

Details Basemap

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119 Lincoln St, Santa Cruz, CA, 95060, USA

About Content Legend

Legend

Final Polygon Features



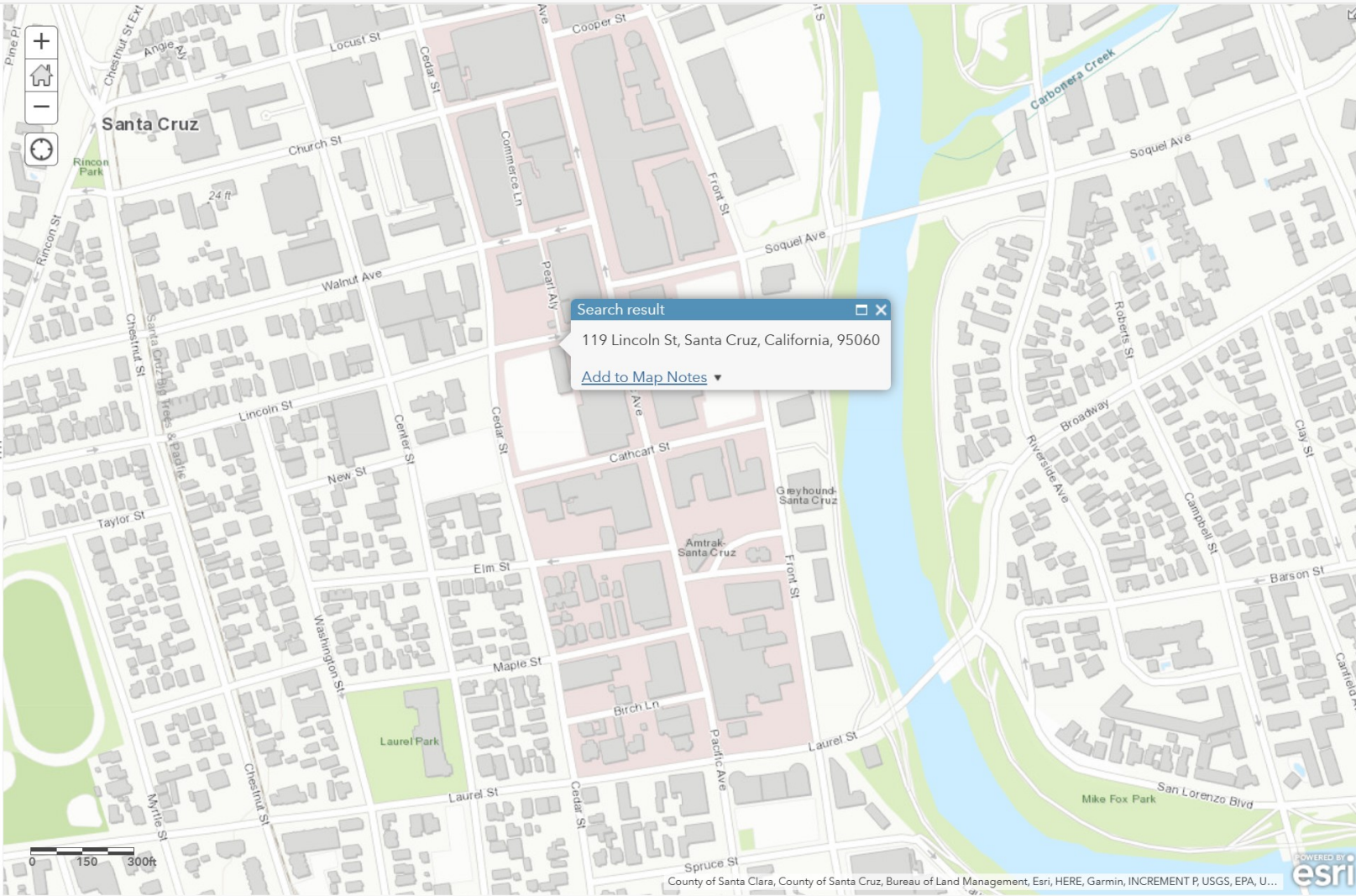
Final Linear Features



Proposed Polygon Features



Proposed Linear Features



Downtown Library and Affordable Housing Project

Environmental Review - February 2023

4. Biological Resources

Special-Status Species, Sensitive Habitat. The project site is developed with a public parking lot and one commercial building with 12 existing non-native, landscape trees. According to maps developed for the City's General Plan 2030 and included in the General Plan EIR, the project site is not located within or adjacent to a sensitive habitat area (SOURCE V.1b, DEIR Figure 4.8-3), and there are no known endangered or threatened species on or adjacent to the site due to the site's location within a developed urban area (SOURCE V.1b, DEIR volume). A database search was conducted to further determine whether any rare, threatened, or endangered species are known to occur on or adjacent to the site or have the potential to occur on the site. The review included the California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDDB) maintained by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, the federal Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) data base, and the California Native Plant Society's Rare Plant Inventory. The review did not identify any special-status species occurring on or near the site, and concluded that there is no potential habitat to support special-status species on the project site (SOURCE V.16b). Therefore, the project site does not contain sensitive habitat or habitat for special-status species, and the project would result in no impact to sensitive habitat or special status species.

SiteID	El_ID	SiteName	Address	City	ZIP	Latitude	Longitude	El_Description	Contents	Capcity	Distance	ASD	OK
65017	10193854	SANTA CRI	1200 RIVEI	SANTA CRI	95060	36.9893	-122.03	Aboveground Petroleum Storage			1 Mile +		OK
84763	10192144	WASTEWA	110 CALIF	SANTA CRI	95060	36.9622	-122.032	Aboveground Petroleum Storage	Diesel	5999 gal	3686'	583'	OK
114394	10192222	EMELINE C	1110 EMEL	SANTA CRI	95060	36.99108	-122.018	Aboveground Petroleum Storage			1 Mile +		
129765	10192228	LAS ANIMA	146 ENCIN	SANTA CRI	95060	36.98752	-122.032	Aboveground Petroleum Storage			1 Mile +		
150961	10192108	SANTA CRI	400 BEACH	SANTA CRI	95060	36.9641	-122.019	Aboveground Petroleum Storage	Gas/Diesel	599 gal	3554'	223.4'	OK
387632	10154073	BAYSIDE O	210 ENCIN	SANTA CRI	95060	36.9869	-122.033	Aboveground Petroleum Storage			1 Mile +		
401062	10192279	S C METRC	138 GOLF	SANTA CRI	95060	36.9898	-122.033	Aboveground Petroleum Storage			1 Mile +		
405053	10152699	UNIVERSIT	1156 HIGH	SANTA CRI	95064	36.97715	-122.052	Aboveground Petroleum Storage			1 Mile +		

Ruler

Line Path Polygon Circle 3D path 3D polygon

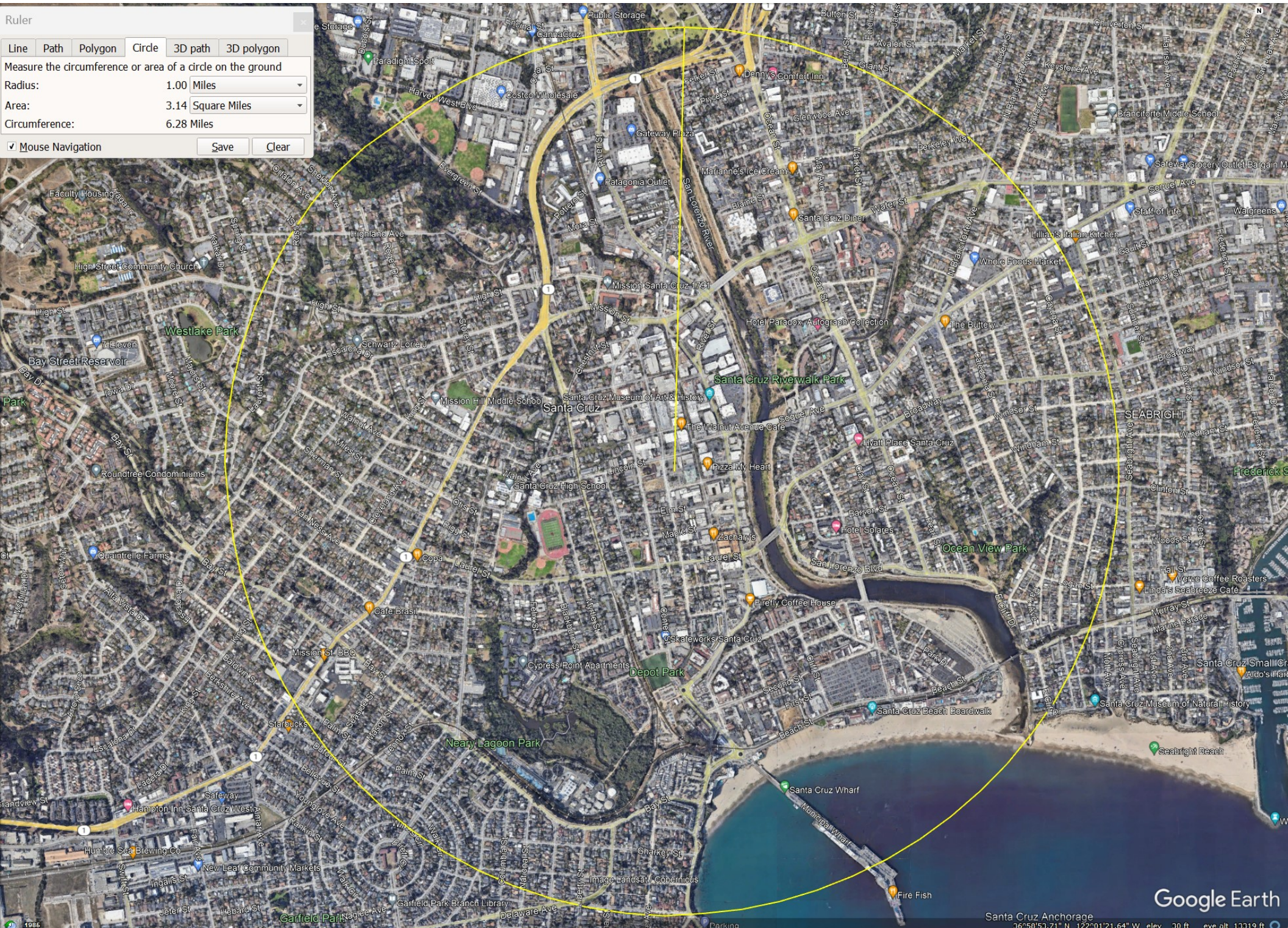
Measure the circumference or area of a circle on the ground

Radius: 1.00 Miles

Area: 3.14 Square Miles

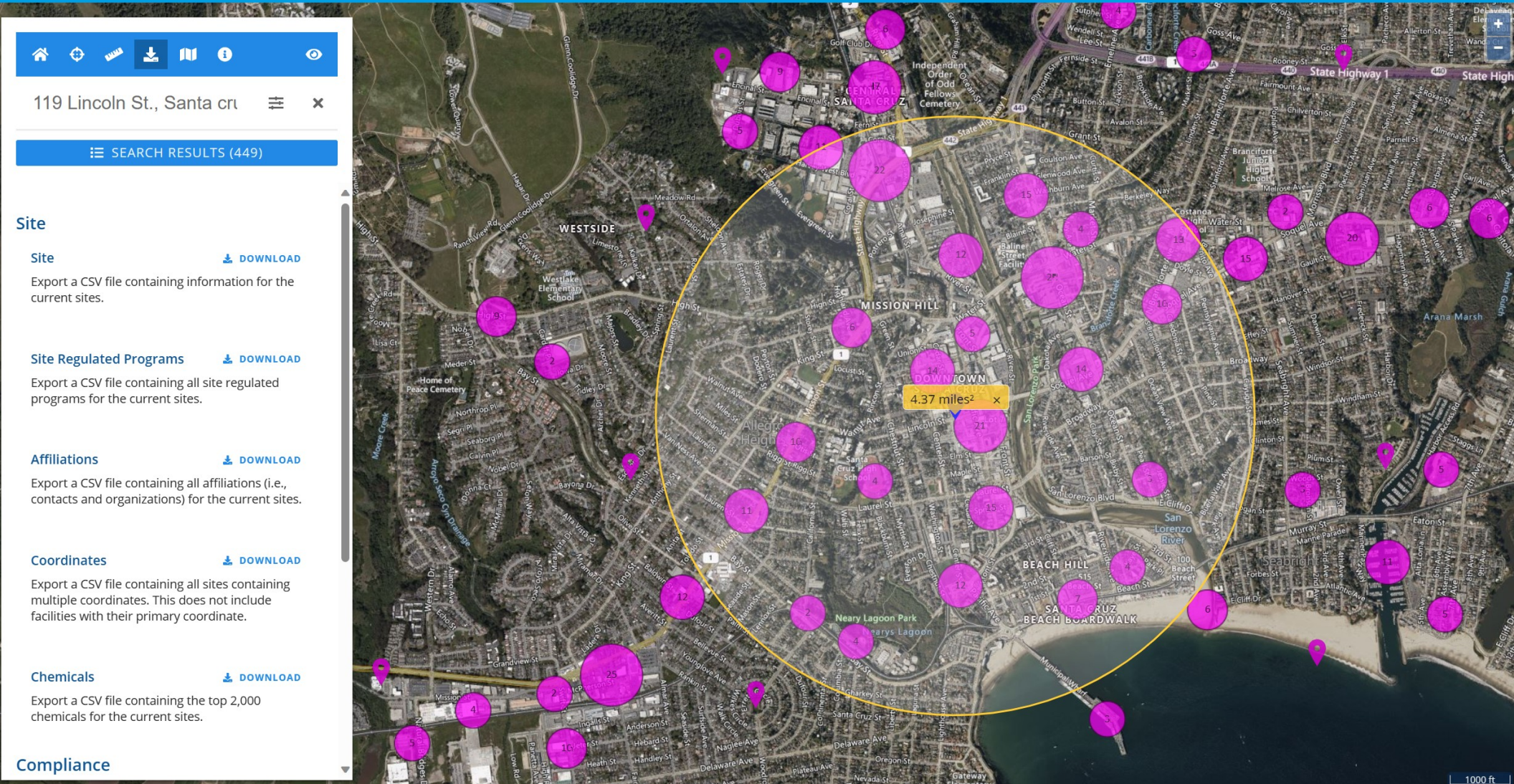
Circumference: 6.28 Miles

☒ Mouse Navigation Save Clear



Google Earth

Santa Cruz Anchorage
36°58'53.71" N 122°01'21.64" W elev 30 ft eye alt 10019 ft



[Home \(/\)](#) > [Programs \(/programs/\)](#) > [Environmental Review \(/programs/environmental-review/\)](#) > ASD Calculator

Acceptable Separation Distance (ASD) Electronic Assessment Tool

The Environmental Planning Division (EPD) has developed an electronic-based assessment tool that calculates the Acceptable Separation Distance (ASD) from stationary hazards. The ASD is the distance from above ground stationary containerized hazards of an explosive or fire prone nature, to where a HUD assisted project can be located. The ASD is consistent with the Department's standards of blast overpressure (0.5 psi-buildings) and thermal radiation (450 BTU/ft² - hr - people and 10,000 BTU/ft² - hr - buildings). Calculation of the ASD is the first step to assess site suitability for proposed HUD-assisted projects near stationary hazards. Additional guidance on ASDs is available in the Department's guidebook "Siting of HUD- Assisted Projects Near Hazardous Facilities" and the regulation 24 CFR Part 51, Subpart C, Siting of HUD-Assisted Projects Near Hazardous Operations Handling Conventional Fuels or Chemicals of an Explosive or Flammable Nature.

Note: Tool tips, containing field specific information, have been added in this tool and may be accessed by hovering over the ASD result fields with the mouse.

Acceptable Separation Distance Assessment Tool

Is the container above ground?	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No: <input type="checkbox"/>
Is the container under pressure?	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> No: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Does the container hold a cryogenic liquified gas?	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> No: <input type="checkbox"/>
Is the container diked?	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> No: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
What is the volume (gal) of the container?	<input type="text" value="599"/>
What is the Diked Area Length (ft)?	<input type="text"/>
What is the Diked Area Width (ft)?	<input type="text"/>
<input type="button" value="Calculate Acceptable Separation Distance"/>	
Diked Area (sqft)	<input type="text"/>
ASD for Blast Over Pressure (ASDBOP)	<input type="text"/>

ASD for Thermal Radiation for People (ASDPPU)	223.40
ASD for Thermal Radiation for Buildings (ASDBPU)	39.67
ASD for Thermal Radiation for People (ASDPNPD)	
ASD for Thermal Radiation for Buildings (ASDBNPD)	

For mitigation options, please click on the following link: [Mitigation Options \(/resource/3846/acceptable-separation-distance-asd-hazard-mitigation-options/\)](/resource/3846/acceptable-separation-distance-asd-hazard-mitigation-options/)

Providing Feedback & Corrections

After using the ASD Assessment Tool following the directions in this User Guide, users are encouraged to provide feedback on how the ASD Assessment Tool may be improved. Users are also encouraged to send comments or corrections for the improvement of the tool.

Please send comments or other input using the **Contact Us** (<https://www.hudexchange.info/contact-us/>) form.

