed by Dana E. Supernowicz, M.A., RPA on December 27, 2021, in accordance with state guidelines (California State Historic Preservation Office). The Principal Investigator meets and/or exceeds the qualifications described in the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Guidelines (Federal Register 48:190:44738-44739) (United States Department of the Interior 1983). Background research was conducted at the Northeast Information Center (NEIC) utilizing the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), the California State Library, Sacramento, and the archives of Historic Resource Associates. The project is being conducted under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) regarding the proposed Park Avenue affordable housing project. The project site lies in the community Soquel north of State Highway 1 and east of Park Avenue. The project is located area is located on the USGS 7.5-minute, *Soquel, California* quadrangle map within Township 11 South, Range 1 West, within Section 11 (Figure 1). The project involves the construction of a 3-story multi-family affordable housing project on a 0.73-acre parcel (Figure 2-4).

Subject Property

The subject parcel appears to have been undeveloped for over 100 years. The project site occupies a terraced west-facing slope that terminates along the west side of a seasonal drainage. The project area is covered with young live oaks, grasses, and a grove of eucalyptus trees along the corridor of the creek.

Environmental Setting

According to the United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' Soquel, California Topographic Quadrangle Map, the project site is located at an elevation of approximately 120' above mean sea level (amsl). The subject parcel is terraced and soils are alluvial mixed with clay and gravel. A seasonal drainage forms the eastern boundary of the proposed project. In general, the project site would have been marginally suitable for long-term resource procurement and settlement activities in the precontact and early historic period.

Archaeology

The coastal region stretching from Santa Cruz to San Francisco has been the subject of numerous archaeological surveys and excavations since the early 1900s. The earliest of these investigations reflected an amateur archaeological approach, which included collecting museum specimens for display purposes or for private collections. In general, these studies were extremely limited in scope and provided little understanding of prehistoric culture of the Central Coast. Beginning in the late 1960s, academic research by students at San Francisco State University (and later San Jose State University) expanded the number of recorded archaeological sites along the coasts of San Mateo and Santa Cruz counties.

While much of this research was limited to site recording and limited sampling, a few important studies provided valuable information for the development of a regional chronology and an integrated understanding of prehistoric life (Roop 1976; Hylkema 1991). Hylkema's 1991 thesis was particularity important, as it not only provided the first integrated examination of prehistoric adaptations along the San Mateo-Santa Cruz coast, but it also provided the basis for comparisons of local economies with those of surrounding areas, including the San Francisco Bay, Monterey Bay and inland valleys (Environmental Science Associates 2001). Finally, studies driven by the requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) since the 1970s have provided important data towards our understanding of the area's prehistory (Jones and Hildebrandt 1990; Fitzgerald and Ruby 1997; Environmental Science Associates 2001).

Archaeological and ethnographic studies indicate that the North Coast was possibly occupied from as early as the 10,000 years ago. The earliest evidence for occupation of the region comes from a site located in the Santa Cruz Mountains near Scotts Valley. This deeply buried site has been dated to 8000 BC and is the only evidence of what archaeologists refer to as the Paleo Indian period (Cartier 1993), a designation that subsumes all occupations dating earlier than 5000 BC. Progressively rising sea levels documented for this period may have obliterated additional evidence for occupation of the coast during this time. As with the climate, sea levels appear to have stabilized to current conditions by 5000 years ago (Environmental Science Associates 2001).

Evidence of habitation along the coast proper comes later, during the Lower Archaic period (3000-5000 BC), and from a site at Sand Hill Bluff (Jones and Hildebrandt 1990). This locale appears to have been occupied over a span of 5000 years, beginning about 6000 years ago. Habitation of both the coastal and interior regions in and surrounding Sand Hill Bluff is evidenced in numerous sites dating to the Middle Archaic (3000 - 1000 BC) and Upper Archaic (1000 BC - AD 1000). The latest prehistoric occupation appears to have occurred during what is known as the Emergent Period (AD 1000 - 1800), as evidenced at a site located at Davenport Landing (Fitzgerald and Ruby 1997) and at a site about 5 miles inland in the Santa Cruz Mountains (Hylkema 1991; Environmental Science Associates 2001).