Related Information

- [ASD User Guide \(/resource/3839/acceptable-separation-distance-asd-assessment-tool-user-guide/\)](/resource/3839/acceptable-separation-distance-asd-assessment-tool-user-guide/)
- [ASD Flow Chart \(/resource/3840/acceptable-separation-distance-asd-flowchart/\)](/resource/3840/acceptable-separation-distance-asd-flowchart/)

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Is the container under pressure?	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> No: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Does the container hold a cryogenic liquified gas?	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> No: <input type="checkbox"/>
Is the container diked?	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> No: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
What is the volume (gal) of the container?	<input type="text" value="5999"/>
What is the Diked Area Length (ft)?	<input type="text"/>
What is the Diked Area Width (ft)?	<input type="text"/>
<input type="button" value="Calculate Acceptable Separation Distance"/>	
Diked Area (sqft)	<input type="text"/>
ASD for Blast Over Pressure (ASDBOP)	<input type="text"/>

ASD for Thermal Radiation for People (ASDPPU)	583.37
ASD for Thermal Radiation for Buildings (ASDBPU)	115.11
ASD for Thermal Radiation for People (ASDPNPD)	
ASD for Thermal Radiation for Buildings (ASDBNPD)	

For mitigation options, please click on the following link: [Mitigation Options \(/resource/3846/acceptable-separation-distance-asd-hazard-mitigation-options/\)](/resource/3846/acceptable-separation-distance-asd-hazard-mitigation-options/)

Providing Feedback & Corrections

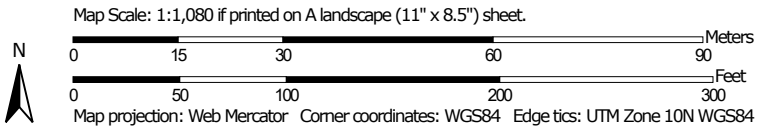
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Farmland Classification—Santa Cruz County, California











MAP LEGEND








Area of Interest (AOI)






 Area of Interest (AOI)








Soils



Soil Rating Polygons

-  Not prime farmland
-  All areas are prime farmland
-  Prime farmland if drained
-  Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Prime farmland if irrigated
-  Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Prime farmland if irrigated and drained
-  Prime farmland if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season









-  Prime farmland if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer
-  Prime farmland if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60
-  Prime farmland if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
-  Farmland of statewide importance
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if drained
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated

-  Farmland of statewide importance, if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and drained
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60

-  Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough, and either drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if thawed
-  Farmland of local importance
-  Farmland of local importance, if irrigated

-  Farmland of unique importance
-  Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines

-  Not prime farmland
-  All areas are prime farmland
-  Prime farmland if drained
-  Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Prime farmland if irrigated
-  Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Prime farmland if irrigated and drained
-  Prime farmland if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season

Farmland Classification—Santa Cruz County, California

	Prime farmland if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer		Farmland of statewide importance, if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium		Farmland of unique importance		Prime farmland if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer
	Prime farmland if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60		Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and drained		Farmland of statewide importance, if drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	Soil Rating Points			Prime farmland if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60
	Prime farmland if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium		Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough, and either drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Not prime farmland		Prime farmland if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
	Farmland of statewide importance		Farmland of statewide importance, if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer		Farmland of statewide importance, if thawed		Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of statewide importance
	Farmland of statewide importance, if drained		Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60		Farmland of local importance		Prime farmland if irrigated		Farmland of statewide importance, if drained
	Farmland of statewide importance, if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season				Farmland of local importance, if irrigated		Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of statewide importance, if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
	Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated						Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated

Farmland Classification—Santa Cruz County, California



Farmland Classification

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
104	Baywood loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if irrigated	1.8	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest			1.8	100.0%

Description

Farmland classification identifies map units as prime farmland, farmland of statewide importance, farmland of local importance, or unique farmland. It identifies the location and extent of the soils that are best suited to food, feed, fiber, forage, and oilseed crops. NRCS policy and procedures on prime and unique farmlands are published in the "Federal Register," Vol. 43, No. 21, January 31, 1978.

Rating Options

Aggregation Method: No Aggregation Necessary

Tie-break Rule: Lower

Select Vintage:

Current

- ☒ Labels
- ☐ Transportation (Roads and Railroads)
- ☐ PUMAs, UGAs, and ZCTAs
- ☐ Tribal Census Tracts and Block Groups
- ☐ Census Tracts and Blocks
- ☐ Military and Other Special Land Use Areas
- ☐ School Districts
- ☐ Places and County Subdivisions
- ☐ American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian Areas
- ☐ Legislative Areas
- ☐ Census Regions and Divisions
- ☒ Urban Areas
 - ☒ 2020 Urban Areas
 - ☐ Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas and Related Statistical Areas
- ☒ Hydrography
- ☒ States and Counties



Santa Cruz UA

SANTA CRUZ

CALIFORNIA

Zoom: 18
1:2,257 40m 200ft

Current Extent (degs):
[-122.0297, 36.9707] [-122.0223, 36.9745]

Geocoding Complete.

EXHIBIT "A"

CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL FOR THE PROJECT ON PROPERTY AT

113, 119 Lincoln St. - CP22-0128

Nonresidential Demolition Authorization Permit, Special Use Permit, Design Permit, and Lot-Line Adjustment to demolish the existing surface parking lot and structures and construct the Library Mixed-Use/Affordable Housing Project, encompassing development of a new, approximately 273,194 sq. ft., eight-story building integrating a three-story, approximately 38,069 sq. ft. City library featuring two floors double-heighted with elevated ceilings; a three-story parking garage with 243 parking spaces; a five-story, 100% affordable housing component comprising 124 residential units; a three-story, approximately 9,598 sq. ft. commercial tenant space; a one-story, approximately 1,231 sq. ft. childcare facility with adjoining 674 square-foot outdoor play area; and new landscaping and associated site improvements on land located in the CBD/FP-O (Central Business District/Floodplain Overlay) zone districts

1. If one or more of the following conditions is not met with respect to all its terms, then this approval may be revoked.
2. All plans for future construction which are not covered by this review shall be submitted to the City Planning and Community Development Department for review and approval.
3. This permit shall be exercised within three (3) years of the date of final approval or it shall become null and void. When a building permit is required, a zoning permit shall be considered exercised following the issuance of a valid building permit. When only an occupancy permit is required, a zoning permit shall be considered exercised when the occupancy permit is issued.
4. If, upon exercise of this permit, this use is at any time determined by the Planning Commission to be incompatible with the surrounding neighborhood, revocation of, or amendment to, this permit by the City Council could occur.
5. The use shall meet the standards and shall be developed within limits established by Chapter 24.14 of the Santa Cruz Municipal Code as to the emission of noise, odor, smoke, dust, vibration, wastes, fumes or any public nuisance arising or occurring incidental to its establishment or operation.
6. The applicant shall be responsible for the completeness and accuracy of all forms and supporting material submitted in connection with any application. Any errors or discrepancies found therein may result in the revocation of any approval or permits issued in connection therewith.
7. All final working drawings shall be submitted to the Zoning Administrator for review and approval in conjunction with building permit application. The plans submitted for building permits shall have the same level of articulation, detailing, and dimensionality as shown in the approved plans. All approved exterior finishes and materials shall be clearly notated on the building permit plans.

CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL
For 113, 119 Lincoln St. – CP22-0128

8. The applicant and contractor who obtains a building permit for the project shall be required to sign the following statement at the bottom of these conditions, which will become conditions of the building permit:

“I understand that the subject permit involves construction of a building (project) with an approved Design Permit. I intend to perform or supervise the performance of the work allowed by this permit in a manner which results in a finished building with the same level of detail, articulation, and dimensionality shown in the plans submitted for building permits. I hereby acknowledge that failure to construct the building as represented in the building permit plans, may result in delay of the inspections process and/or the mandatory reconstruction or alteration of any portion of the building that is not in substantial conformance with the approved plans, prior to continuation of inspections or the building final.”

Signature of Building Contractor

Date

9. The development of the site shall be in substantial accordance with the approved plans submitted and on file in the Department of Planning and Community Development of the City of Santa Cruz. All aspects of construction must be completed prior to occupancy. Major modifications to plans or exceptions to completion may be granted only by the City authority which approved the project. All revisions to proposed exterior colors and/or materials must be submitted for review and approval by the Director of Planning and Community Development prior to submittal of application for Building Permit.
10. All refuse and recycling activities during construction shall be done in accordance with Chapter 6.12 of the Santa Cruz Municipal Code. Be aware that private companies offering refuse or debris box services are not allowed to operate within the City limits, except under certain limited circumstances detailed in Chapter 6.12.160.
11. All requirements of the Building, Fire, Public Works and Water Departments shall be completed prior to occupancy and continuously maintained thereafter.
12. Adequate provisions shall be made to supply water to each of the premises covered by this application. The design of water facilities shall be to standards of the Water Department, and plans therefore must be submitted to the Water Department Director for review and approval prior to the issuance of a building permit.
13. Future uses shall submit a disclosure statement for Zoning Administrator review prior to issuance of any occupancy permit regarding materials and chemicals to be used and disposed of from the site.
14. Plans submitted for building permit issuance shall include electric vehicle charging stations as required per Section 24.12.241 of the Zoning Ordinance.

CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL
For 113, 119 Lincoln St. – CP22-0128

15. Plans submitted for building permit issuance shall show all exterior site lighting locations and fixture details. All exterior building lighting shall be shielded and contained in a downward direction. No exterior lighting shall produce off-site glare.
16. Exterior site lighting shall be provided along pedestrian pathways and in the vehicle parking area. Security lighting shall be motion sensor only.
17. Landscape and irrigation plans shall be submitted at the time of the building permit application and will be reviewed by both the Planning Department and Water Department. The landscape and irrigation plans shall demonstrate compliance with all requirements of the City's Water-Efficient Landscaping Ordinance in Chapter 16.16 of the Santa Cruz Municipal Code prior to issuance of the building permit.
18. Turf is not permitted in new non-residential landscape projects.
19. All landscaping shall be installed prior to final utility release or issuance of occupancy permits.
20. Where feasible, all trees shall be a minimum 24-inch box size.
21. Bike parking shall be provided in accordance with Section 24.12.250-252 of the City's Zoning Ordinance.
22. All utilities and transformer boxes shall be placed underground in accordance with the provisions of Section 24.12.700 through 24.12.740 of the Zoning Ordinance.
23. A drainage plan shall be submitted in conjunction with application for building permits.
24. During all grading and subsurface excavations (including but not limited to grubbing, demolition, excavation, and utility-line trenching) an archaeologist and a Native American observer, authorized by the Planning Department, shall be present to collect and catalog any material uncovered. The cost for this service shall be paid by the applicant.
25. Prior to building or grading permit issuance or in any case any ground disturbance, including but not limited to grubbing, demolition, excavation, and utility-line trenching, the applicant shall submit a copy of a signed contract with a qualified archaeologist (based on the city's list of approved consultants or as previously authorized by the Planning Department) indicating that the archaeologist will be present on the site to observe and monitor all grading and subsurface excavations and that they will provide a follow-up letter to the Planning Department with the results of the monitoring.
26. Any person exercising a development permit or building permit who, at any time in the preparation for or process of excavating or otherwise disturbing earth, discovers any human remains of any age or any artifact or any other object which reasonably appears to be evidence of an archaeological/cultural resource or paleontological resource, shall:
 - a. Immediately cease all further excavation, disturbance, and work on the project site;

CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL
For 113, 119 Lincoln St. – CP22-0128

- b. Cause staking to be placed completely around the area of discovery by visible stakes not more than ten feet apart forming a circle having a radius of not less than one hundred feet from the point of discovery; provided, that such staking need not take place on adjoining property unless the owner of the adjoining property authorizes such staking;
 - c. Notify the Santa Cruz County sheriff-coroner and the city of Santa Cruz planning director of the discovery unless no human remains have been discovered, in which case the property owner shall notify only the planning director;
 - d. Grant permission to all duly authorized representatives of the sheriff-coroner and the planning director to enter onto the property and to take all actions consistent with this section.
27. An archaeologist, approved by the City, shall submit a reconnaissance report for the subject parcel prior to any grade-disturbing activity on the site.
28. Prior to building permit final, the approved project archaeologist shall provide a follow-up letter to the Planning Department confirming that they were present on the site to monitor all grading and subsurface excavations and the results of the monitoring. If the property owner fails to comply with the full extent of on-site monitoring requirements, the property owner shall be subject to the Archaeological Monitoring Non-compliance Guidelines which includes supplemental archaeological investigation and monetary administrative civil penalties which could delay final inspections and occupancy.
29. The plan for erosion control approved as part of this application shall be submitted and all work installed by November 1.
30. Plans submitted for building permits shall demonstrate compliance with Stormwater Best Management Practice (BMP) and Low Impact Development (LID) requirements for single family residential dwelling projects contained in “Chapter 6 of the Best Management Practices Manual for the City’s Storm Water Management Program” dated October 2011. At a minimum, downspouts shall be disconnected from underground pipes or prohibited from directly flowing onto impervious surfaces and instead be redirected to landscaping or bioswales. Pervious walkway surfaces and driveways shall be installed where possible. Show all implemented LID measures on the plans.
31. Grading shall be done during periods of dry weather and protective measures shall be incorporated during grading to prevent siltation from any grading project halted due to rain.
32. Prior to site grading or any disturbance all trees and/or tree stands indicated for preservation or approved plans shall be protected through fencing or other approved barricade. Such fencing shall protect vegetation during construction and shall be installed to the satisfaction of the Director of Planning and Community Development.
33. Handicap access shall be provided in accordance with California Building Code.
34. All new mechanical equipment and appurtenances, including gas and water meters, electrical boxes, roof vents, air conditioners, antennas, etc. visible from the public way and from

adjacent properties, shall be screened with material compatible with the materials of the building and shall be subject to the approval of the Zoning Administrator.

35. Final colors shall be approved by the Zoning Administrator prior to application for building permits.
36. The applicant shall prepare a signage plan for the project and submit it for design permit review and approval before occupancy of structure.
37. Construction activity resulting in a land disturbance of one acre or more, or less than one acre but part of a larger common plan of development or sale must obtain the Construction Activities Storm Water General Permit (2009-0009-DWQ Permit). Construction activity includes clearing, grading, excavation, stockpiling, and reconstruction of existing facilities involving removal and replacement. Construction activity does not include routine maintenance such as, maintenance of original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of the facility.
38. The applicant shall be responsible for filing a Notice of Intent (NOI) with the State Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) and for developing a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) prior to commencement of any soil disturbing activities at the site. Prior to issuance of a building permit, the applicant shall provide the City with proof of coverage under the state's Construction Activities Storm Water General Permit, including a copy of the letter of receipt and Waste Discharger Identification (WDID) number issued by the State Regional Water Quality Control Board (SWQCB) that acknowledges the property owner's submittal of a complete Notice of Intent (NOI) package.
39. The property owner and/or project applicant agree(s) as a condition and in consideration of the approval of this discretionary development permit that it will, pursuant to agreement and/or statutory provisions as applicable, including but not limited to Government code Section 66474.9, defend, indemnify and hold harmless the City of Santa Cruz or its agents, officials, officers and employees from any claim, action or proceeding against the City or its agents, officials, officers or employees to attack, set aside, void or annul this approval, which action is brought within the time period provided for under law, including but not limited to, Government Code Section 66499.37, as applicable. The property owner and/or project applicant will reimburse the City for any court costs and attorney's fees, which the City may be required by a court to pay as a result of such action. City may, at its sole discretion, participate in the defense of such action; but such participation shall not relieve the property owner and/or project applicant of these obligations under this condition. An agreement to this effect shall be recorded upon demand of the City Attorney or concurrent with the issuance of building permits, use of the property, filing of the final map, whichever occurs first and as applicable. The City shall promptly notify the property owner and/or project applicant of any such claim, action or proceeding and the City shall cooperate fully in the defense thereof. If the City fails to promptly notify the property owner and/or project applicant of any such claim, action or proceeding or fails to cooperate fully in the defense thereof, the property owner and/or project applicant shall not thereafter be responsible to defend, indemnify or hold the City harmless.

CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL
For 113, 119 Lincoln St. – CP22-0128

40. Prior to the issuance of a building permit, the applicant shall pay the Park and Recreation Facility Tax pursuant to Chapter 5.72 of the City of Santa Cruz Municipal Code based on the final building permit plans.
41. Prior to commercial/business use of a building or site, owners or tenants shall obtain a Zoning Clearance/Occupancy Permit from the City Planning Department and a Business License from the City Finance Department.
42. A new property description shall be recorded with the County Recorder's office and a copy of the recorded description provided to the City Planning Department. The deed(s) of conveyance must contain the following statement after the description of the property(ies) or portion(s) of property to be transferred:
43. "The purpose of the deed is to adjust the boundary between Assessor's Parcel Number 005-141-11 and Assessor's Parcel Number 005-141-21 as approved by the City of Santa Cruz under Application CP22-0118. This conveyance may not create a separate parcel, and is null and void unless the boundary is adjusted as stated."
44. Asbestos/Lead-Based Paint: Prior to demolition, testing shall be performed for presence of asbestos and lead based paint by EPA or CA state certified health inspectors. An application shall be submitted and approval shall then be obtained from Monterey Bay Air Resources District (MBARD) for the hazardous or other regulated material removal. An ASB application number through MBARD or release in the form of an email from MBARD shall be provided to the City of Santa Cruz Building and Safety Division prior to plan approval and permit issuance.
45. Building Division Compliance: Prior to issuance of any Building Permit, all necessary documents and plans shall be submitted demonstrating compliance with all requirements of the Building Division.
46. Fire Department Compliance: Prior to issuance of any Building Permit, all necessary documents and plans shall be submitted demonstrating compliance with all requirements of the Fire Department.
47. Water Engineering Compliance: Prior to issuance of any Building Permit, all necessary documents and plans shall be submitted demonstrating compliance with all requirements of the Water Engineering Division.
48. Green Building Compliance: At the time of building permit submittal, plan sets must provide for compliance with all regulations related to Green Building, including details demonstrating conformance with both 2019 CALGreen Mandatory Measures and City Green Building requirements. The Green Building Checklist must be allocated to its own plan sheet employing an adequately legible font size. Applicable measures listed in the checklists must be shown (material, method, or application) on the plan page where they are to be installed or implemented and indicated in the column provided in the checklist.

49. Construction Waste Management Plan: Prior to demolition permit issuance, a fully completed Construction Waste Management Plan for 65% minimum diversion rate must be submitted, and shall include diversion rates and methods for individual waste streams. The document is available at <http://www.cityofsantacruz.com/home/showdocument?id=58142>
50. Stormwater Management. Prior to issuance of Building Permit, a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) must be submitted. Each residential unit will require compliance with Santa Cruz Green Building Program for Residential New Construction and Residential Mandatory Measures Chapter 4 of 2019 CALGreen using a Residential Green Building Checklist. Note: The city green building program points required scale with unit floor area. For the purposes of determining EV Charging Space compliance, the plans must clearly allocate parking spaces between residential and commercial use.
51. Outdoor Lighting: Outdoor lighting must demonstrate compliance with BUG rating limits in 2019 CALGreen 5.106.8 for Lighting Zone 3 for this development in the Outdoor Lighting Schedule in the building permit submission.
52. Bicycle Parking: Prior to issuance of Building Permit, details of proposed bicycle parking facilities, including identification of vendor and specification of dimensions and arrangement of interior layout with spacing for all bike parking proposed, must be submitted for review and approval by the Director of Public Works or authorized designee.
53. Manager's Unit(s): Plans submitted for Building Permit shall require designation of unit(s) as manager's residence(s).
54. Public Right-of-Way Improvements: Prior to Building Permit issuance, all required improvements to the public right-of-way, as determined by Public Works staff, must be included in the plans, including, but not limited to, the following:
 - a. Sanitary Sewer Lateral: Plans submitted for Building Permit shall indicate the location of the sanitary sewer lateral. Lateral shall be SDR 26 from property line to the main per City standard lateral and trench details. Provide sewer cleanout capped with a popper in the sidewalk for sanitary sewer lateral per City standard detail. Include notes and City Standard Details 1 and 2 of 20 on the plans.
 - b. Accessible Ramp. Plans submitted for Building Permit shall indicate the installation of ADA access ramps at the corners of Lincoln/Cedar and Cathcart/Cedar per City standard detail. Include notes and Caltrans Case C ramp on the plans.
 - c. Sidewalk – Sidewalks will need to be consistent with the Downtown Plan for design and widths.
 - d. Street Light (Standard) - Installation of 2 new LED street light on the property frontage of Cedar Street. per City standard detail. Indicate location on the plans and include notes and City Standard Detail 16 of 20.
 - e. Street Lights (Decorative) – Installation of a new decorative LED street lights per the Downtown Plan on the property frontage of Lincoln Street per City standard detail. Include notes and City Standard Detail 17 of 20 on the plans.

- f. Street Lights (Decorative) – Installation of a new decorative LED street lights per the Downtown Plan on the property frontage of Cathcart Street per City standard detail. Include notes and City Standard Detail 17 of 20 on the plans.
 - g. Catch Basins (Type A) – Upgrade of the 3 Type A catch basins surrounding the project to Type B catch basins per City standard detail. Include notes and City Standard Detail 6 of 20 on the plans.
 - h. Traffic Calming Device – Installation of a traffic calming island on Lincoln St. at the southeast corner. Should match existing island on the northeast corner of Lincoln St.
 - i. Street Tree (Tree Grate) – Trees in the Public right-of-way need to be placed in tree wells with tree grates and not in landscape strips. Provide a detail of the street tree installation, including a four-foot by four-foot tree well located at the back of curb, per City standard detail. A flood bubbler shall be installed from the existing irrigation system to irrigate the tree until established. Provide notes and City Standard Detail 19 of 20 in the plans.
 - j. Trash Enclosure (New) – Construction of a new trash enclosure that complies with all of the requirements of the "City of Santa Cruz Department of Public Works Refuse Container Storage Facility Standard Design Policy." The trash enclosure design shall include a roof to keep stormwater from leeching pollutants from the area where the containers are stored and to secure the area from unauthorized entry; a floor drain installed in the slab and connected to the sanitary sewer system; and a hose bib for the purpose of cleaning the interior of the structure. The final trash enclosure design shall be subject to review and approval by the Public Works Department.
 - k. Utility Locations – Illustration of locations of all existing and proposed underground utilities and points of connection for sewer lateral, gas, and water lines on the plans.
 - l. Utility Undergrounding - When providing new electrical service to a parcel, it shall be undergrounded. Indicate the location and the point of connection to the nearest Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E) facility for the underground power to the property.
55. Payment of required fees: Prior to issuance of any building permit, payment of all necessary fees shall be made as applicable, including, but not limited to, the following:
- a. Traffic Impact Fee - A Traffic Impact Fee will be assessed by the Public Works Department and shall be paid prior to issuance of the building permit. Traffic Impact fee shall be based on approved Traffic Impact Analysis (TIA).
 - b. Inspection Fee - An inspection fee of the estimated cost to construct the off-site improvements to be inspected shall be paid to the Public Works Department prior to the issuance of a building permit.
 - c. Fair share of transportation improvements shall be paid as required in the Downtown Plan Amendment and evaluated in the approved TIA.
 - d. Parking Fees – Parking In-Lieu Fees will be assessed at the design review application stage.
56. Lot-Line Adjustment: Prior to issuance of any Building permit, lot merger/lot-line adjustment must be recorded.
57. Operations and Maintenance Plan (O&M Plan): A final O&M Plan shall be submitted as part of the Building Permit application. The O&M Plan shall include at a minimum: 1) site plan showing the location of drainage structures and structural control measures; 2) O&M procedures, timing, and maintenance frequency for the LID features and drainage systems,

and include applicable BMPs from Chapter 6B of the City's Storm Water BMPs for Development Projects; 3) cost estimates for maintenance; and 4) BMPs for any Special Site Conditions (see pages 30-31), e.g. trash enclosure, parking, etc.

The O&M Plan shall be submitted in an 8 ½ x 11 inch report format, and can be included as a SWCP appendix. The signed Maintenance Agreement shall be included in the O&M Plan as an attachment.

58. Maintenance Agreement: Prior to issuance of the Building Permit, the property owner shall sign and submit a BMP maintenance agreement ensuring that they will provide long-term operation and maintenance of structural storm water control measures (see template in Appendix C of Chapter 6B Storm Water BMPs for Private and Public Development Projects). The signed maintenance agreement should be attached to the O&M Plan. Please email a pdf of the signed Maintenance Agreement to Suzanne Healy, Associate Planner, at: shealy@cityofsantacruz.com. The signed Maintenance Agreement with original ink signature may be submitted via the Building Counter.

If applicable, the Maintenance Agreement shall be included in the HOA agreement and/or recorded in the CCRs with proof of CCR recordation submitted to the City. The O&M Plan shall be included or referenced in the CCRs as well.

59. Construction Dewatering Operations: Plans submitted must indicate whether dewatering or groundwater discharges are expected either during construction or post-construction/long-term for any of the below ground project components. If so, please inform the project planner and submit plans indicating whether there are any current or past site contamination issues.
60. State Construction General Permit: A Notice of Intent (NOI) must be filed with the State Water Resource Control Board (SWRCB) to obtain coverage under the NPDES General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction and Land Disturbance Activities (Construction General Permit) prior to commencing work. The applicant is responsible for filing a Notice of Intent and for developing a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). Prior to issuance of a demolition, grading, or building permit, the applicant shall provide the City with proof of coverage under the State Construction General Permit, including a copy of the letter of receipt and Waste Discharger Identification (WDID) number issued by the SWRCB that acknowledges the property owner's submittal of a complete Notice of Intent (NOI) package. Please submit an electronic copy of the site's Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) submitted to the State. For information on the Construction General Permit, please see the State Water Board website: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/stormwater/construction.shtml
61. Compliance with Recommendations of Project Reports/Technical Studies. At all times, the project applicant/property owner shall ensure compliance with all recommendations included in reports/technical studies related to natural resources, including, but not limited to, Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory prepared *Albion Environmental* dated March 2022 as may be amended by the Extended Phase I Archaeological Testing Report by *Dudek* dated November 22, 2022; Noise Impact Analysis prepared by *Salter* dated January 23, 2023; Transportation Impact Study prepared by *Kimley Horn* dated December 23, 2022; Historic Evaluation

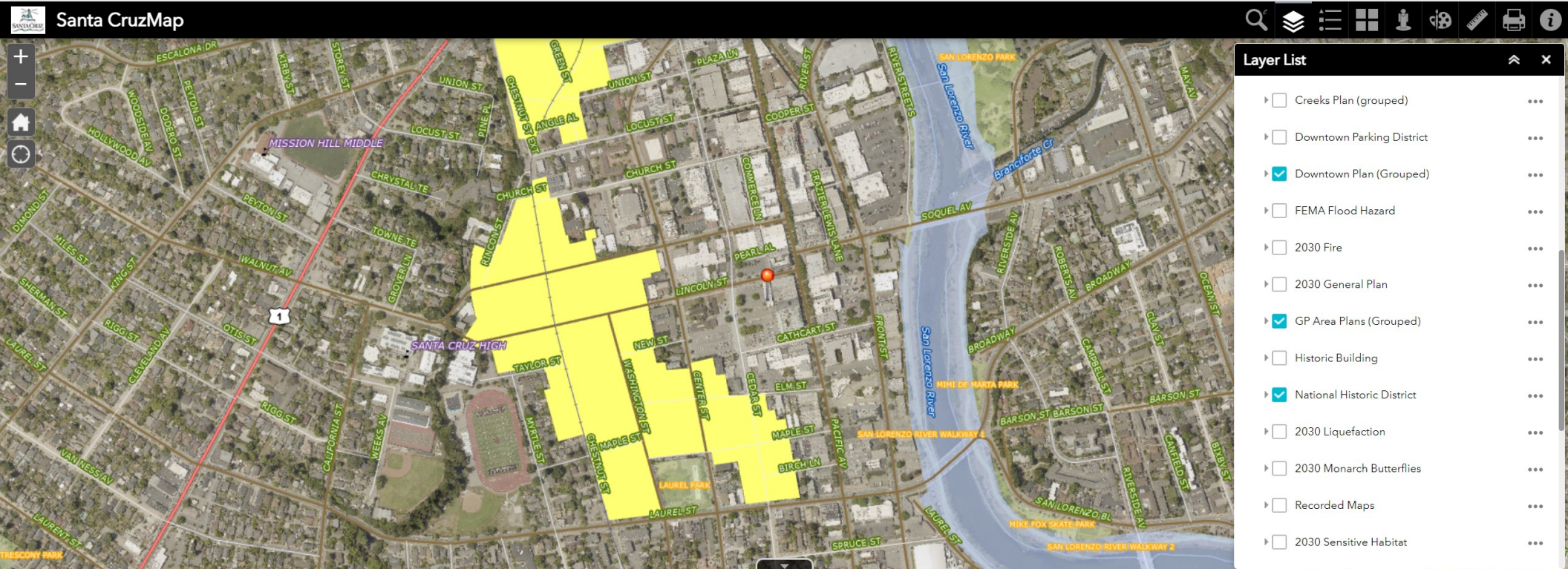
prepared by *PAST Consultants, LLC* dated March 14, 2022; Geotechnical Investigation prepared by *Rock Solid Engineers, Inc.* dated September 22, 2022; Arborist Report by *Dryad, LLC* dated January 18, 2022; Arborist Report Addendum by *Dryad, LLC* dated September 29, 2022; Arborist Report Addendum by *Dryad, LLC* dated December 19, 2022; Phase I/II Environmental Site Assessment by *Weber, Hayes, and Associates* dated September 22, 2022; Geotechnical evaluation prepared by *Cornerstone Earth Group* dated June 2, 2022 ; Trip Generation Analysis prepared by *Hexagon Transportation Consultants* dated September 7, 2022; and Stormwater Control Plan prepared by *BKF Engineers* dated September 8, 2022.

62. Acoustic Evaluation. Prior to issuance of Building Permit, an acoustic analysis (noise report) must be prepared, demonstrating consistency of the proposed project design with General Plan Policy HZ3.2.3, and compliance with recommendations of the acoustic evaluation to ensure ongoing conformance with that General Plan Policy must be maintained at all times.
63. Affordable Housing: As applicable, the applicant shall comply with the inclusionary housing requirements set forth at SCMC Chapter 24.16 Part 1 and shall enter into and record an affordable housing development agreement prior to or concurrently with the final parcel map or final subdivision map approval, or prior to issuance of a building permit for any structure in the residential development, whichever occurs first. The affordable housing development agreement shall run with the land and bind all future owners and successors in interest. The agreement shall include a financing mechanism for all implementation and monitoring costs.
64. Trash Enclosure: Plans submitted for building permit shall include a new trash enclosure. The owner/applicant will be responsible to move out the refuse and recyclable containers to an identified location on the lower lot. The project will produce 6 cubic yards of refuse and 3 cubic yards of recyclables on a weekly basis. Future food waste requirements could require up to three 96 gallon carts in the future for program compliance. A floor drain shall be installed in the slab and connected to the sanitary sewer system; and a hose bib shall be installed for the purpose of cleaning the interior of the structure. The final trash enclosure design shall be shown in the plans submitted for building permit, and shall be subject to review and approval by the Public Works Department.
65. New Sanitary Sewer Connection: Plans submitted for building permit shall show a new sanitary sewer connection, which will be required to connect to the existing City Sanitary Sewer Manhole. A City Standard clean-out will be required.
66. Existing Sanitary Sewer Lateral(s): Plans submitted for building permit shall show the existing sanitary sewer lateral(s) abandoned at the City sewer main by method of mechanical plug or factory cap.
67. Compliance with Recommendations of Project Reports/Technical Studies: At all times, the project applicant/property owner shall ensure compliance with all recommendations included in reports/technical studies related to natural resources, including, but not limited to, the arborist report prepared by Kurt Fouts, Consulting Arborist, dated September 14, 2022; Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance Report prepared by Patricia Paramoure Archaeological Consulting dated August 25, 2022; Geotechnical Investigation prepared by Rock Solid Engineers, Inc. dated September 22, 2022; Historic Evaluation prepared by PAST

CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL
For 113, 119 Lincoln St. – CP22-0128

Consultants dated October 7, 2022; Trip Generation Analysis prepared by Hexagon Transportation Consultants dated September 7, 2022; and Preliminary Stormwater Treatment Facilities Operation and Maintenance Plan prepared by Ifland Engineers, Inc. dated October 2022.

68. County Health Services Agency – Environmental Health: Prior to issuance of Building Permit, compliance with all requirements of the County of Santa Cruz Health Services Agency, Department of Environmental Health, shall be fulfilled.
69. Santa Cruz Metropolitan Transit District: Prior to issuance of Building Permit, compliance with all requirements of the Santa Cruz Metropolitan Transit District, shall be fulfilled, including coordination regarding retention or relocation of existing infrastructure, including, but not limited to, existing bus stop(s).
70. WELO: Plans submitted for Building Permit must demonstrate compliance with the City's Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (WELO) (Chapter 16.16 of the Santa Cruz Municipal Code).
71. Tree Removal: No Heritage Tree at the project site may be removed prior to issuance of a demolition permit, building permit, or grading permit.
72. Tree Replacement: A total of nine 24-inch box size replacement street trees will be installed around the proposed library building to replace the nine Heritage Trees to be removed to accommodate the proposed project. Additionally, City staff will plant 12 street trees, of 24-inch box size, at off-site locations within the City's downtown area. Locations and species shall be identified by the Parks & Recreation Department, consistent with the Downtown Plan and Approved Street Tree List. In total, 21 replacement street trees will be installed in the downtown area to offset the nine heritage trees currently proposed for removal at the library site. All such trees shall be planted prior to issuance of certificate of occupancy for any affordable housing unit.



P A S T
CONSULTANTS LLC

Seth A. Bergstein
415.515.6224
seth@pastconsultants.com

March 14, 2022

Weber and Hayes, Associates
c/o: Pat Hoban
120 Westgate Drive
Watsonville, CA 95076

Re: Historic Evaluation for 113 – 119 Lincoln St., Santa Cruz, CA
APN. 005-141-11 and 005-141-21

Dear Mr. Hoban:

This letter states the findings of historic significance, based on our research and conditions assessment of two properties located at 113 Lincoln Street (005-141-11) and 119 Lincoln Street (005-141-21) in Santa Cruz, California. PAST Consultants, LLC (PAST) attended a site visit to the subject properties on March 9, 2022 to photograph and inspect the commercial building located at 113 Lincoln Street. Research was conducted in March 2022 to determine the historic significance of the commercial building on the subject property.

Summary of Findings

Located on the northwest corner of Lincoln and Cedar Streets, the subject properties are:

- 005-141-11: 113 Lincoln Street, which contains a 1941 commercial building; and
- 005-141-21: An empty parking lot at the corner of Lincoln and Cedar Streets. Since no historic resources are on this parcel, no additional historic evaluation is required.

The commercial building at 113 Lincoln Street is a 1941 reinforced concrete building that served as the Santa Cruz location for the Western Auto Supply Company from 1940 – 1972. The building has been altered considerably with a 1980 storefront remodeling campaign, removal of the original entrance and a 1986 rear addition. Given the changes made to what was a modest original design, the subject building no longer possess sufficient historic integrity of setting, design, materials, workmanship feeling and association for it to qualify for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) or the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register). The subject property containing the commercial building at 113 Lincoln St. is not eligible for the

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Santa Cruz Historic Resources Inventory because the building does not meet City preservation criteria and has been altered substantially.

The following historic evaluation report describes the subject property, presents a construction chronology of the building, provides a summary history and evaluates the property for historic significance according to criteria of the National Register, the California Register and the City of Santa Cruz municipal code.

Project Location

The project contains two adjacent properties: 113 Lincoln Street (005-141-11) and the empty parking lot that formerly contained 119 Lincoln Street (005-141-21) and is now a city parking lot (**Figure 1**).

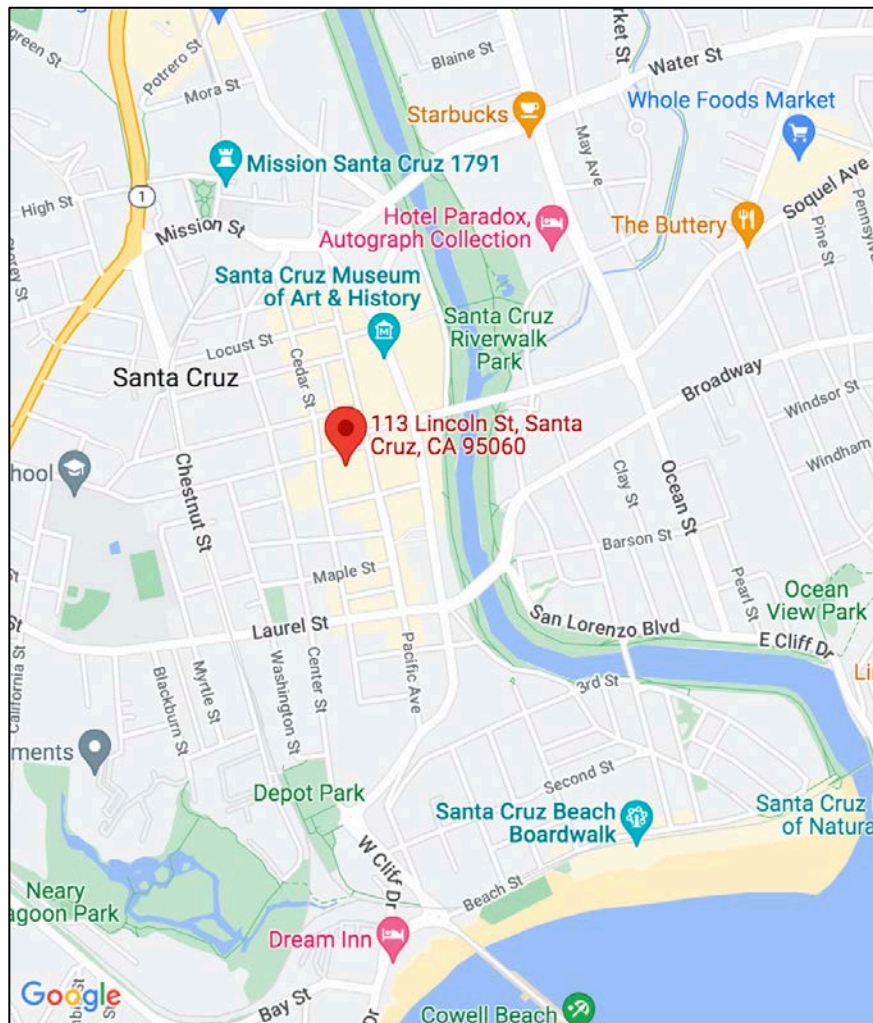


Figure 1. Location map (Courtesy: Google Maps).

Project Team

Client/Applicant

Weber and Hayes, Associates
c/o: Pat Hoban
120 Westgate Drive
Watsonville, CA 95076

Regulatory Agency

City of Santa Cruz Planning Department
809 Center Street, Rm. 206
Santa Cruz, CA 95060

Historic Preservation Consultant

PAST Consultants, LLC
P.O. Box 721
Pacific Grove, California 93950

Architectural Historian and Report Author: Seth Bergstein meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards in Architectural History and History.