Ethnography

Beginning immediately south of the Carquinez Strait, and continuing southward to Big Sur, was a region once occupied by the Costanoan peoples. Aboriginal groups of the San Francisco and Monterey Bay area came to be known collectively as Costanoan, a word derived from the Spanish word Costaños meaning 'coast people' (Levy 1977). The term Costanoan refers to a linguistic family consisting of eight languages: Karkin was spoken in a single tribelet on the southern edge of the Carquinez Strait; Chochenyo or East Bay Costanoan was spoken among the tribelets occupying the east shore of San Francisco Bay between Richmond and Mission San Jose, as well as the Livermore Valley; Tamyen or Santa Clara Costanoan was spoken around the south end of San Francisco Bay and in the lower Santa Clara Valley; Ramaytush or San Francisco Costanoan was spoken in San Mateo and San Francisco counties; Awaswas or Santa Cruz Costanoan was spoken among the people living along the ocean shore between Davenport and Aptos in Santa Cruz County; Mutsun was spoken among the tribelets of the Pajaro River drainage; Rumsen speakers occupied the lower Carmel, Sur, and lower Salinas rivers; and Chalon or Soledad was spoken on the Salinas River (Ibid).

Most of what we know about native inhabitants of the region has been pieced together from the Spanish exploring expeditions, ethnographic accounts in the 1920s and 1930s, and archaeological research. The Costanoan territory was occupied by approximately 50 separate and politically autonomous tribelets, each one occupying one or more permanent village sites and consisting of 50 to 500 persons. The Costanoans encountered by the Spanish were hunter-gatherers who managed their resources to ensure a sustained livelihood. They lived in sedentary communities in domed structures covered with thatched roofs, and relied for subsistence on nuts and seeds from various trees and plants, local fauna, and fish, particularly salmon, from the rivers and Pacific Ocean. Materials crafted by the Costanoans and used in subsistence activities included baskets, mortars, pestles, nets, net sinkers, anchors, and a variety of chipped stone tools.

Trade with the surrounding Plains Miwok, Sierra Miwok and Yokuts allowed nonindigenous materials and food (i.e. piñon nuts) to be brought into the area as well. In exchange, the Costanoan are thought to have exported bows, salt, and salmon to neighboring groups (Levy 1977). Economic reciprocity, in addition to intermarriage, is thought to have linked settlements together, some of which, by Spanish accounts, indicate stable and prosperous villages with as many as 200 people (Milliken 1993). Overall population density along this part of the coast was, nevertheless, very sparse.

For the first human inhabitants living along the Santa Cruz County coastline, there was a variety of natural resources that were available. Plants bearing edible seeds and/or leafy greens are known to have been used throughout the year, as revealed by plant remains from archaeological sites. In the spring, lupine was harvested for its edible green leaves, while chia provided seeds. During the late spring and summer, a variety of seed-bearing plants were gathered, including tarweed, goosefoot and elderberry. Soaproot was particularly important as it was used for food (edible root), fish poison, soap, and brushes (Fitzgerald and Ruby, 1997). Numerous species of trees and shrubs were also a source of nuts and berries, including baynut, hazelnut, and tan oak, all of which were harvested in the fall (Ibid). Buckeye, California bay laurel and coast live oaks were also considered to have been economically important (Hylkema 1991).

Acorns and grass seeds constituted a significant proportion of the native diet. Ethnographic accounts indicate that the natives sought to increase seed production of coast grasslands through intentional burning. Rediscovered as "prescribed burning" in modern times, this prehistoric practice also served to increase forage and attract large mammals, such as black tailed deer, which were regularly hunted (Jones and Hildebrandt 1990). Other animals in the aboriginal larder came from the coastal scrubland, oak woodlands and forests of the area, habitats for terrestrial mammals, reptiles, fish, and amphibians. Modern and historic use of the region has altered somewhat the ecology of the Central Coast, and reconstruction of prehistoric conditions is, at least partly, by inference. Species known to have been important to native peoples include a wide variety of small to medium mammals, including the jackrabbit, cottontail rabbit, kangaroo rat, ground squirrel, and badger.

Offshore vegetal resources such as kelp, seaweed and sea palm are known to have been exploited prehistorically. Native peoples collected these plants on-shore and roasted them for immediate consumption or dried and stored them for future use (Jones and Hildebrandt 1990). Shell refuse from an extensive menu of mussels, barnacles, limpets, chitons, abalone and clams are commonly found in coastal archaeological sites. Studies have identified more than two hundred resident species of birds in the region but, perhaps more importantly, the cold and nutrient-rich waters immediately offshore lie astride the Pacific migratory waterfowl flyway Avifaunal remains from archaeological sites on the Santa Cruz coast indicate that waterbirds, such as canvasback duck, common merganser and blue winged teal were part of the prehistoric diet (Dietz et al. 1988). Migratory marine mammals known historically on the Central Coast were probably present prehistorically, and no doubt harbor seals, northern elephant seals, and sea lions were sources of protein and fat. These species were attracted by the same fish exploited by humans: Pacific mackerel, night smelt, white croaker, righteyed and lefteyed flounder and anchovy (Jones and Hildebrandt 1990).

The Rumsen were reportedly the first of the Costanoan peoples to be encountered by Spanish exploring expeditions in 1602 and between 1769 and 1776 (Levy 1977). Between 1770 and 1797, seven missions were established within Costanoan territory (Ibid). During the mission period, 1770-1835, significant changes occurred for the Costanoan people. The population was recruited into nearby missions and their traditional subsistence economy was replaced by an agricultural one. Analyses of mission baptismal records demonstrate that the last Costanoan tribelets living a traditional existence had disappeared by 1810 (Cook 1943; Levy 1977). The population declined from 10,000 in 1770 to less than 2,000 in 1832, due to the introduction of European diseases and falling birth rates. The mission culture that had absorbed and to some degree supported the Costanoans was short-lived. The

secularization or abandonment of the missions by the Mexican government in 1832 caused the Costanoan to relocate to different areas and establish small settlements, fragmenting the survivors and separating them farther away from their cultural heritage. It is believed that the Costanoan languages were probably extinct by 1935 (Levy 1977).

History

The diverse range of natural resources in Santa Cruz County played an important role in settlement patterns during prehistoric, ethnographic, and historic times. In 1774 Father Francisco Palou accompanied an expedition to San Francisco Bay and beyond. Father Palou recommended the banks of the San Lorenzo River for the establishment of a mission. On September 25, 1791, Mission Santa Cruz was completed (Verardo and Verardo 1987:13). During the mid-1790s the Mission expanded and by 1831 mission lands contained over 8,000 head of cattle, creating a large trade in hides and tallow. The mission also included a large number of Native American neophytes, many of whom would remain in the Mission system throughout their adult lives (Verardo and Verardo 1987:14).

In 1832 the Mission system was secularized, and the Indians of the Mission were given Spanish surnames and goods were distributed among them. In the meantime, American interest in California and the Santa Cruz area had grown. During the 1840s settlement increased along the northern California coastline, including exploratory incursions by notable individuals, such as John Charles Freemont in 1846 (Verardo and Verardo 1987:19). Fremont enlisted American volunteers and formed a small battalion, which included Americans living in the Santa Cruz area. Fremont's brief incursion against Mexico, known as the Bear Flag Revolt, ended with the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo in 1848, wherein Alta California became a territory of the United States.

With the discovery of gold at Coloma in January 1848, came a wave of new immigration to California and the Santa Cruz area. Tanneries sprang up along the coast, utilizing tan oak bark, which meant stripping the bark from the trees. Other industries included grist mills, saw mills, and small agriculture. In 1851, the first lime kiln was established in Santa Cruz County (Ibid:23). Another important industry that developed in the county was the production of "giant powder." In December 1861, the California Powder Works were established. The company was the first on the coast to produce nitro-cotton or smokeless powder for cannon. A great deal of the powder during the 1860s was shipped to the Central Pacific Railroad during its construction over the Sierra Nevada Mountains (Verardo and Verardo 1987:25). In 1876 the South Pacific Railroad, a narrow-gauge, ran between Felton and Santa Cruz. In 1879, direct service was extended from Santa Cruz to San Jose, Oakland, and the East Bay. By 1883, a line was extended through the Pajaro Valley (Ibid). By the turn of the century, much of the natural wealth of Santa Cruz County had been exploited or was in jeopardy, including the vast stands of coastal redwood (sequoia sempervirens) that surrounded the community. Fortunately, through the efforts of Andrew P. Hill, a noted San Jose photographer, a tract of land north of Santa Cruz was set aside in 1904 as California's first state park. Originally known as Redwood State Park, the name of the state park was changed in the 1920s to Big Basin Redwoods State Park. Like other coastal communities in Santa Cruz County, Soquel, Aptos, and Santa Cruz would evolve during the first few decades of the twentieth century into resort communities. Assisted by better transportation systems, visitors from the Bay Area and Santa Clara Valley routinely came to the Santa Cruz coast for leisure and entertainment.