PAST Consultants: Qualifications

Seth A. Bergstein, Principal of PAST Consultants, LLC, began his technical career as a civil, structural and geotechnical engineer for a variety of commercial and transportation engineering projects. This experience created an appreciation for historic engineering and architectural structures and led him to architectural study at the University of Oregon, Eugene, and a Master of Arts in Historic Preservation from Cornell University. After Cornell, Seth was a materials conservator and project manager for Architectural Resources Group and managed projects for a diverse range of historic building types, including the Point Reyes Lighthouse, Bernard Maybeck's First Church of Christ, Scientist - Berkeley, Pasadena City Hall, the John Muir House, and a number of historic bridges, including project management for the restoration of the Wawona Covered Bridge in Yosemite National Park.

In 2004, Mr. Bergstein founded PAST Consultants, LLC (PAST), a historic preservation consulting firm specializing in preservation planning, documentation, and conservation for historic and cultural resources. PAST's clients include the State of California, public agencies, architectural and engineering firms, museums, nonprofit organizations, preservation advocates and private property owners. PAST is represented on the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) list of qualified historic consultants sponsored by the California Office of Historic Preservation and is on numerous certified consultants lists for public agencies throughout California.

PAST has prepared numerous successful National Register nominations, written historic context statements for public agencies, photo-documented historic buildings for HABS/HAER projects, prepared historic structure reports and evaluated numerous historic buildings throughout central and northern California for both public and private clients. PAST is often hired to evaluate proposed

changes to historic buildings for conformance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*. PAST is presently the on-call historic preservation consultant for the City of Carmel-by-the-Sea and the City of Capitola.

Mr. Bergstein has developed expertise in California agricultural history with the 2010 preparation of the *Historic Context Statement for Agricultural Resources in the North County Planning Area, Monterey County* and the 2011 *Agricultural Resources Evaluation Handbook, Monterey County, California*. The latter project was a collaborative effort with Monterey County, the California State Office of Historic Preservation (SHPO) and the community to develop a methodology for evaluating historic agricultural resources that could become a model for all regions of California. Monterey County planners, consultants and interested parties use both reports widely.

Principal Seth A. Bergstein has nearly 30 years combined experience in civil and structural engineering, materials conservation, architectural history and historic preservation planning. Seth meets the *Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards in Architectural History and History*. Mr. Bergstein has been keynote speaker at preservation conferences, has written articles on historic contexts and the preparation of historic context statements, provided historic preservation training to city planning staff and has led architectural tours. He is a member of the Alliance of Monterey Area Preservationists (AMAP) and is founding board member of the Monterey Area Architectural Resources Archive (MAARA).

Methodology

Site Visits

PAST attended an initial site visit to the subject properties on March 9, 2022 to photograph and perform a conditions assessment of the building on the subject properties.

Research Design

Research was conducted during March 2022. PAST performed research in the following repositories to develop this historic assessment report:

- Santa Cruz County Assessor's Office, Santa Cruz, CA;
- City of Santa Cruz Planning and Building Divisions, Santa Cruz, CA;
- Santa Cruz Public Library;
- California History Room, Monterey Public Library; and
- On-line genealogy portals, including those associated with Ancestry.com and Newspapers.com.

The purpose of the research design was to determine the construction chronology of the subject building, to understand the historical uses of the property, and to determine if any of the previous property owners were significant persons in national, California or Santa Cruz history.

Registration

The properties are not listed on the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources. The property is not included in any of the three volumes of the *Santa Cruz Historic Building Survey*.

Regulatory Framework

The City of Santa Cruz evaluates historic resources according to the guidelines of the California Environmental Quality Act, the California Register Program and the City of Santa Cruz, under Municipal Code Section 24.12.440. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) provides the framework for the evaluation and treatment of historic properties (Section 15064.5). CEQA defines a historical resource as: (1) a resource determined by the State Historical Resources Commission to be eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources (including all properties on the National Register); (2) a resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5020.1(k); (3) a resource identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of PRC Section 5024.1(g); or (4) any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that the City determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record.¹

National Register of Historic Places (National Register)

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 authorized the Secretary of the Interior to create the National Register of Historic Places. Districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering and culture are eligible for listing if they meet at least one of four criteria.² Eligible resources are those:

- A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Eligible resources must also retain sufficient integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association to convey the relevant historic significance.³ The seven aspects of integrity are described in a separate section below.

¹ California Code of Regulations, 14 CCR § 15064.5.

² 16 U.S.C. 470, *et seq.*, as amended, 36 C.F.R. § 60.1(a).

³ 36 C.F.R. § 60.4.

California Register of Historical Resources (California Register)

A resource is eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources if it:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.⁴

Resources eligible for listing in the California Register must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historic resources and convey the reasons for their significance.

The same seven aspects of integrity are considered when evaluating resources for listing in the National Register and California Register: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Alterations over time or historic changes in use may themselves be significant. However, resources that may not retain enough integrity to meet National Register criteria may still be eligible for listing in the California Register.

Historic Integrity

National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation defines **historic integrity** as "the ability of a property to convey its significance." Historic properties either retain their integrity or they do not. To retain integrity, a resource will always retain several and usually most of the seven aspects of integrity:

1. **Location:** the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.
2. **Design:** the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.
3. **Setting:** the physical environment of a historic property.
4. **Materials:** the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.
5. **Workmanship:** the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.
6. **Feeling:** a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.
7. **Association:** the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

After establishing the property's historic significance, the evaluator assesses integrity using *National Register Bulletin 15*'s four-step approach:

1. Define the **essential physical features** that must be present for a property to represent its significance.

⁴ California Public Resources Code § 5024.1(c).

2. Determine whether the **essential physical features are visible** enough to convey their significance.
3. Determine whether the property needs to be **compared with similar properties**. And,
4. Determine, based on the significance and essential physical features, **which aspects of integrity** are particularly vital to the property being nominated and if they are present.

National Register Bulletin 15 emphasizes that “ultimately, the question of integrity is answered by whether or not the property retains the **identity** for which it is significant.”⁵

City of Santa Cruz Municipal Code

The designation and treatment of historic properties is codified in the City of Santa Cruz Municipal Code, *Chapter 24.12 – Community Design, Part Five: Historic Preservation (Municipal Code Sections 24.12.400 – 24.12.450)*. Historic resources must meet the criteria of the National Register, California Register, or City of Santa Cruz Historic Preservation criteria. The City of Santa Cruz’s Historic Preservation criteria are located in *Chapter 24.12.440 - Santa Cruz Historic Building Survey*, and are the following:

The **property** is either a building, site, or object that is:

1. Recognized as a significant example of the cultural, natural, archaeological, or built heritage of the city, state, or nation; and/or
2. Associated with a significant local, state, or national event; and/or
3. Associated with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the development of the city, state, or nation; and/or
4. Associated with an architect, designer, or builder whose work has influenced the development of the city, state, or nation; and/or
5. Recognized as possessing special aesthetic merit or value as a building with quality of architecture and that retains sufficient features showing its architectural significance; and/or
6. Recognized as possessing distinctive stylistic characteristics or workmanship significant for the study of a period, method of construction, or use of native materials; and/or
7. Retains sufficient integrity to accurately convey its significance.⁶

⁵ U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1997, 44-49 (bold in original).

⁶ City of Santa Cruz, Municipal Code *Chapter 24.12 – Community Design, Part Five: Historic Preservation*.

113 Lincoln Street (005-141-11): Description

The parcel contains a reinforced concrete commercial building (1941) constructed in a simplified Streamline Moderne style. The building has a rectangular plan, a flat roof with parapets skylights and recent solar panels, stucco wall cladding and a replaced storefront. (**Figures 2 - 5**).



Figures 2 and 3. Left image shows the front (north) and right side (west) elevations viewed from Lincoln Street. The storefront was replaced in 1980. Right image details the front (north) and left side (east) elevations.

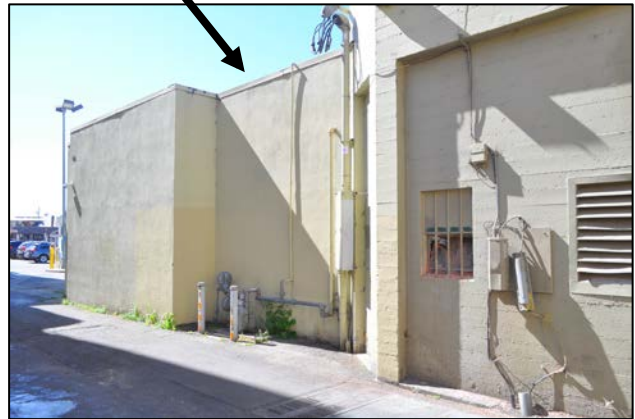


Figures 4 and 5. Left image shows the west elevation, with solar panels installed on the roof. Right image details the rear (south) elevation, which contains the 1986 rear addition with metal windows, metal doors and awnings.

The building has been altered substantially since its 1941 construction date (**Figures 6 - 8**).



Figure 6. 1974 Santa Cruz County Assessor's photograph of the front (north) elevation. Note the earlier storefront and Western Auto sign.



Figures 7 and 8. Left image details the north elevation, showing the replaced storefront. Right image details the east elevation and the 1986 rear addition (arrow).

113 Lincoln Street (005-141-11): Construction Chronology

A records search was conducted at the City of Santa Cruz planning and building departments and the Santa Cruz County Assessor. Based on the Assessor's records, permit record and the conditions assessment, the following is the building chronology:

- Permit No. 4341, 3/27/1941: Construct reinforced concrete commercial building in the Streamline Moderne style. George Wilson, Contractor; Morris Abrams, Owner.
- Permit No. A17150, 9/14/1970: Apply stucco overlay to building; remodel electrical.
- Permit No. A26757, 3/27/1980: Remodel building into health clinic. Remove and replace original storefront.
- Permit No. B4169, 9/17/1986: Install rear addition and rear metal fenestration.
- Permit No. R002391, 7/8/1994: Replace rolled roofing at select locations.
- Permit No. CP13-0141, 9/26/2013: Add interior second floor to building.

119 Lincoln Street (005-141-21): Description

The parcel is now an empty parking lot. Sanborn maps (see **Figures 13 and 14**) indicate a commercial building once occupied the parcel; this building has been removed. Current views of the parking lot appear below (**Figures 9 and 10**).



Figures 9 and 10. Two views of the commercial building at 113 Lincoln St. taken from the adjacent parking lot (005-141-21) looking east and northeast, respectively.

119 Lincoln Street (005-141-21): Construction Chronology

The building removed for the present City of Santa Cruz-owned parking lot was constructed in 1940 for Safeway Stores, Incorporated (Permit No. 2950, 7/18/1940).

Summary Property History

Summary of Commercial Development on Pacific Avenue

The earliest concentration of downtown commercial buildings was in a one-block area at the north end of the present downtown commercial core, centered at Front Street (originally Main Street) between Water and Cooper streets. As the City entered a prosperous time in the 1860s and 1870s, the commercial core shifted to Pacific Avenue, roughly between Lincoln and Mission streets.⁷ By the 1890s, Santa Cruz's population had grown to 5,800 persons, and the commercial core in this location remained the center of Santa Cruz commerce.

In the street's heyday of development, Pacific Avenue boasted a well constructed - if somewhat ordinary - collection of nineteenth-century hotels, restaurants, stores and other commercial buildings. In 1894, E.S. Harrison's *History of Santa Cruz* noted, "The business blocks of the city while making no pretensions to magnificence of proportions or particular beauty of architecture, are substantial, and bespeak an air of prosperity." The April 14, 1894 fire consumed the majority of the block bounded by Pacific Avenue, between Front and Cooper streets. The blaze resulted in the development of building standards that limited the number and height of wood buildings, while encouraging construction using masonry and other materials considered fireproof.⁸

By the 1920s, the northern area of Pacific Avenue had taken on the appearance of a bustling commercial center, with a variety of hotels, stores and commercial buildings, the presence of the streetcar and the growing influence of the automobile (**Figure 11**).



Figure 11. Pacific Avenue, looking north from Soquel Avenue, circa 1920 (Courtesy, Santa Cruz Public Library, Photograph Collection, Image LH-0082).

⁷ John Leighton Chase, *The Sidewalk Companion to Santa Cruz Architecture*. The Museum of Art and History, Santa Cruz, CA, 2005, 133.

⁸ Susan Lehman, *Historic Context Statement for the City of Santa Cruz*, 2000, 20.

In 1969, the Pacific Garden Mall was completed along Pacific Avenue, between Water and Cathcart streets. Conceived by architects Arthur Hyde and Kermit Darrow and Santa Cruz landscape architect Roy Rydell, Pacific Avenue became a one-way street with the construction of meandering, pedestrian-friendly walkways among various trees and potted plants. Influenced by Frank Lloyd Wright, Roy Rydell incorporated hexagonal shapes and curving paths to remove the feeling of a rigid urban setting, while replacing it with integration of the pedestrian experience with both nature and the city. The Pacific Garden Mall opened in November of 1969. The result was the creation of an open-air environment for street performers, artists and political protests that would characterize Santa Cruz in the 1970s.⁹

The 1989 Loma Prieta Earthquake changed the commercial core of Santa Cruz irrevocably, with the destruction of many buildings downtown along the entire length of Pacific Avenue. The historic commercial core north of Soquel Avenue was substantially damaged; and the area no longer possesses enough of a concentration of historic buildings to form a district. Intended to be fireproof, the post-1894 unreinforced masonry buildings suffered heavily, with only several landmark buildings remaining. The considerable destruction of many historic buildings, the subsequent demolition of unsafe buildings, and the façade improvements of surviving buildings have changed the look of the downtown commercial core considerably. The 1986 National Register-listed Downtown/Pacific Avenue Commercial District was delisted in 1991 as a result of the number of buildings lost in the earthquake.¹⁰ The historic setting of the subject properties one block away from the city's commercial artery has also been modified with the removal of buildings and new construction since 1989 (**Figure 12**).



Figure 12. Looking east down Lincoln Street toward Pacific Avenue, showing the two subject properties and the modern buildings that have altered the existing setting (arrows).

⁹ Wallace Bain, "Pacific Garden Mall is Remembered 40 Years after its Founding and 20 Years since its Demise." *Santa Cruz Sentinel*, 10/3/2009.

¹⁰ City of Santa Cruz and Archives & Architecture, *Santa Cruz Historic Resources Survey – Volume 3, March 2013*, 6.

Development of the Subject Properties

With the City's population growth and subsequent expansion, portions of the residential blocks adjacent to and west of Pacific Avenue began to be redeveloped for commercial use. Sanborn maps from 1947 indicate the development in the project area (**Figures 13 and 14**).



Figures 13 and 14. Left image is a 1947 Sanborn map of the project area. Right image details the subject properties (arrows).

The subject buildings at 113 Lincoln Street and 119 Lincoln Street (removed) developed during this time of commercial expansion west from Pacific Avenue.

Property Ownership and Occupancy

Based on a survey of available city directories (*Polk's Santa Cruz City Directories: 1941 – 1972*), the subject property was occupied by the Western Auto Supply Company for the entire historic analysis period of 1941 – 1972. The building owner listed on the original permit was Morris Abrams.

Management of the Western Auto Supply Store changed frequently, as shown in Table 1, below. The first store manager and the one with the longest tenure was Henry S. Bowman.

Table 1. Managers of Western Auto Supply Company, 1941 - 1970¹¹

Year	Name of Manager	Home Address
1941-1953	Henry S. Bowman	115 Acacia, Santa Cruz
1953-1958	Thomas D. Wilkeman	Outside of Santa Cruz
1958-1963	Marvin R. Kilgore	707 Cayuga, Santa Cruz
1963-1968	George W. Donnell	319 S. Branciforte, Santa Cruz
1968-1972	Lyle S. Davis	2209 42 nd St., Santa Cruz

The 1940 U.S. Federal Census lists Morris Abrams (1862-1945) as retired and living on High Street in Santa Cruz. He owned the Morris Abrams clothing store located at 204 Pacific Street in Santa Cruz. While Morris Abrams was a successful local business owner, the subject property cannot be considered significant for his historical association, as he did not reside or do business at the 113 Lincoln Street location. His clothing store at 204 Pacific Street would be a more appropriate location for establishing any historic significance for Morris Abrams.¹²

A native of Illinois, Henry S. Bowman (1914 - 2005) managed the Santa Cruz location of Western Auto Supply from the date the location opened in 1941 until 1943 when he was relocated to the Martinez, California store location. He returned to Santa Cruz and managed the Western Auto Supply location until 1953. By 1950, Western Auto Supply Company operated 1724 stores, with 450 on the West Coast. Henry S. Bowman retired to Florida and was buried in Gainseville. While he appears to have been a successful and popular store manager, he did not make any significant contributions to national, California or Santa Cruz history.¹³

¹¹ *Polk's Santa Cruz City Directories, 1941-1972*, courtesy the Santa Cruz Public Library.

¹² "Morris Abrams Day, Santa Cruz News," *Santa Cruz Evening News*, May 27, 1937. This article announces the opening of the new Morris Abrams store at the corner of Pacific Avenue and Lincoln Street (204 Pacific St.) and not at the subject property's location.

¹³ "Western Stores," *Santa Cruz Sentinel*, 3/29/1949. Also, *Florida, U.S., Jacksonville Area Obituary Collection, 1851-2009, Henry S. Bowman* (Courtesy: *Ancestry.com*).

Historic Assessment of the Subject Property

National Register and California Register Significance

The National (NR) and California (CR) registers have the same four-part criteria (see *Regulatory Framework* section). The criteria break down into Association with an *event* (NR - A; CR – 1); Association with an *important person* (NR - B; CR – 2); Association with *architectural and/or construction method* (NR - C; CR – 3); and *Information potential* (NR - D; CR – 4).

Given the disturbed nature of the site and development of the area, the subject property does not qualify under the fourth criterion, archaeological/informational potential (NR - D; CR – 4). The following evaluates the subject property under the remaining three criteria.

Event: National Register- Criterion A/ California Register-Criterion 1.

Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States.

The subject property is not eligible under this Criterion, as no specific event led to its development. The subject properties developed during a period of population growth that created a demand for increased commercial development in the City of Santa Cruz. The subject properties developed as the commercial core of downtown Santa Cruz expanded in the 1940s and following World War II. Commercial growth itself would not be considered a significant event under this Criterion, as it can be applied to numerous cities throughout California and the United States.

Important Person: National Register Criterion B/California Register-Criterion 2.

Associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history.

The building owner at 113 Lincoln Street was Morris Abrams, a successful clothing retailer, who also owned and operated Morris Abrams Clothing at 204 Pacific Street. Morris Abrams did not reside or do business at the 113 Lincoln Street location. His clothing store at 204 Pacific Street would be a more appropriate location for establishing any historic association for Morris Abrams.

A native of Illinois, Henry S. Bowman (1914 - 2005) managed the Santa Cruz location of Western Auto Supply at the time the company occupied the subject property. While he appears to have been a successful manager, his work would not elevate him to the level of a significant person according to this Criterion.

The subject property is not eligible under this Criterion.

Architectural Design: National Register Criterion C/California Register-Criterion 3.

Architectural design/construction method or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values.

The *Historic Context Statement for the City of Santa Cruz* classifies the building within the Moderne style, with construction spanning the dates of 1925 – 1950. The document lists character-defining features of the style, including a smooth wall surface, usually of stucco, a flat roof with a

small coping at the roofline and an emphasis on the horizontal. Industrial sash windows and details may include pipe railings, round windows like portholes on a ship, incised zig-zag designs, angular pediments and parapets and decorative relief patterns. The report notes, “This is not a style well-represented in Santa Cruz. A few commercial buildings downtown have moderne detailing but there are no major concentrations of the style to be found.”¹⁴

The subject building at 113 Lincoln St. was a modest example of the Streamline Moderne style and did not include any zig-zag designs, porthole windows, or decorative relief patterns, with the exception of the flanking concrete pilasters. While this feature remains, substantial alterations including replacement of the original storefront, the entrance and signage; as well as a rear addition, installed in the 1970-1990s have removed substantial historic integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association from the building. In its present condition, the subject commercial building is no longer an outstanding example of a type, period or construction method and is not eligible under this Criterion.

City of Santa Cruz Historic Criteria

1. Recognized as a significant example of the cultural, natural, archaeological, or built heritage of the city, state, or nation; and/or
The subject building at 113 Lincoln Street is a modest and substantially altered example of the Streamline Moderne style and is not a significant example of the built heritage of Santa Cruz.
2. Associated with a significant local, state, or national event; and/or
The properties are not associated with a significant local, state or national event.
3. Associated with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the development of the city, state, or nation; and/or
The subject commercial building is not connected with a person who contributed significantly to the development of the City of Santa Cruz, California or the United States.
4. Associated with an architect, designer, or builder whose work has influenced the development of the city, state, or nation; and/or
The properties are not associated with a significant architect or builder in Santa Cruz.
5. Recognized as possessing special aesthetic merit or value as a building with quality of architecture and that retains sufficient features showing its architectural significance; and/or
The modest and altered building at 113 Lincoln Street does not possess special architectural or aesthetic merit.
6. Recognized as possessing distinctive stylistic characteristics or workmanship significant for the study of a period, method of construction, or use of native materials; and/or
The subject building does not possess distinctive stylistic characteristics or workmanship that would make it appropriate as an example of a type, period or construction method.

¹⁴ Susan Lehmann, *Historic Context Statement for the City of Santa Cruz: Context II – Architecture in the City of Santa Cruz*, 2000, 39.

7. Retains sufficient integrity to accurately convey its significance.

The subject building has been altered substantially and has lost historic integrity.

Historic Integrity Analysis

A historic integrity analysis of the commercial building at 113 Lincoln St. appears below.

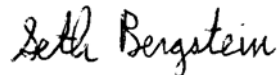
- **Location.** The building has not been moved and retains integrity of location.
- **Design.** The storefront replacement and rear addition have substantially removed historic integrity from the original design.
- **Setting.** Commercial infill and building replacements have compromised the integrity of setting around the subject building.
- **Materials.** The storefront replacement, fenestration modifications and rear addition are constructed of recent materials and have compromised the integrity of materials.
- **Workmanship.** Integrity of workmanship is diminished due to the alterations listed above.
- **Feeling.** The building alterations have reduced considerably the integrity of feeling as modest Streamline Moderne-style commercial building.
- **Association.** This does not apply, as no historic association has been determined for either of the subject properties.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the subject properties located at 113 and 119 Lincoln Street, Santa Cruz, California do not qualify for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources or the Santa Cruz Historic Resources Inventory. The proposed project does not require mitigations for historic resources according to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA - Section 15064.5), as the subject properties are not historically significant.

Please contact me if you have any questions about this historic evaluation report.

Sincerely,



Seth A. Bergstein, Principal

cc: City of Santa Cruz Planning Department; Shaun Ersoy, Weber and Hayes, Associates



ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING

337 Locust Street, Santa Cruz, CA 95060 ♦ 831-420-5150 ♦ www.cityofsantacruz.com

January 31, 2024

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

RE: Section 106 Consultation
113 & 119 Lincoln Street, Santa Cruz, CA 95060
USGS Santa Cruz Quad - T11S, R2W, Section 13
APNs: 005-141-11, 005-141-21

Trigger: Receipt of HUD Project-Based Vouchers

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 receiving HUD funds from the County of Santa Cruz Housing Authority. The proposed 124-unit multifamily affordable housing project will be developed on two parcels located at 113 and 119 Lincoln Street, Santa Cruz, California. The 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 City 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 City of Santa Cruz requests your concurrence in this finding.

Proposed Project

The proposed up to 124-unit mixed-use affordable housing project will be built on 2 parcels totaling approximately 1.54 acres located at 113 & 119 Lincoln Street in the City of Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz County, California (APNs: 005-141-11 & 005-141-21). Surrounding site uses include commercial buildings, a church and pre-school and parking lots.

Area of Potential Effect (APE)

The APE is the project site.

California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS)

The Northwest Information Center (NWIC) responded to a consultation request on November 15, 2023. NWIC stated that there have been no cultural resource studies covering the 113 & 119 Lincoln Street project area and the project area contains no recorded archaeological resources and no recorded buildings or structures within the proposed 113 & 119 Lincoln Street project area. NWIC noted that there are four buildings and one historic District immediately adjacent to the proposed 113 & 119 Lincoln Street project area.

Noting that the site is fully developed with a building, large parking lot and some trees along the perimeter, NWIC determined that “there is a high potential for unrecorded Native American resources to be within the proposed 113 & 119 Lincoln Street project area.” Though the project site is fully developed, NWIC determined that “there is a high potential for unrecorded historic-period archaeological resources to be within the proposed 113 & 119 Lincoln Street project area.”

Due to the project site being fully developed, NWIC recommended that “prior to demolition or other ground disturbance, we recommend a qualified archaeologist conduct further archival and field study to identify archaeological resources that may show no indications on the surface.”

Cultural Resources and Archaeological Studies

The City has actively researched and evaluated the project site for cultural and historical resources in preparation for potential development of the project. The City commissioned three separate and increasingly in-depth studies to be prepared. A Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory was prepared by Albion in March 2022. Albion performed background research on the site and area and a pedestrian survey of the site. Based on its research, Albion concluded that more extensive investigation was warranted determining that the project area had a high potential for historic-era archaeological deposits and medium to high potential for pre-colonial archaeological deposits.

Dudek prepared an Extended Phase I Archaeological Testing Report dated November 2022. Dudek’s subsurface testing uncovered historic period archaeological resources concluding that the site potentially contained significant historical period archaeological resources while having a low potential for prehistoric-era archaeological resources and recommended more widespread subsurface testing of the site. After further subsurface investigation, Dudek prepared a Phase II Archaeological Testing and Evaluation Report dated January 2023, wherein it concluded that the uncovered resources were not considered historic resources under state or local regulations. Dudek concluded that “The location and characteristics of [the artifacts] suggest the five features are examples of parcel-level dumping events indicative of residential refuse disposal behavior prior to centralized refuse collection that began in the mid twentieth century.”

The area of the existing building on site, which will be demolished for the project, was not able to be examined; therefore, Dudek recommended that an archaeologist be on site during rough grading activities to monitor due to the site’s historic sensitivity but does not expect significant archaeological resources to be uncovered.

The City is committed to ensuring that construction crews respond in the appropriate manner if any cultural resources are found on site. Therefore, cultural sensitivity training has been added as a requirement for this project. The project developer has indicated that they plan to have the Evans Eshazo firm, a consultant they have used on several projects, conduct cultural sensitivity training for the project.

Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC)

A response letter from NAHC dated November 15, 2023, stated that a Sacred Lands File for the area of potential effect was completed with Positive results. NAHC requested that the City contact the Costanoan Ohlone Rumsen-Mutsen Tribe for more information. NAHC provided a list of 7 Native American contacts representing 5 tribes, including the Costanoan Ohlone Rumsen-Mutsen Tribe.

Tribal Consultations

Consultation letters were sent to all Tribes on the NAHC list on December 6, 2023. Two responses were received.

Tribal Consultation Responses

Ed Ketchum, Historian for the Amah Mutsun Tribal Band responded on December 7, 2023, and recommended monitoring be performed during ground penetration and recording of any findings.

Kanyon Sayers-Roods, Consultant/Tribal Monitor of Kanyon Consulting, LLC responded on December 18, 2023, stating that the APE overlaps or is near the management boundary of a potentially eligible cultural site and expressed an interest in consulting on the project noting that in some cases such as this they recommend that a Native American Monitor and an archaeologist be present on-site during any/all ground disturbing activities to minimize potential effects on the cultural site and mitigate inadvertent issues.

The City responded to each by thanking them for their responses and informing them of the studies which had been prepared; the response letters are included in the consultation packet.

National Register of Historic Places

An internet search of the National Register of Historic Places found two (2) results for registered historic sites within 0.25 miles of the project site. The nearest listed site is the A.J. Hinds House located approximately 0.22 miles northwest of the site, with the Cope Row Houses next closest at 0.24 miles west of the site – neither of which will be affected by development of the project site.

City of Santa Cruz Historic Landmarks

In 1976, 1989 and 2013 the City of Santa Cruz conducted an Historic Building Survey to determine buildings that were of historic significance and worth protecting. As of July 2017, there are “623 buildings (569 from Survey I/II and 54 from Survey III), 27 walls, stairways, steps, or curbs, as well as 5 hitching posts, hitching rails, or mounting blocks are listed in the City’s Historic Survey. Buildings of greatest historical and architectural significance have been designated “landmarks” pursuant to section 24.12.430 of the City’s Zoning Ordinance. Currently there are 24 designated landmarks in the City. Fourteen properties are listed on the National Register of Historic Places and the following three sites are listed in the California Historical Landmarks: Site of Mission Santa Cruz, Site of Center of Villa Branciforte, and the Santa Cruz Beach Boardwalk.”

The enclosed aerial photo shows City listed structures in the vicinity of the project site.

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,

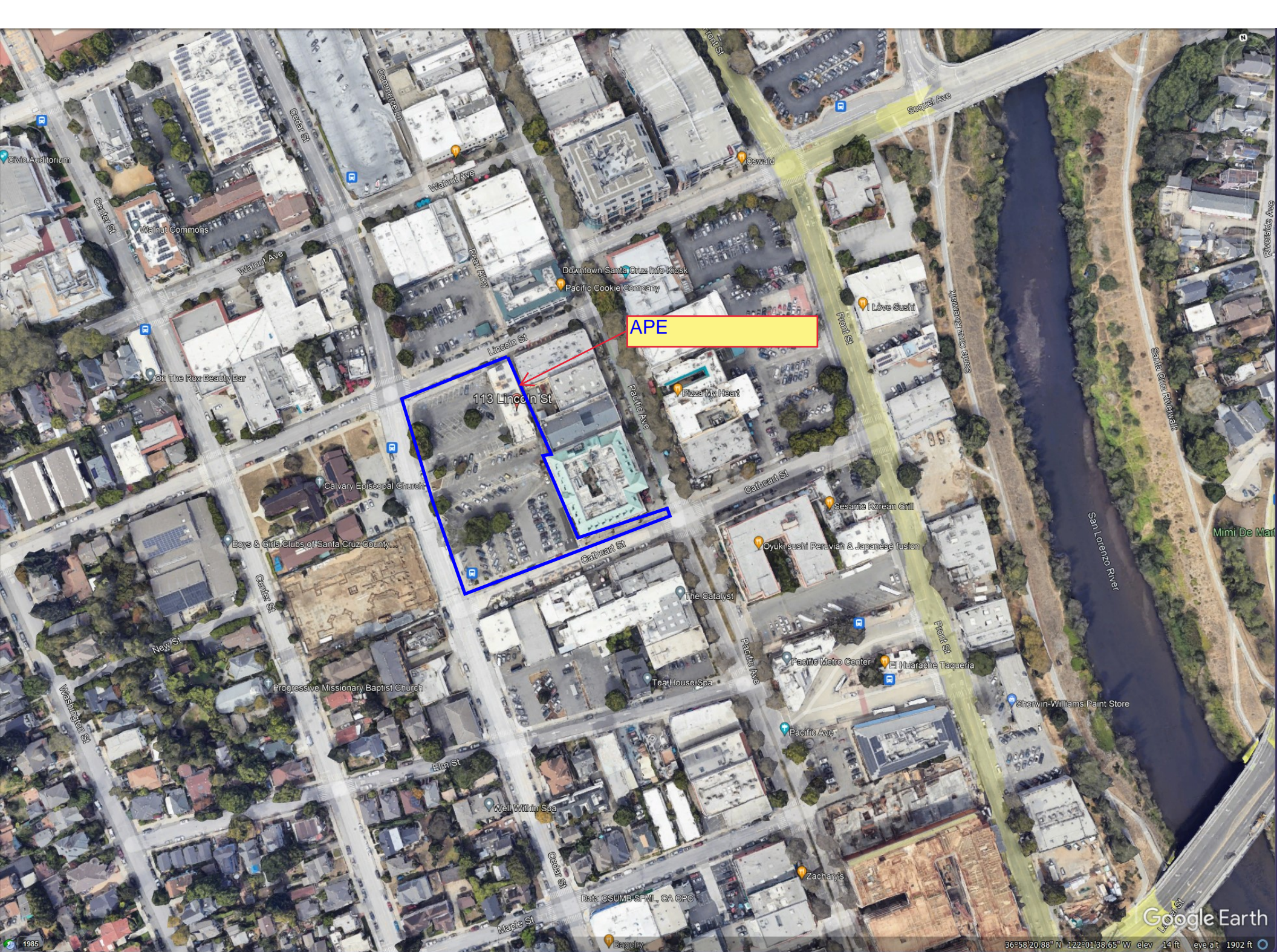
Brian W. Borguno

Brian W. Borguno, Development Manager
City of Santa Cruz-Economic Development and Housing Dept.

cc: R. L. Hastings & Associates, LLC
roy@rlhastings.com

Enclosures:

USGS Topographic Map with Project Site Outlined
Map of Area of Potential Effects (APE)
CHRIS Response Letter
NAHC Response Letter
Tribal Consultation Letters
Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of San Juan Bautista & AMTB Inc. Response
City responses to consultation letters
Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory
Extended Phase I Archaeological Testing Report
Phase II Archaeological Testing and Evaluation Report
NRHP Internet Search Results



APE

113 Lincoln St



ACCESS AGREEMENT SHORT FORM

File Number:

I, the the undersigned, have been granted access to historical resources information on file at the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System.

I understand that any CHRIS Confidential Information I receive shall not be disclosed to individuals who do not qualify for access to such information, as specified in Section III(A-E) of the CHRIS Information Center Rules of Operation Manual, or in publicly distributed documents without written consent of the Information Center Coordinator.

I agree to submit historical Resource Records and Reports based in part on the CHRIS information released under this Access Agreement to the Information Center within sixty (60) calendar days of completion.

I agree to pay for CHRIS services provided under this Access Agreement within sixty (60) calendar days of receipt of billing.

I understand that failure to comply with this Access Agreement shall be grounds for denial of access to CHRIS Information.

Print Name:	<input type="text" value="Roy Hastings"/>	Date:	<input type="text"/>
Signature:	<input type="text"/>		
Affiliation:	<input type="text" value="R. L. Hastings & Associates, LLC"/>		
Address:	<input type="text"/>	City/State/ZIP:	<input type="text"/>
Billing Address (if different from above):	<input type="text"/>		
Special Billing Information	<input type="text"/>		
Telephone:	<input type="text" value="(916) 359-0626"/>	Email:	<input type="text" value="roy@rlhastings.com"/>
Purpose of Access:	<input type="text"/>		
Reference (project name or number, title of study, and street address if applicable):	<input type="text"/>		
	<input type="text" value="113 & 119 Lincoln Street, Santa Cruz, CA 95060"/>		
County:	<input type="text" value="SCR"/>	USGS 7.5' Quad:	<input type="text" value="Santa Cruz"/>



November 15, 2023

NWIC File No.: 23-0520

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

Re: Record search results for the proposed 113 & 119 Lincoln Street, Santa Cruz, CA 95060

Dear Mr. Roy Hastings:

Per your request received by our office on the 16th of October, 2023, 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. As per information provided, the Area of Potential Effects (APE) and the location of the project are the same. A location map provided depicting the 113 & 119 Lincoln Street project area will be 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.

The proposed up to 124-unit mixed-use affordable housing project will be built on 2 parcels totaling approximately 1.54 acres located at 113 & 119 Lincoln Street in the City of Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz County, California (APNs: 005-141-11 & 005-141-21). Surrounding site uses include commercial buildings, a church and pre-school and parking lots.

Review of this information indicates that there has been no cultural resource study that covers the 113 & 119 Lincoln Street project area. This 113 & 119 Lincoln Street project area contains no recorded archaeological resources. 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 recorded buildings or structures within the proposed 113 & 119 Lincoln Street project area, although there are four buildings and one historic District immediately adjacent to the proposed 113 & 119 Lincoln Street project area. Hotel Metropole at 1111 Pacific Avenue (OTIS # 417063), Logos Books at 1115 Pacific Avenue (OTIS # 417062), Genseler Lee at 1121 Pacific Avenue (OTIS # 417061), and Morris Abrams, Lily Wong's at 1129 Pacific Avenue (OTIS # 417060), all with a status code of 6W, meaning these resources were Removed from the National Register (NR) by the Keeper. The Pacific Avenue Historic District (OTIS # 417094) that includes each of the above mentioned buildings, has a status code of 1S, meaning this individually listed resource is in the National Register (NR) by the Keeper, and listed in the California Register (CR). In addition to these inventories, the NWIC base maps show no recorded buildings or structures within the proposed 113 & 119 Lincoln Street project area.

At the time of Euroamerican contact, the Native Americans that lived in the area were speakers of the Awaswas language, part of the Costanoan/Ohlone language family (Levy 1978:485). There are Native American resources in the general area of the proposed 113 & 119 Lincoln Street project area 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 in areas marginal to Santa Cruz Harbor and Monterey Bay and inland near intermittent and perennial watercourses. The 113 & 119 Lincoln Street project area is located in the City and County of Santa Cruz approximately 230 meters west of San Lorenzo River and one half mile north of Santa Cruz Beach. Aerial maps indicate one rectangle shaped buildings, and an asphalted parking lot with a few trees. Given the similarity of these environmental factors and the ethnographic sensitivity of the area, there is a high potential for unrecorded Native American resources to be within the proposed 113 & 119 Lincoln Street project area.