Both Capitola and Soquel share a similar history. Although now geographically split by Highway 1, the town of Soquel and the City of Capitola share a common past, a history shaped in part by the natural watercourse that passes through and connects both settlements on its way from the mountains toward Monterey Bay. After the Mission Santa Cruz was founded in 1791, the Spanish soon realized that rivers in this region were flood prone. Cattle from the mission and from the civilian settlement at Villa Branciforte could safely graze most of the year along the banks of Soquel Creek, but cattle and travelers needed to be wary when crossing in seasonal downpours. Originally called the *Rosario del Beato Serafin de Asculi*, Soquel Creek was later given a title that sounded like Suquer, the leader of a nearby Uypi settlement. This territorial group was among the culturally diverse tribes known collectively as the Ohlone. Mission baptismal and burial registers of the early 1790s also record efforts to render into Spanish the residence of the Uypi; Variations include Sauquel, Shoquel, Osocali, Osocales, Osoquales, and Usacalis. Mission registers provide useful information about the native inhabitants but rarely mention the stream itself. One of the earliest death records documented that in 1806, Marcelino Bravo (Brovo) lived at "el Rio de Bravo o Shoquel." (Soquel Pioneer and Historical Association 2011; Soquel Pioneer and Historical Association Website 2021).

When a grant was charted along the banks of Soquel Creek, the boundaries covered today's town of Soquel, a major portion of the City of Capitola, a section of Monterey Bay Heights, all of New Brighton Beach State Park, and a fragment of Cabrillo College. Title was awarded to Maria Martina Castro Lodge, a granddaughter of Joaquin Isidro (Ysidro) Castro, a member of the Anza party that marched from Sonora, Mexico, to Alta California, in 1776. Martina was born at Villa Branciforte in 1807. She married Corporal Simon Cota, a soldier stationed at Monterey in 1824. When Simon died six years later, in 1830, Martina became a widow with four children. Michael Lodge, a 34-year-old native of Ireland who had come ashore from a whaling ship, soon courted her. A naturalized Mexican citizen and resident at Villa Branciforte, Lodge knew that marriage into a Spanish-speaking Californio family was a way to gain property. He and Martina wed in 1831. It was Lodge who urged his wife to apply to the Mexican government for a land grant. The Soquel Rancho was a tract of 1,668 acres, an expanse one-and-a-half miles wide and two miles long. Even before the governor made the award in November 1833, the Lodges had found an ideal spot for their home some distance from the creek near a series of small freshwater springs. Their hilltop adobe was modest in size, about 30 feet by 80 feet, and plastered with lime made of burned clamshells. For centuries, the Uypi Indians had burned coastlands to clear the ground and to promote seed production that would attract deer and other game. As a result, the Lodges enjoyed an unobstructed view and the cattle had ample pasture. The original size and legality of the Soquel Augmentation Rancho given to Martina in 1844 is unclear. A question remains whether or not Martina and Michael Lodge actually held title to the entire 32,702 acres of the tract or if the sons-in-law altered the boundaries of the augmentation when they sought to acquire it later. It is known that the Lodges were initially given at least as much property as they requested up the adjoining ridge known as "Palo de Yesca" (Soquel Pioneer and Historical Association 2011; Soquel Pioneer and Historical Association Website 2021).

Founded in 1852, the town expanded in the 1860s, as the sounds of logging rang in the mountains and goods were shipped from the wharf at Soquel Landing. By 1874, a railroad was charted along the coast and a resort called Camp Capitola was established at the beach. Gradually, as the mills grew quiet, Soquel shifted toward agriculture (Soquel Pioneer and Historical Association 2011; Soquel Pioneer and Historical Association Website 2021).