Review of historical literature and maps indicated historic-period activity within the 113 & 119 Lincoln Street project area. Early Santa Cruz Fire Insurance maps indicate two dwellings and a boarding house within the project area in 1886 and 1892. By 1905 two of the dwellings has additional smaller structures within their parcels, and by 1928, all three buildings were referred to as dwellings and all three contained smaller structures at the rear of the parcel. Other early Santa Cruz County maps indicate the project area contained buildings and structures (1902 Santa Cruz USGS 30-minute topographic quadrangle). With this in mind, there is a high potential for unrecorded historic-period archaeological resources to be within the proposed 113 & 119 Lincoln Street project area.

The 1942 Ben Lomond USGS 15-minute topographic quadrangle depicts an urban area, indicating one or more buildings or structures within the 113 & 119 Lincoln Street project area. If present, these unrecorded buildings or structures meet the Office of Historic Preservation's minimum age standard that buildings, structures, and objects 45 years or older may be of historical value.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1) There is a high potential for Native American archaeological resources and a high potential for historic-period archaeological resources to be within the project area. Given the potential for archaeological resources in the proposed 113 & 119 Lincoln Street project area, our usual recommendation would include archival research and a field examination. The proposed project area, however, has been highly developed and is presently covered with asphalt, buildings, or fill that obscures the visibility of original surface soils, which negates the feasibility of an adequate surface inspection. Therefore, prior to demolition or other ground disturbance, we recommend a qualified archaeologist conduct further archival and field study to identify archaeological resources that may show no indications on the surface.

Field study may include, but is not limited to, hand auger sampling, shovel test units, or geoarchaeological analyses as well as other common methods used to identify the presence of buried archaeological resources. Please refer to the list of consultants who meet the Secretary of Interior's Standards at <http://www.chrisinfo.org>. Please refer to the list of consultants who meet the Secretary of Interior's Standards at <http://www.chrisinfo.org>.

2) Our research indicates that there are four buildings and one Historic District immediately adjacent to the 113 & 119 Lincoln Street project area that are included in the OHP BERD. Hotel Metropole at 1111 Pacific Avenue (OTIS # 417063), Logos Books at 1115 Pacific Avenue (OTIS # 417062), Genseler Lee at 1121 Pacific Avenue (OTIS # 417061), Morris Abrams, Lily Wong's at 1129 Pacific Avenue (OTIS # 417060), and the Pacific Avenue Historic District (OTIS # 417094). Therefore, it is recommended 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

3) 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 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 **during construction**, 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. **Project personnel should not collect cultural resources**. 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.

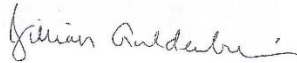
6) It is recommended that any identified cultural resources be recorded on DPR 523 historic resource recordation forms, available online from the Office of Historic Preservation's website: https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=28351

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. Please contact this office if you have any questions, (707) 588-8455.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Jillian Guldenbrein".

Jillian Guldenbrein
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.)

Chase, John

1979 *The Sidewalk Companion to Santa Cruz Architecture*. Revised Edition. Paper Vision Press, Santa Cruz.

City Planning Department, Santa Cruz, California

1974 *Historic Preservation Plan, Santa Cruz, California*. City Planning Department, Santa Cruz, CA.

Clark, Donald Thomas

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

Department of Planning and Community Development, City of Santa Cruz

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****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.**

**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

November 15, 2023

Roy Hastings
R. L. Hastings & Associates, LLCVia Email to: roy@rlhastings.comCHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
ChumashVICE-CHAIRPERSON
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
NomlakiSECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
MiwokPARLIAMENTARIAN
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Isaac Bojorquez
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KumeyaayCOMMISSIONER
Laurena Bolden
SerranoCOMMISSIONER
Reid Milanovich
CahuillaCOMMISSIONER
VacantEXECUTIVE SECRETARY
**Raymond C.
Hitchcock**
Miwok, Nisenan**NAHC HEADQUARTERS**
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov**Re: Santa Cruz Downtown Library Mixed Use Project, Santa Cruz County**

To Whom It May Concern:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the Costanoan Ohlone Rumsen-Mutsen Tribe on the attached list for information. Please note that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. A SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites, such as the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) archaeological Information Center for the presence of recorded archaeological sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. Please contact all of those listed; if they cannot supply information, they may recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Cody.Campagne@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

*Cody Campagne*Cody Campagne
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person
Amah Mutsun Tribal Band	N	Ed Ketchum, Vice-Chairperson
Amah Mutsun Tribal Band	N	Valentin Lopez, Chairperson
Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista	N	Irene Zwierlein, Chairperson
Costanoan Ohlone Rumsen-Mutsen Tribe	N	Patrick Orozco, Chairman
Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan	N	Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson
Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan	N	Kanyon Sayers-Roods, MLD Contact
Wuksachi Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band	N	Kenneth Woodrow, Chairperson

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native An

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Santa Cruz County
11/15/2023**

Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address
	(530) 578-3864		aerieways@aol.com
P.O. Box 5272 Galt, CA, 95632	(916) 743-5833		vjltestingcenter@aol.com
3030 Soda Bay Road Lakeport, CA, 95453	(650) 851-7489	(650) 332-1526	amahmutsuntribal@gmail.com
644 Peartree Drive Watsonville, CA, 95076	(831) 728-8471		yanapvoic97@gmail.com
P.O. Box 28 Hollister, CA, 95024	(831) 637-4238		ams@indiancanyon.org
1615 Pearson Court San Jose, CA, 95122	(408) 673-0626		kanyon@kanyonconsulting.com
1179 Rock Haven Ct. Salinas, CA, 93906	(831) 443-9702		kwood8934@aol.com

y person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Health and Safety Code, or any other person who is responsible for the project, shall provide information to the Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Santa Cruz Downtown Library Mixed Use Project, S

Cultural Affiliation	Counties	Last Updated
Costanoan Northern Valley Yokut	Merced, Monterey, San Benito, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz	7/20/2023
Costanoan Northern Valley Yokut	Merced, Monterey, San Benito, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz	7/20/2023
Costanoan	Alameda, Contra Costa, Monterey, San Benito, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz	
Ohlone	Santa Cruz	
Costanoan	Alameda, Contra Costa, Monterey, San Benito, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz	
Costanoan	Alameda, Contra Costa, Monterey, San Benito, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz	4/17/2018
Foothill Yokut Mono	Alameda, Calaveras, Contra Costa, Fresno, Inyo, Kings, Madera, Marin, Mariposa, Merced, Mono, Monterey, San Benito, San	6/19/2023

c Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

anta Cruz County.

Record: PROJ-2023-005364

Report Type: List of Tribes

Counties: All

NAHC Group: All



ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING

337 Locust Street, Santa Cruz, CA 95060 ♦ 831-420-5150 ♦ www.cityofsantacruz.com

December 6, 2023

Amah Mutsun Tribal Band
Ed Ketchum, Vice-Chairperson

aerieways@aol.com

RE: Native American Consultation Request

RE: 113 and 119 Lincoln Street, Santa Cruz, CA 95060
APNs: 005-141-11 and 005-141-21
USGS Santa Cruz Quad - T11S, R2W, Section 13

Dear Vice-Chairperson Ketchum,

The Santa Cruz Downtown Library Affordable Housing project will be receiving HUD funds in the form of up to 50 Project-Based Vouchers (PBV) from the Housing Authority of the County of Santa Cruz to fund the construction of up to 124 units of affordable housing in a 7-story building to include a public library and 3 floors of commercial space to be located at 119 Lincoln Street (113 Lincoln St. to be demolished; 119 currently a parking lot) in the City of Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz County, California. The receipt of federal funds requires that a NEPA environmental review be conducted on the project site. Previously a letter was sent regarding the project, project site, and CEQA on August 11th, 2022, however Consultation with Native American groups or individuals and the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) is a required part of the NEPA process.

Proposed Project

The proposed up to 124-unit mixed-use affordable housing project will be built on 2 parcels totaling approximately 1.54 acres located at 113 & 119 Lincoln Street in the City of Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz County, California (APNs: 005-141-11 & 005-141-21). Surrounding site uses include commercial buildings, a church and pre-school and parking lots.

Archaeological and Cultural Resources

The City of Santa Cruz would appreciate your providing information on any Native American resources that might be adversely affected by the development of this project.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact Roy Hastings at 916.397.6795, or by email at roy@rlhastings.com.

Sincerely,

Jessica de Wit
City of Santa Cruz Housing and Community Development Manager





ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING

337 Locust Street, Santa Cruz, CA 95060 ♦ 831-420-5150 ♦ www.cityofsantacruz.com

December 6, 2023

Amah Mutsun Tribal Band
Valentin Lopez, Chairperson
P.O. Box 5272
Galt, CA 95632

vlopez@amahmutsun.org

RE: Native American Consultation Request

RE: 113 and 119 Lincoln Street, Santa Cruz, CA 95060
APNs: 005-141-11 and 005-141-21
USGS Santa Cruz Quad - T11S, R2W, Section 13

Dear Chairperson Lopez,

The Santa Cruz Downtown Library Affordable Housing project will be receiving HUD funds in the form of up to 50 Project-Based Vouchers (PBV) from the Housing Authority of the County of Santa Cruz to fund the construction of up to 124 units of affordable housing in a 7-story building to include a public library and 3 floors of commercial space to be located at 119 Lincoln Street (113 Lincoln St. to be demolished; 119 currently a parking lot) in the City of Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz County, California. The receipt of federal funds requires that a NEPA environmental review be conducted on the project site. Previously a letter was sent regarding the project, project site, and CEQA on August 11th, 2022, however Consultation with Native American groups or individuals and the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) is a required part of the NEPA process.

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Sincerely,

Jessica de Wit
City of Santa Cruz Housing and Community Development Manager





ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING
337 Locust Street, Santa Cruz, CA 95060 ♦ 831-420-5150 ♦ www.cityofsantacruz.com

December 6, 2023

Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista
Irene Zwierlein, Chairperson
3030 Soda Bay Road
Lakeport, CA 95453

amahmutsuntribal@gmail.com

RE: Native American Consultation Request

RE: 113 and 119 Lincoln Street, Santa Cruz, CA 95060
APNs: 005-141-11 and 005-141-21
USGS Santa Cruz Quad - T11S, R2W, Section 13

Dear Chairperson Zweirlein,

The Santa Cruz Downtown Library Affordable Housing project will be receiving HUD funds in the form of up to 50 Project-Based Vouchers (PBV) from the Housing Authority of the County of Santa Cruz to fund the construction of up to 124 units of affordable housing in a 7-story building to include a public library and 3 floors of commercial space to be located at 119 Lincoln Street (113 Lincoln St. to be demolished; 119 currently a parking lot) in the City of Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz County, California. The receipt of federal funds requires that a NEPA environmental review be conducted on the project site. Previously a letter was sent regarding the project, project site, and CEQA on August 11th, 2022, however Consultation with Native American groups or individuals and the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) is a required part of the NEPA process.

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Sincerely,

Jessica de Wit
City of Santa Cruz Housing and Community Development Manager





ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING
337 Locust Street, Santa Cruz, CA 95060 ♦ 831-420-5150 ♦ www.cityofsantacruz.com

December 6, 2023

Costanoan Ohlone Rumsen-Mutsen Tribe
Patrick Orozco, Chairman
644 Peartree Drive
Watsonville, CA 95076

yanapvoic97@gmail.com

RE: Native American Consultation Request

RE: 113 and 119 Lincoln Street, Santa Cruz, CA 95060
APNs: 005-141-11 and 005-141-21
USGS Santa Cruz Quad - T11S, R2W, Section 13

Dear Chairman Orozco,

The Santa Cruz Downtown Library Affordable Housing project will be receiving HUD funds in the form of up to 50 Project-Based Vouchers (PBV) from the Housing Authority of the County of Santa Cruz to fund the construction of up to 124 units of affordable housing in a 7-story building to include a public library and 3 floors of commercial space to be located at 119 Lincoln Street (113 Lincoln St. to be demolished; 119 currently a parking lot) in the City of Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz County, California. The receipt of federal funds requires that a NEPA environmental review be conducted on the project site. Previously a letter was sent regarding the project, project site, and CEQA on August 11th, 2022, however Consultation with Native American groups or individuals and the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) is a required part of the NEPA process.

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Sincerely,

Jessica de Wit
City of Santa Cruz Housing and Community Development Manager





ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING
337 Locust Street, Santa Cruz, CA 95060 ♦ 831-420-5150 ♦ www.cityofsantacruz.com

December 6, 2023

Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan
Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson
P.O. Box 28
Hollister, CA 95024

ams@indiancanyons.org

RE: Native American Consultation Request

RE: 113 and 119 Lincoln Street, Santa Cruz, CA 95060
APNs: 005-141-11 and 005-141-21
USGS Santa Cruz Quad - T11S, R2W, Section 13

Dear Chairperson Sayers,

The Santa Cruz Downtown Library Affordable Housing project will be receiving HUD funds in the form of up to 50 Project-Based Vouchers (PBV) from the Housing Authority of the County of Santa Cruz to fund the construction of up to 124 units of affordable housing in a 7-story building to include a public library and 3 floors of commercial space to be located at 119 Lincoln Street (113 Lincoln St. to be demolished; 119 currently a parking lot) in the City of Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz County, California. The receipt of federal funds requires that a NEPA environmental review be conducted on the project site. Previously a letter was sent regarding the project, project site, and CEQA on August 11th, 2022, however Consultation with Native American groups or individuals and the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) is a required part of the NEPA process.

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Sincerely,

Jessica de Wit
City of Santa Cruz Housing and Community Development Manager





ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING
337 Locust Street, Santa Cruz, CA 95060 ♦ 831-420-5150 ♦ www.cityofsantacruz.com

December 6, 2023

Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan
Kanyon Sayers-Roods, MLD
1615 Pearson Court
San Jose, CA 95122

RE: Native American Consultation Request

RE: 113 and 119 Lincoln Street, Santa Cruz, CA 95060
APNs: 005-141-11 and 005-141-21
USGS Santa Cruz Quad - T11S, R2W, Section 13

Dear Ms. Sayers-Roods,

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Sincerely,

Jessica de Wit
City of Santa Cruz Housing and Community Development Manager





ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING
337 Locust Street, Santa Cruz, CA 95060 ♦ 831-420-5150 ♦ www.cityofsantacruz.com

December 6, 2023

Wuksache Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band
Kenneth Woodrow, Chairperson
1179 Rock Haven Ct.
Salinas, CA 93906

kwood8934@aol.com

RE: Native American Consultation Request

RE: 113 and 119 Lincoln Street, Santa Cruz, CA 95060
APNs: 005-141-11 and 005-141-21
USGS Santa Cruz Quad - T11S, R2W, Section 13

Dear Chairperson Woodrow,

The Santa Cruz Downtown Library Affordable Housing project will be receiving HUD funds in the form of up to 50 Project-Based Vouchers (PBV) from the Housing Authority of the County of Santa Cruz to fund the construction of up to 124 units of affordable housing in a 7-story building to include a public library and 3 floors of commercial space to be located at 119 Lincoln Street (113 Lincoln St. to be demolished; 119 currently a parking lot) in the City of Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz County, California. The receipt of federal funds requires that a NEPA environmental review be conducted on the project site. Previously a letter was sent regarding the project, project site, and CEQA on August 11th, 2022, however Consultation with Native American groups or individuals and the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) is a required part of the NEPA process.

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If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact Roy Hastings at 916.397.6795, or by email at roy@rlhastings.com.

Sincerely,

Jessica de Wit
City of Santa Cruz Housing and Community Development Manager



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1 2 > View: List Sort: Name



United States Department of the Interior
 Bureaus of Reclamation and Geological and Water Survey
**National Register of Historic Places
 Inventory-Nomination Form**
 This form is to be completed for a property which is being nominated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It should be filled out for a building, group of buildings, historic district, or other historic property.

1. Name

 (Use only of words, street number)

2. Location

 (City or town, State, and County)

3. Classification

 (Type of property, e.g., building, group of buildings, historic district, etc.)

4. Owner of Property

 (Name, address, city, state, and zip code)

5. Location of Legal Description

 (City or town, State, and County)

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

 (Name of survey, date, and location)

Bank of Santa Cruz County



286652-011

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

Section 1: NAME
 1.1 Name of the Property: Branciforte Adobe
 1.2 Other Name(s) and Address: Branciforte Adobe, Santa Fe, New Mexico

Section 2: LOCATION
 2.1 Location: Santa Fe, New Mexico
 2.2 Section: Santa Fe, New Mexico
 2.3 Township: Santa Fe, New Mexico
 2.4 Range: Santa Fe, New Mexico
 2.5 Meridian: Santa Fe, New Mexico

Section 3: CLASSIFICATION
 3.1 Category: Historic Building
 3.2 Subcategory: Adobe
 3.3 Period: 17th-18th Century
 3.4 Style: Spanish Colonial
 3.5 Material: Adobe
 3.6 Architect: Unknown
 3.7 Other: Unknown

Section 4: OWNER OF PROPERTY
 4.1 Name: Branciforte Adobe
 4.2 Address: Santa Fe, New Mexico
 4.3 City: Santa Fe, New Mexico
 4.4 State: New Mexico
 4.5 Zip: 87501

Section 5: REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING PUBLICATIONS
 5.1 Title: Branciforte Adobe
 5.2 Author: Unknown
 5.3 Date: Unknown
 5.4 Publisher: Unknown

Branciforte Adobe

National Register of Historic Places

Section 1: NAME
 1.1 Name of the Property: Brown, Allan, Site
 1.2 Other Name(s) and Address: Brown, Allan, Site, Santa Fe, New Mexico

Section 2: LOCATION
 2.1 Location: Santa Fe, New Mexico
 2.2 Section: Santa Fe, New Mexico
 2.3 Township: Santa Fe, New Mexico
 2.4 Range: Santa Fe, New Mexico
 2.5 Meridian: Santa Fe, New Mexico

Section 3: CLASSIFICATION
 3.1 Category: Historic Building
 3.2 Subcategory: Adobe
 3.3 Period: 17th-18th Century
 3.4 Style: Spanish Colonial
 3.5 Material: Adobe
 3.6 Architect: Unknown
 3.7 Other: Unknown

Section 4: OWNER OF PROPERTY
 4.1 Name: Brown, Allan, Site
 4.2 Address: Santa Fe, New Mexico
 4.3 City: Santa Fe, New Mexico
 4.4 State: New Mexico
 4.5 Zip: 87501

Section 5: REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING PUBLICATIONS
 5.1 Title: Brown, Allan, Site
 5.2 Author: Unknown
 5.3 Date: Unknown
 5.4 Publisher: Unknown

Brown, Allan, Site



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Inventory-Nomination Form

1. Name
Carmelita Court

2. Location
City or town: ... State: ...

3. Classification
Type of property: ...

4. Owner of Property
Name: ...

5. Location of Legal Description
Address: ...

6. Representation in Existing Surveys
Name: ...

Carmelita Court



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Inventory-Nomination Form

1. Name
Cope Row Houses

2. Location
City or town: ... State: ...

3. Classification
Type of property: ...

4. Owner of Property
Name: ...

5. Location of Legal Description
Address: ...

6. Representation in Existing Surveys
Name: ...

Cope Row Houses



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

1. Name
Cope Row Houses

2. Location
City or town: ... State: ...

3. Classification
Type of property: ...

4. Owner of Property
Name: ...

5. Location of Legal Description
Address: ...

6. Representation in Existing Surveys
Name: ...

Cowell Lime Works Historic District



Garfield Park Branch Library



Glen Canyon Covered Bridge



FORM NR 100-10-10
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM
OMB 3045-0047

1. NAME
Golden Gate Villa

2. LOCATION
1000 10th Ave
San Francisco, CA 94118

3. CLASSIFICATION
Historic District
Type of Property: Building
Number of Buildings: 1
Number of Structures: 1
Number of Objects: 1
Number of Sites: 1
Number of Landmarks: 1
Number of Monuments: 1
Number of Other Features: 1

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY
The City of San Francisco

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION
1000 10th Ave
San Francisco, CA 94118

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS
None

Golden Gate Villa



FORM NR 100-10-10
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM
OMB 3045-0047

1. Name
Hinds, A. J., House

2. Location
1000 10th Ave
San Francisco, CA 94118

3. Classification
Historic District
Type of Property: Building
Number of Buildings: 1
Number of Structures: 1
Number of Objects: 1
Number of Sites: 1
Number of Landmarks: 1
Number of Monuments: 1
Number of Other Features: 1

4. Owner of Property
The City of San Francisco

5. Location of Legal Description
1000 10th Ave
San Francisco, CA 94118

6. Representation in Existing Surveys
None

Hinds, A. J., House



FORM NR 100-10-10
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM
OMB 3045-0047

1. Name
Hotel Metropole

2. Location
1000 10th Ave
San Francisco, CA 94118

3. Classification
Historic District
Type of Property: Building
Number of Buildings: 1
Number of Structures: 1
Number of Objects: 1
Number of Sites: 1
Number of Landmarks: 1
Number of Monuments: 1
Number of Other Features: 1

4. Owner of Property
The City of San Francisco

5. Location of Legal Description
1000 10th Ave
San Francisco, CA 94118

6. Representation in Existing Surveys
None

Hotel Metropole



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

1. NAME
 Historic Name: Live Oak Ranch
 Common Name: Live Oak Ranch

2. LOCATION
 Address: 1000 Live Oak Ranch Road, San Jose, CA 95128
 City: San Jose, State: CA, County: Santa Clara


3. CLASSIFICATION
 Historic District: ☐ Building: ☐ Object: ☐ Site: ☐ Other: ☐
 Category: ☒ Historic District

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY
 Name: Live Oak Ranch, Inc.
 Address: 1000 Live Oak Ranch Road, San Jose, CA 95128

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION
 Section: 10, Township: 37N, Range: 12E, San Jose, CA

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS
 Name: Live Oak Ranch, Inc.
 Address: 1000 Live Oak Ranch Road, San Jose, CA 95128

Live Oak Ranch



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

1. NAME
 Historic Name: Loeffl Carrousel and Roller Coaster
 Common Name: Loeffl Carrousel and Roller Coaster

2. LOCATION
 Address: 1000 Santa Cruz Beach Boardwalk, Santa Cruz, CA 95060
 City: Santa Cruz, State: CA, County: Santa Cruz

3. CLASSIFICATION
 Historic District: ☐ Building: ☐ Object: ☐ Site: ☐ Other: ☐
 Category: ☒ Historic District

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY
 Name: Loeffl Carrousel and Roller Coaster, Inc.
 Address: 1000 Santa Cruz Beach Boardwalk, Santa Cruz, CA 95060

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION
 Section: 10, Township: 37N, Range: 12E, Santa Cruz, CA

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS
 Name: Loeffl Carrousel and Roller Coaster, Inc.
 Address: 1000 Santa Cruz Beach Boardwalk, Santa Cruz, CA 95060

Loeffl Carrousel and Roller Coaster on the Santa Cruz Beach Boardwalk



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

1. NAME
 Historic Name: Loeffl Carrousel and Roller Coaster
 Common Name: Loeffl Carrousel and Roller Coaster

2. LOCATION
 Address: 1000 Santa Cruz Beach Boardwalk, Santa Cruz, CA 95060
 City: Santa Cruz, State: CA, County: Santa Cruz

3. CLASSIFICATION
 Historic District: ☐ Building: ☐ Object: ☐ Site: ☐ Other: ☐
 Category: ☒ Historic District

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY
 Name: Loeffl Carrousel and Roller Coaster, Inc.
 Address: 1000 Santa Cruz Beach Boardwalk, Santa Cruz, CA 95060

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION
 Section: 10, Township: 37N, Range: 12E, Santa Cruz, CA

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS
 Name: Loeffl Carrousel and Roller Coaster, Inc.
 Address: 1000 Santa Cruz Beach Boardwalk, Santa Cruz, CA 95060

United States Department of the Interior
National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

1. Name
2. Location
3. Classification
4. Owner of Property
5. Location of Legal Description
6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Looff Carousel and Roller Coaster on the Santa Cruz Beach Boardwalk



United States Department of the Interior
National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

1. Name
2. Location
3. Classification
4. Owner of Property
5. Location of Legal Description
6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Mission Hill Area Historic District



DATA SHEET *PHOTOGRAPH*

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - INFORMATION FORM

Place of entry - location number: **200-000000**

1. NAME
 Name of property: **Neary-Rodriguez Adobe**

2. LOCATION
 Address: **1000 N. 1st St.**
 City: **San Jose, CA**
 State: **CA**
 Zip: **95113**

3. DESCRIPTION
 Description of property: **Adobe building, 1000 N. 1st St., San Jose, CA. The building is a two-story adobe structure with a central tower and arched windows. It is surrounded by a low wall and a courtyard.**

4. HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE
 Date of construction: **1850**
 Date of last renovation: **1980**
 Name of architect: **Unknown**
 Name of owner: **Neary-Rodriguez**
 Name of architect: **Unknown**
 Name of owner: **Neary-Rodriguez**

5. PHOTOGRAPH
 Date of photograph: **1980**
 Name of photographer: **Unknown**

Neary-Rodriguez Adobe



DATA SHEET *PHOTOGRAPH*

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - INFORMATION FORM

Place of entry - location number: **200-000000**

1. NAME
 Name of property: **Octagon Building**

2. LOCATION
 Address: **1000 N. 1st St.**
 City: **San Jose, CA**
 State: **CA**
 Zip: **95113**

3. DESCRIPTION
 Description of property: **Octagon building, 1000 N. 1st St., San Jose, CA. The building is a two-story octagonal structure with a central tower and arched windows. It is surrounded by a low wall and a courtyard.**

4. HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE
 Date of construction: **1850**
 Date of last renovation: **1980**
 Name of architect: **Unknown**
 Name of owner: **Neary-Rodriguez**
 Name of architect: **Unknown**
 Name of owner: **Neary-Rodriguez**

5. PHOTOGRAPH
 Date of photograph: **1980**
 Name of photographer: **Unknown**

Octagon Building



Robinson, Elias H., House

Sand Hill Bluff Site

U.S. Department of the Interior
National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

APR 1 1992

1. Name of the Property
Santa Cruz Downtown Historic District

2. Location
Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz County, California

3. Classification
Historic District

4. National Historic Landmark
No

5. National Historic Register
Yes

6. National Historic Register
No

7. National Historic Register
No

8. National Historic Register
No

9. National Historic Register
No

10. National Historic Register
No

11. National Historic Register
No

12. National Historic Register
No

13. National Historic Register
No

14. National Historic Register
No

15. National Historic Register
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16. National Historic Register
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17. National Historic Register
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18. National Historic Register
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19. National Historic Register
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20. National Historic Register
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21. National Historic Register
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22. National Historic Register
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23. National Historic Register
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24. National Historic Register
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25. National Historic Register
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26. National Historic Register
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27. National Historic Register
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28. National Historic Register
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29. National Historic Register
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30. National Historic Register
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32. National Historic Register
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91. National Historic Register
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92. National Historic Register
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93. National Historic Register
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94. National Historic Register
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95. National Historic Register
No

96. National Historic Register
No

97. National Historic Register
No

98. National Historic Register
No

99. National Historic Register
No

100. National Historic Register
No

Santa Cruz Downtown Historic District



U.S. Department of the Interior
National Register of Historic Places
Inventory - Nomination Form

1. NAME
US Post Office--Santa Cruz Main

2. LOCATION
Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz County, California

3. CLASSIFICATION
Historic Building

4. AGENCY
U.S. Postal Service



5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION
Santa Cruz County, California

6. REPRESENTATION IN LISTING SURVEYS
No

US Post Office--Santa Cruz Main

1 2 > View: List Sort: Name



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 FLICKR ([//www.flickr.com/photos/nationalparkservice](http://www.flickr.com/photos/nationalparkservice))

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National Register of Historic Places

Digital Archives on NPGallery (<https://npgallery.nps.gov>)

Your search returned 22 results, Showing page 2 of 2, Items 22 through 22

< 1 2 View: **List** ▼ Sort: **Name** ▼



U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

1. Name of the Property
2. Location
3. Date of Registration
4. Description
5. Justification for National Historic Landmark Status
6. Signature of the National Park Service Director
7. Signature of the State Historic Preservation Officer
8. Signature of the Local Government Representative
9. Signature of the National Register of Historic Places Director
10. Signature of the National Park Service Director

Veterans Memorial Building

< 1 2 View: **List** ▼ Sort: **Name** ▼

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Your search returned 47 results, Showing page 1 of 3, Items 1 through 21

1 2 3 > View: List Sort: Name



National Register of Historic Places
 Inventory—Nomination Form
 (Use only for properties meeting the criteria for National Historic
 Landmark or National Historic Site)

1. Name
 a. Full name of property (include street address)
 b. Location
 c. Date of listing
 d. Date of nomination

2. Location
 a. Address
 b. City
 c. State
 d. Zip

3. Classification
 a. National Historic Landmark
 b. National Historic Site
 c. National Historic District
 d. National Historic Trail
 e. National Historic Monument
 f. National Historic Park
 g. National Historic Shrine
 h. National Historic Structure
 i. National Historic Building
 j. National Historic Landmark

4. Owner of Property
 a. Name
 b. Address
 c. City
 d. State
 e. Zip

5. Location of Legal Description
 a. Address
 b. City
 c. State
 d. Zip

6. Representation in Existing Surveys
 a. National Historic Landmark
 b. National Historic Site
 c. National Historic District
 d. National Historic Trail
 e. National Historic Monument
 f. National Historic Park
 g. National Historic Shrine
 h. National Historic Structure
 i. National Historic Building
 j. National Historic Landmark

Bank of Santa Cruz County



Bayview Hotel



Bockius, Godfrey M., House



286652-011

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

DATE OF THIS FORM: 08-11-2011

1. NAME
Branciforte Adobe

2. LOCATION
Punta, Santa Cruz County, Arizona

3. CLASSIFICATION
National Historic Landmark

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY
Punta, Santa Cruz County, Arizona

5. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING PUBLICATIONS
Punta, Santa Cruz County, Arizona

Branciforte Adobe

National Register of Historic Places

1. NAME
Brown, Allan, Site

2. LOCATION
Punta, Santa Cruz County, Arizona

3. CLASSIFICATION
National Historic Landmark

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY
Punta, Santa Cruz County, Arizona

5. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING PUBLICATIONS
Punta, Santa Cruz County, Arizona

Brown, Allan, Site



Carmelita Court



Cope Row Houses



Cowell Lime Works Historic District



Davenport Jail



PHOTOGRAPH

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

State of **MISSISSIPPI** County of **CLAY**

1. NAME
a. Common Name: **Felton Covered Bridge**
b. Historic Name: **Felton Covered Bridge**

2. LOCATION
a. Address: **1000 N. Main St., Felton, MS 38742**
b. City: **Felton** State: **MS** Zip: **38742**
c. County: **CLAY** State: **MS** Zip: **38742**

3. CLASSIFICATION
a. National Historic Landmark: ☐
b. National Historic Site: ☐
c. National Monument: ☐
d. National Historic Trail: ☐
e. National Historic Shrine: ☐
f. National Historic District: ☐
g. National Historic Landmark: ☐
h. National Historic Site: ☐
i. National Monument: ☐
j. National Historic Trail: ☐
k. National Historic Shrine: ☐
l. National Historic District: ☐

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY
a. Name: **Felton Presbyterian Church**
b. Address: **1000 N. Main St., Felton, MS 38742**
c. City: **Felton** State: **MS** Zip: **38742**

5. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS
a. National Historic Survey: ☐
b. National Historic Survey: ☐
c. National Historic Survey: ☐
d. National Historic Survey: ☐
e. National Historic Survey: ☐
f. National Historic Survey: ☐
g. National Historic Survey: ☐
h. National Historic Survey: ☐
i. National Historic Survey: ☐
j. National Historic Survey: ☐

Felton Covered Bridge



PHOTOGRAPH

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

State of **MISSISSIPPI** County of **CLAY**

1. NAME
a. Common Name: **Felton Presbyterian Church**
b. Historic Name: **Felton Presbyterian Church**

2. LOCATION
a. Address: **1000 N. Main St., Felton, MS 38742**
b. City: **Felton** State: **MS** Zip: **38742**
c. County: **CLAY** State: **MS** Zip: **38742**

3. CLASSIFICATION
a. National Historic Landmark: ☐
b. National Historic Site: ☐
c. National Monument: ☐
d. National Historic Trail: ☐
e. National Historic Shrine: ☐
f. National Historic District: ☐
g. National Historic Landmark: ☐
h. National Historic Site: ☐
i. National Monument: ☐
j. National Historic Trail: ☐
k. National Historic Shrine: ☐
l. National Historic District: ☐

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY
a. Name: **Felton Presbyterian Church**
b. Address: **1000 N. Main St., Felton, MS 38742**
c. City: **Felton** State: **MS** Zip: **38742**

5. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS
a. National Historic Survey: ☐
b. National Historic Survey: ☐
c. National Historic Survey: ☐
d. National Historic Survey: ☐
e. National Historic Survey: ☐
f. National Historic Survey: ☐
g. National Historic Survey: ☐
h. National Historic Survey: ☐
i. National Historic Survey: ☐
j. National Historic Survey: ☐

Felton Presbyterian Church



100-1000-10000

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY—NOMINATION FORM

1. Name of Property
Garfield Park Branch Library

2. Location
Address: 100 North 1st Street
City: Salt Lake City, Utah
State: Utah
County: Salt Lake
Zip: 84102

3. Classification
Type of Property: Building
Period of Significance: 1900-1920
Architect: [blank]

4. Owner of Property
City of Salt Lake City

5. Location of Legal Description
Section 1, T1N, R1E, S1W, Salt Lake County, Utah

6. Representation in Existing Surveys
None

Garfield Park Branch Library



100-1000-10000

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY—NOMINATION FORM

1. Name
Glen Canyon Covered Bridge

2. Location
Address: 100 North 1st Street
City: Salt Lake City, Utah
State: Utah
County: Salt Lake
Zip: 84102

3. Classification
Type of Property: Building
Period of Significance: 1900-1920
Architect: [blank]

4. Owner of Property
City of Salt Lake City

5. Location of Legal Description
Section 1, T1N, R1E, S1W, Salt Lake County, Utah

6. Representation in Existing Surveys
None

Glen Canyon Covered Bridge



100-1000-10000

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY—NOMINATION FORM

1. Name
National Register of Historic Places

2. Location
Address: 100 North 1st Street
City: Salt Lake City, Utah
State: Utah
County: Salt Lake
Zip: 84102

3. Classification
Type of Property: Building
Period of Significance: 1900-1920
Architect: [blank]

4. Owner of Property
City of Salt Lake City

5. Location of Legal Description
Section 1, T1N, R1E, S1W, Salt Lake County, Utah

6. Representation in Existing Surveys
None

A black and white photograph of a small, simple wooden building, likely a chapel or shrine, with a gabled roof and a small arched entrance. It is surrounded by trees and foliage.

Grace Episcopal Church

Headquarters Administration Building

PH0676799

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

1. NAME
Hotel Metropole

2. LOCATION
100 West Street, Boston, MA 02108

3. CLASSIFICATION
Historic Building

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY
The Metropole Hotel, Inc.

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION
100 West Street, Boston, MA 02108

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS
None

Hotel Metropole



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

1. NAME
Judge Lee House

2. LOCATION
100 West Street, Boston, MA 02108

3. CLASSIFICATION
Historic Building

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY
The Judge Lee House, Inc.

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION
100 West Street, Boston, MA 02108

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS
None

Judge Lee House

1

2

3

>

View:

List

Sort:



Name

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 TWITTER ([//www.twitter.com/natlparkservice](http://www.twitter.com/natlparkservice))  INSTAGRAM ([//www.instagram.com/nationalparkservice/](http://www.instagram.com/nationalparkservice/))

 FLICKR ([//www.flickr.com/photos/nationalparkservice](http://www.flickr.com/photos/nationalparkservice))

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National Register of Historic Places

Digital Archive on NPGallery (<https://npgallery.nps.gov>)

Your search returned 47 results, Showing page 2 of 3, Items 22 through 42

<123>

View:

List

Sort:

Name



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

1. Name of Property
Lettunich Building

2. Location
City or Town: St. Paul, Minn.
County: Ramsey, Minn.

3. Description
Type of Property: Building
Date of Construction: 1890
Architect: Cass Gilbert
Style: Commercial
Material: Brick
Other: None

4. Statement of Significance
This building is significant as a fine example of the Commercial Style of the early 1890s. It is one of the best preserved examples of the work of the architect Cass Gilbert in St. Paul.