Prior Cultural Resource Surveys

On December 21, 2021, a record search (NWIC File # 21-0918) was conducted by staff at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) in Rohnert Park, California. According to the NWIC database, there has been one cultural resource study (Melandry 1979/S-03995) that encompassed approximately 10% of the current project footprint.

Known Archaeological and Historical Sites

According to NWIC records, no prehistoric archaeological or historical archaeological sites have been recorded within the project footprint. However, one prehistoric archaeological resource has been recorded approximately 200' from the project boundary.

Tribal Consultation

On December 22, 2021, the County of Santa Cruz conducted consultation with the following Native American contacts: Valentin Lopez, Chairperson, Amah Mutson Tribal Band; Irene Zwierlein, Chairperson, Amah Mutson Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista; Patrick Orozoo, Chairman, Coatanoan Ohlone Rumsen-Mutsen Tribe; Kanyon Savers-Roods, Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan; Ann Marie Savers, Chairperson, Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan; Monica Areilano, Vice Chairwoman, Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of SF Bay Area; and Kenneth Woodrow, Chairperson, Wuksache Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band.

National/State Register Files

There were no built environment properties within the project area listed in the State Office of Historic Preservation Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD), the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI), California Inventory of Historic Resources (CIHR), and California State Historic Landmarks (CHL).

Historic Map and Aerial Photograph Review

A review of historic topographic quadrangle maps (1954-2021) and aerial photographs (1954-2021) indicated that the subject property appears to have been used for agricultural purposes, perhaps an an orchard through the 1970s-1980s (NETRonline Historic Aerials Website 2021).

Archaeological and Historical Sensitivity

The precontact sensitivity of the project has been determined to be low to moderate, taking into account past disturbances to the project footprint, its close proximity to a drainage that may have inundated part of the project area, and the proximity of known precontact resources near the proposed project.

Pedestrian Survey

A pedestrian survey of the project area was completed by Dana E. Supernowicz, M.A., RPA on December 26, 2021. The surface reconnaissance focused on assessing and photographing the general surface conditions found within the project area. The proposed impact area's archaeological potential was evaluated based on several factors, including proximity to recorded sites, creeks, rivers, and wetlands; the presence of early historic development; as well as disturbances, such as grading, fill slopes, and cutting. Ground surfaces within the entire parcel have been partially filled and terraced in the historic past.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Following a pedestrian survey of the project footprint, walking 1-5 meter transects, no prehistoric archaeological or historical archaeological sites were identified within the project footprint. The probability of discovering subsurface archaeological sites is low. No additional cultural resource study is recommended for the proposed project.

In the event that a concentration of artifacts or culturally modified soil deposits (including trash pits older than 50 years) should be encountered at any time during ground disturbing activities, all work must stop until a qualified archaeologist views the finds and makes a preliminary evaluation. If warranted, further archaeological work in the discovery area should be performed. Although unlikely, if human remains are encountered, all work must stop in the immediate vicinity of the discovery until the County Coroner and a qualified archaeologist evaluate the remains.

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USGS 7.5' Soquel, California Quadrangle 1954

FIGURES



Figure 1: Project Location Map (USGS 7.5' Soquel, CA Topographic Map 1954).



Figure 2: Project Aerial Vicinity Map (Google Earth 2021).



Figure 3: Project Aerial Location Map (Google Earth 2021).



Figure 4: Project Site Plan.

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Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan

Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson

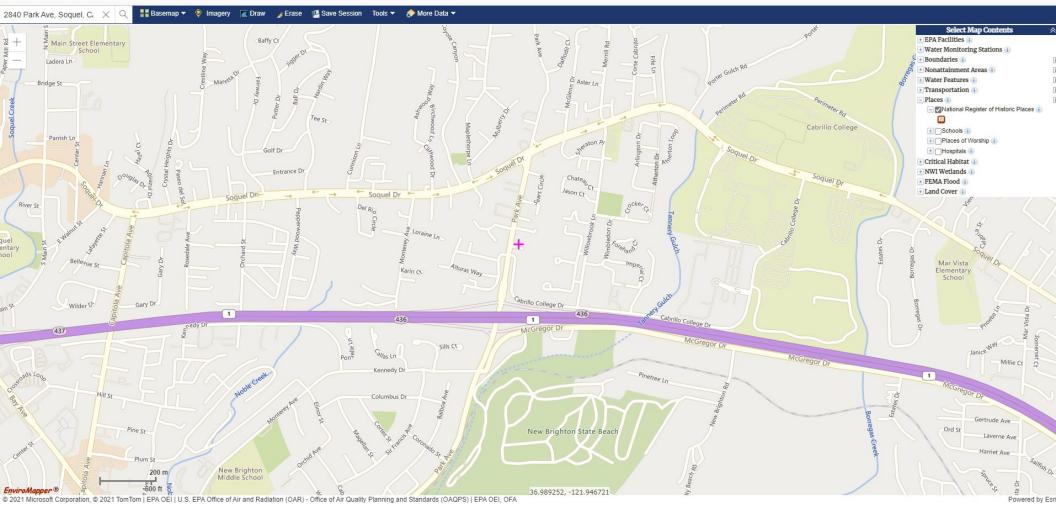
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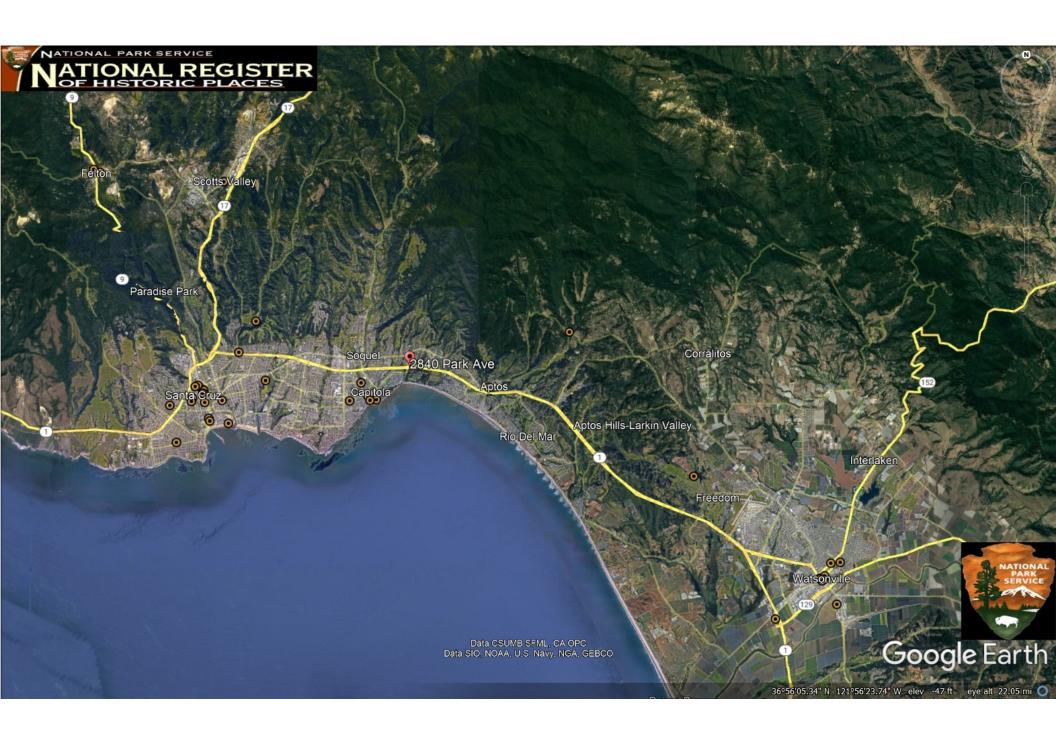
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Bank of Santa Cruz County





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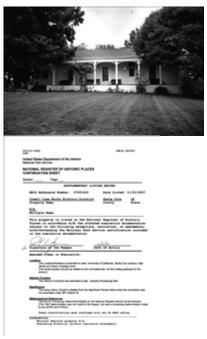
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Octagon Building



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Phillipshurst-Riverwood



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Venetian Court Apartments





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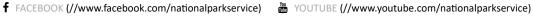


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