5. Other Data
Date of Survey: 1967
Surveyed by: [illegible]
Other: [illegible]

Lettunich Building



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM
OMB No. 1010-0046

1. Name
Name: Live Oak Ranch
Address: 1000 Live Oak Ranch, 1000 Live Oak Ranch, 1000 Live Oak Ranch

2. Location
County: San Diego State: California
City: San Diego ZIP: 92101
Section: 16 Township: 37N Range: 15E

3. Classification
Type of Property: Historic Building
Number of Buildings: 1 Number of Structures: 1
Number of Objects: 1 Number of Sites: 1
Number of Landmarks: 1 Number of Monuments: 1
Number of Structures: 1 Number of Objects: 1
Number of Sites: 1 Number of Landmarks: 1
Number of Monuments: 1

4. Owner of Property
Name: Live Oak Ranch
Address: 1000 Live Oak Ranch, 1000 Live Oak Ranch, 1000 Live Oak Ranch

5. Location of Legal Description
Section: 16 Township: 37N Range: 15E
Section: 16 Township: 37N Range: 15E

6. Representation in Existing Surveys
Name: Live Oak Ranch
Address: 1000 Live Oak Ranch, 1000 Live Oak Ranch, 1000 Live Oak Ranch

Live Oak Ranch

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM
OMB No. 1010-0046

1. Name
Name: Looff Carousel and Roller Coaster on the Santa Cruz Beach Boardwalk
Address: 1000 Live Oak Ranch, 1000 Live Oak Ranch, 1000 Live Oak Ranch

2. Location
County: San Diego State: California
City: San Diego ZIP: 92101
Section: 16 Township: 37N Range: 15E

3. Classification
Type of Property: Historic Building
Number of Buildings: 1 Number of Structures: 1
Number of Objects: 1 Number of Sites: 1
Number of Landmarks: 1 Number of Monuments: 1
Number of Structures: 1 Number of Objects: 1
Number of Sites: 1 Number of Landmarks: 1
Number of Monuments: 1

4. Owner of Property
Name: Live Oak Ranch
Address: 1000 Live Oak Ranch, 1000 Live Oak Ranch, 1000 Live Oak Ranch

5. Location of Legal Description
Section: 16 Township: 37N Range: 15E
Section: 16 Township: 37N Range: 15E

6. Representation in Existing Surveys
Name: Live Oak Ranch
Address: 1000 Live Oak Ranch, 1000 Live Oak Ranch, 1000 Live Oak Ranch

Looff Carousel and Roller Coaster on the Santa Cruz Beach Boardwalk

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM
OMB No. 1010-0046

1. Name
Name: Looff Carousel and Roller Coaster on the Santa Cruz Beach Boardwalk
Address: 1000 Live Oak Ranch, 1000 Live Oak Ranch, 1000 Live Oak Ranch

2. Location
County: San Diego State: California
City: San Diego ZIP: 92101
Section: 16 Township: 37N Range: 15E

3. Classification
Type of Property: Historic Building
Number of Buildings: 1 Number of Structures: 1
Number of Objects: 1 Number of Sites: 1
Number of Landmarks: 1 Number of Monuments: 1
Number of Structures: 1 Number of Objects: 1
Number of Sites: 1 Number of Landmarks: 1
Number of Monuments: 1

4. Owner of Property
Name: Live Oak Ranch
Address: 1000 Live Oak Ranch, 1000 Live Oak Ranch, 1000 Live Oak Ranch

5. Location of Legal Description
Section: 16 Township: 37N Range: 15E
Section: 16 Township: 37N Range: 15E

6. Representation in Existing Surveys
Name: Live Oak Ranch
Address: 1000 Live Oak Ranch, 1000 Live Oak Ranch, 1000 Live Oak Ranch



DATA SHEET

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

1. NAME
Mission Hill Area Historic District

2. LOCATION
City: San Antonio, State: Texas, County: Bexar

3. SIGNIFICANCE
Historic District

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY
City of San Antonio

5. PRELIMINARY EVALUATION
Historic District

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING WORKS
Historic District

Mission Hill Area Historic District



DATA SHEET

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

1. NAME
Neary-Rodriguez Adobe

2. LOCATION
City: San Antonio, State: Texas, County: Bexar

3. SIGNIFICANCE
Historic District

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY
City of San Antonio

5. PRELIMINARY EVALUATION
Historic District

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING WORKS
Historic District

Neary-Rodriguez Adobe



Page 74 of 74

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NOMINATION FORM

1. Name
2. Location
3. Classification
4. Owner of Property
5. Location of Legal Description
6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Octagon Building



Page 75 of 75

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NOMINATION FORM

1. Name
2. Location
3. Classification
4. Owner of Property
5. Location of Legal Description
6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Old Riverview Historic District



10-750 (2-78)
United States Department of the Interior
National Register of Historic Places
Inventory-Nomination Form
For nomination to the National Register of Historic Places
OMB No. 1010-0046

1. Name
Name: Phillipshurst-Riverwood

2. Location
Address: 10000 Riverwood Dr. N.W.
City: Seattle, WA 98148
County: King
State: WA

3. Classification
Type of Property: Building
Category: Individual
Level of Significance: National
Period of Significance: 1900-1925
Historic District: No

4. Owner of Property
Name: The Seattle Foundation
Address: 10000 Riverwood Dr. N.W.
City: Seattle, WA 98148
County: King
State: WA

5. Location of Legal Description
Address: 10000 Riverwood Dr. N.W.
City: Seattle, WA 98148
County: King
State: WA

6. Representation in Existing Surveys
National Historic Register: No
State Historic Register: No
Local Historic Register: No
Other: No

Phillipshurst-Riverwood



10-750 (2-78)
United States Department of the Interior
National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form
For registration in the National Register of Historic Places
OMB No. 1010-0046

1. Name
Name: Redman House

2. Location
Address: 10000 Riverwood Dr. N.W.
City: Seattle, WA 98148
County: King
State: WA

3. Classification
Type of Property: Building
Category: Individual
Level of Significance: National
Period of Significance: 1900-1925
Historic District: No

4. Owner of Property
Name: The Seattle Foundation
Address: 10000 Riverwood Dr. N.W.
City: Seattle, WA 98148
County: King
State: WA

5. Location of Legal Description
Address: 10000 Riverwood Dr. N.W.
City: Seattle, WA 98148
County: King
State: WA

6. Representation in Existing Surveys
National Historic Register: No
State Historic Register: No
Local Historic Register: No
Other: No

Redman House



10-750 (2-78)
United States Department of the Interior
National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form
For registration in the National Register of Historic Places
OMB No. 1010-0046

1. Name
Name: Redman House

2. Location
Address: 10000 Riverwood Dr. N.W.
City: Seattle, WA 98148
County: King
State: WA

3. Classification
Type of Property: Building
Category: Individual
Level of Significance: National
Period of Significance: 1900-1925
Historic District: No

4. Owner of Property
Name: The Seattle Foundation
Address: 10000 Riverwood Dr. N.W.
City: Seattle, WA 98148
County: King
State: WA

5. Location of Legal Description
Address: 10000 Riverwood Dr. N.W.
City: Seattle, WA 98148
County: King
State: WA

6. Representation in Existing Surveys
National Historic Register: No
State Historic Register: No
Local Historic Register: No
Other: No

Rispin Mansion



Robinson, Elias H., House



Sand Hill Bluff Site



United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
National Register of Historic Places
Inventory-Nomination Form
OMB No. 1010-0046

1. Name
Six Sisters-Lawn Way Historic District

2. Location
City: Dallas, State: Texas, County: Tarrant, USGS Quad: 14N03E04W, Section: 36, Township: 14N, Range: 03E, Meridian: W

3. Classification
Type of Property: Building(s)
Criteria: Criterion A, Criterion B, Criterion C, Criterion D
Significance: National, State, Local
Period of Significance: 1880-1920

4. Owner of Property
Name: Dallas Historical Society, Address: 1000 Ross Avenue, Dallas, Texas 75202

5. Location of Legal Description
Address: 1000 Ross Avenue, Dallas, Texas 75202

6. Representation in Existing Surveys
USGS Topographic Map: 14N03E04W, Section: 36, Township: 14N, Range: 03E, Meridian: W
Aerial Photograph: 14N03E04W, Section: 36, Township: 14N, Range: 03E, Meridian: W

Six Sisters-Lawn Way Historic District



United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
National Register of Historic Places
Inventory-Nomination Form
OMB No. 1010-0046

1. Name
Stoesser Block and Annex

2. Location
City: Dallas, State: Texas, County: Tarrant, USGS Quad: 14N03E04W, Section: 36, Township: 14N, Range: 03E, Meridian: W

3. Classification
Type of Property: Building(s)
Criteria: Criterion A, Criterion B, Criterion C, Criterion D
Significance: National, State, Local
Period of Significance: 1880-1920

4. Owner of Property
Name: Dallas Historical Society, Address: 1000 Ross Avenue, Dallas, Texas 75202

5. Location of Legal Description
Address: 1000 Ross Avenue, Dallas, Texas 75202

6. Representation in Existing Surveys
USGS Topographic Map: 14N03E04W, Section: 36, Township: 14N, Range: 03E, Meridian: W
Aerial Photograph: 14N03E04W, Section: 36, Township: 14N, Range: 03E, Meridian: W

Stoesser Block and Annex



United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
National Register of Historic Places
Inventory-Nomination Form
OMB No. 1010-0046

1. Name
Stoesser Block and Annex

2. Location
City: Dallas, State: Texas, County: Tarrant, USGS Quad: 14N03E04W, Section: 36, Township: 14N, Range: 03E, Meridian: W

3. Classification
Type of Property: Building(s)
Criteria: Criterion A, Criterion B, Criterion C, Criterion D
Significance: National, State, Local
Period of Significance: 1880-1920

4. Owner of Property
Name: Dallas Historical Society, Address: 1000 Ross Avenue, Dallas, Texas 75202

5. Location of Legal Description
Address: 1000 Ross Avenue, Dallas, Texas 75202

6. Representation in Existing Surveys
USGS Topographic Map: 14N03E04W, Section: 36, Township: 14N, Range: 03E, Meridian: W
Aerial Photograph: 14N03E04W, Section: 36, Township: 14N, Range: 03E, Meridian: W

US Post Office--Santa Cruz Main



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Inventory--Nomination Form

1. Name
Valencia Hall, National Park Service
2. Location
3. Classification
4. Owner of Property
5. Location of Legal Description
6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Valencia Hall

< 1 2 3 > View: List Sort: Name

ACCESSIBILITY (<http://www.nps.gov/aboutus/accessibility.htm>)
PRIVACY POLICY (<http://www.nps.gov/aboutus/privacy.htm>)
FOIA (<http://www.nps.gov/aboutus/foia/index.htm>)
NOTICES (<http://www.nps.gov/aboutus/notices.htm>)
DISCLAIMER (<http://www.nps.gov/aboutus/disclaimer.htm>)

FAQ (<http://www.nps.gov/aboutus/faqs.htm>)
NO FEAR ACT (<http://www.doi.gov/pmb/eeo/no-fear-act>)
CONTACT US (<http://www.nps.gov/aboutus/contactus.htm>)
USA.GOV (<http://www.usa.gov>)

National Park Service (<http://www.nps.gov>)
U.S. Department of the Interior (<http://www.doi.gov>)



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iTunes (<http://itunes.apple.com/WebObjects/MZStore.woa/wa/viewArtistLegacy?cc=us&id=216751324>)

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Your search returned 47 results, Showing page 3 of 3, Items 43 through 47

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United States Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management National System of Public Lands Inventory-Mineral Form		BLM Form 1000 Rev. 10-1-80 4010-108-01																	
This form is to be used for the purpose of recording the results of a mineral inventory of public lands.		This form is to be used for the purpose of recording the results of a mineral inventory of public lands.																	
1. Name																			
Name of the land (e.g., National Forest, BLM, etc.)																			
2. Location																			
State of _____ County of _____ Township of _____ Range of _____ Section of _____																			
Date of survey _____																			
3. Classification																			
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Subcategory</th> <th>Area</th> <th>Remarks</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. Oil</td> <td>2. Gas</td> <td>3. Coal</td> <td>4. Other</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Geothermal</td> <td>6. Uranium</td> <td>7. Plutonium</td> <td>8. Other</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9. Other</td> <td>10. Other</td> <td>11. Other</td> <td>12. Other</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Category	Subcategory	Area	Remarks	1. Oil	2. Gas	3. Coal	4. Other	5. Geothermal	6. Uranium	7. Plutonium	8. Other	9. Other	10. Other	11. Other	12. Other
Category	Subcategory	Area	Remarks																
1. Oil	2. Gas	3. Coal	4. Other																
5. Geothermal	6. Uranium	7. Plutonium	8. Other																
9. Other	10. Other	11. Other	12. Other																
4. Owner of Property																			
Name of owner _____																			
Address _____																			
5. Location of Legal Description																			
Reference to map or other document _____																			
Date of survey _____																			
6. Representation in Existing Surveys																			
This survey is a representation of the actual survey of the land.																			

Venetian Court Apartments



Veterans Memorial Building

Watsonville City Plaza



Watsonville-Lee Road Site

Wee Kirk

<

1

2

3

View:

List

Sort:

Name

ACCESSIBILITY (<http://www.nps.gov/aboutus/accessibility.htm>)
PRIVACY POLICY (<http://www.nps.gov/aboutus/privacy.htm>)
FOIA (<http://www.nps.gov/aboutus/foia/index.htm>)
NOTICES (<http://www.nps.gov/aboutus/notices.htm>)
DISCLAIMER (<http://www.nps.gov/aboutus/disclaimer.htm>)

FAQ (<http://www.nps.gov/aboutus/faqs.htm>)
NO FEAR ACT (<http://www.doi.gov/pmb/eeo/no-fear-act>)
CONTACT US (<http://www.nps.gov/aboutus/contactus.htm>)
USA.GOV (<http://www.usa.gov>)

National Park Service (<http://www.nps.gov>)
U.S. Department of the Interior (<http://www.doi.gov>)



FACEBOOK (<http://www.facebook.com/nationalparkservice>) YOUTUBE (<http://www.youtube.com/nationalparkservice>)
 TWITTER (<http://www.twitter.com/natlparkservice>) INSTAGRAM (<http://www.instagram.com/nationalparkservice/>)
 FLICKR (<http://www.flickr.com/photos/nationalparkservice/>)
 ITUNES (<http://itunes.apple.com/WebObjects/MZStore.woa/wa/viewArtistLegacy?cc=us&id=216751324>)

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
**NATIONAL REGISTER
OF HISTORIC PLACES**

Ruler

Line Path Polygon Circle 3D path 3D polygon

Measure the circumference or area of a circle on the ground

Radius: 0.25 Miles

Area: 0.20 Square Miles

Circumference: 1.58 Miles

☒ Mouse Navigation

Save Clear



Google Earth

36°58'30.23" N 122°01'20.45" W elev 62 ft eye alt 3295 ft

Ruler

Line Path Polygon Circle 3D path 3D polygon

Measure the distance between two points on the ground

Map Length: 0.22 Miles

Ground Length: 0.22

Heading: 287.31 degrees

☒ Mouse Navigation

Save Clear

Hinds, A. J., House

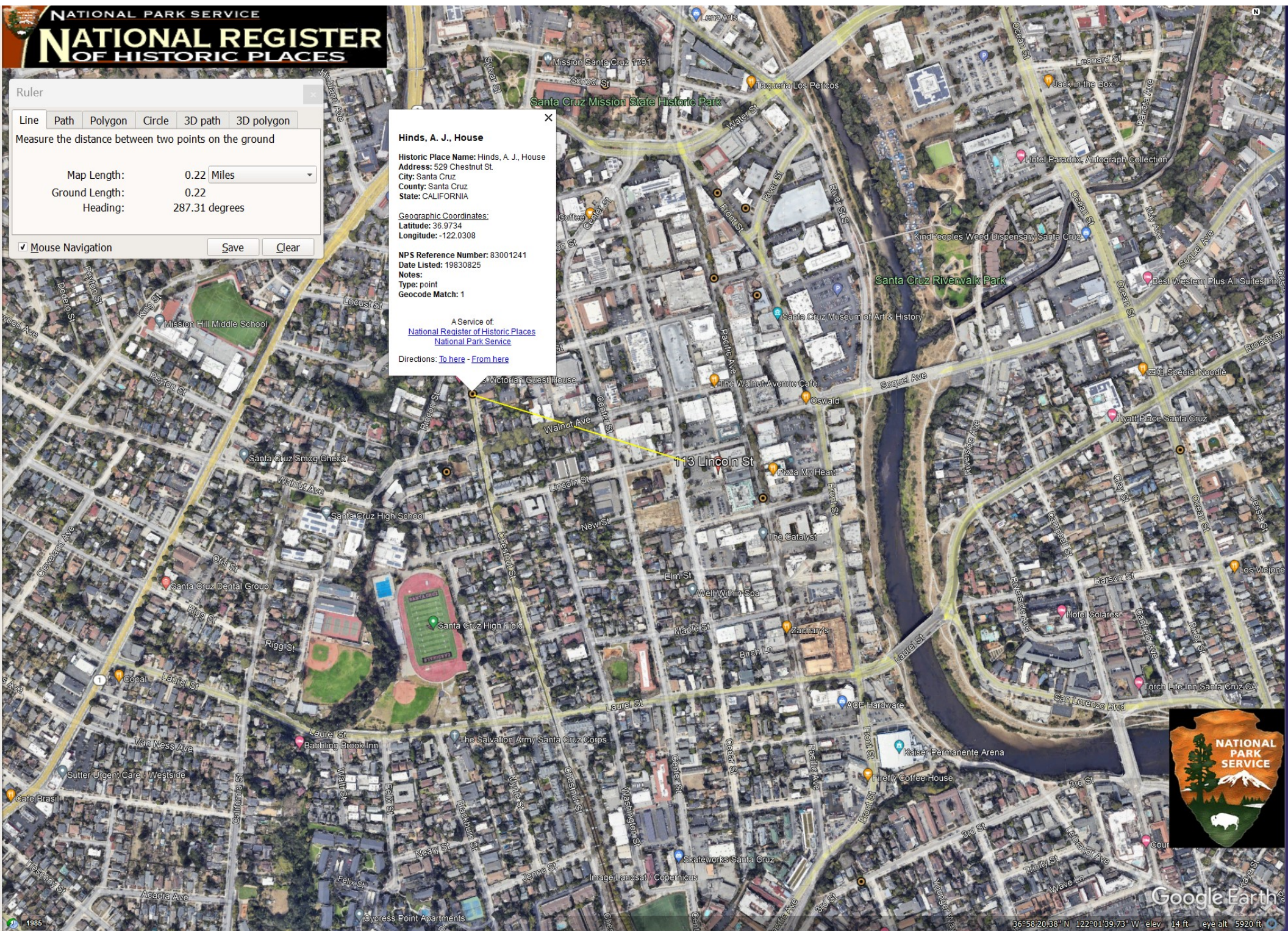
Historic Place Name: Hinds, A. J., House
Address: 529 Chestnut St.
City: Santa Cruz
County: Santa Cruz
State: CALIFORNIA

Geographic Coordinates:
Latitude: 36.9734
Longitude: -122.0308

NPS Reference Number: 83001241
Date Listed: 19830825
Notes:
Type: point
Geocode Match: 1

A Service of:
[National Register of Historic Places](#)
[National Park Service](#)

Directions: [To here](#) - [From here](#)



Ruler

Line Path Polygon Circle 3D path 3D polygon

Measure the distance between two points on the ground

Map Length: 0.24 Miles

Ground Length: 0.24

Heading: 267.48 degrees

☒ Mouse Navigation

Save

Clear

Cope Row Houses

Historic Place Name: Cope Row Houses
Address: 412-420 Lincoln St.
City: Santa Cruz
County: Santa Cruz
State: CALIFORNIA

Geographic Coordinates:
Latitude: 36.97227
Longitude: -122.0313

NPS Reference Number: 82002274
Date Listed: 19820128
Notes:
Type: point
Geocode Match: 0

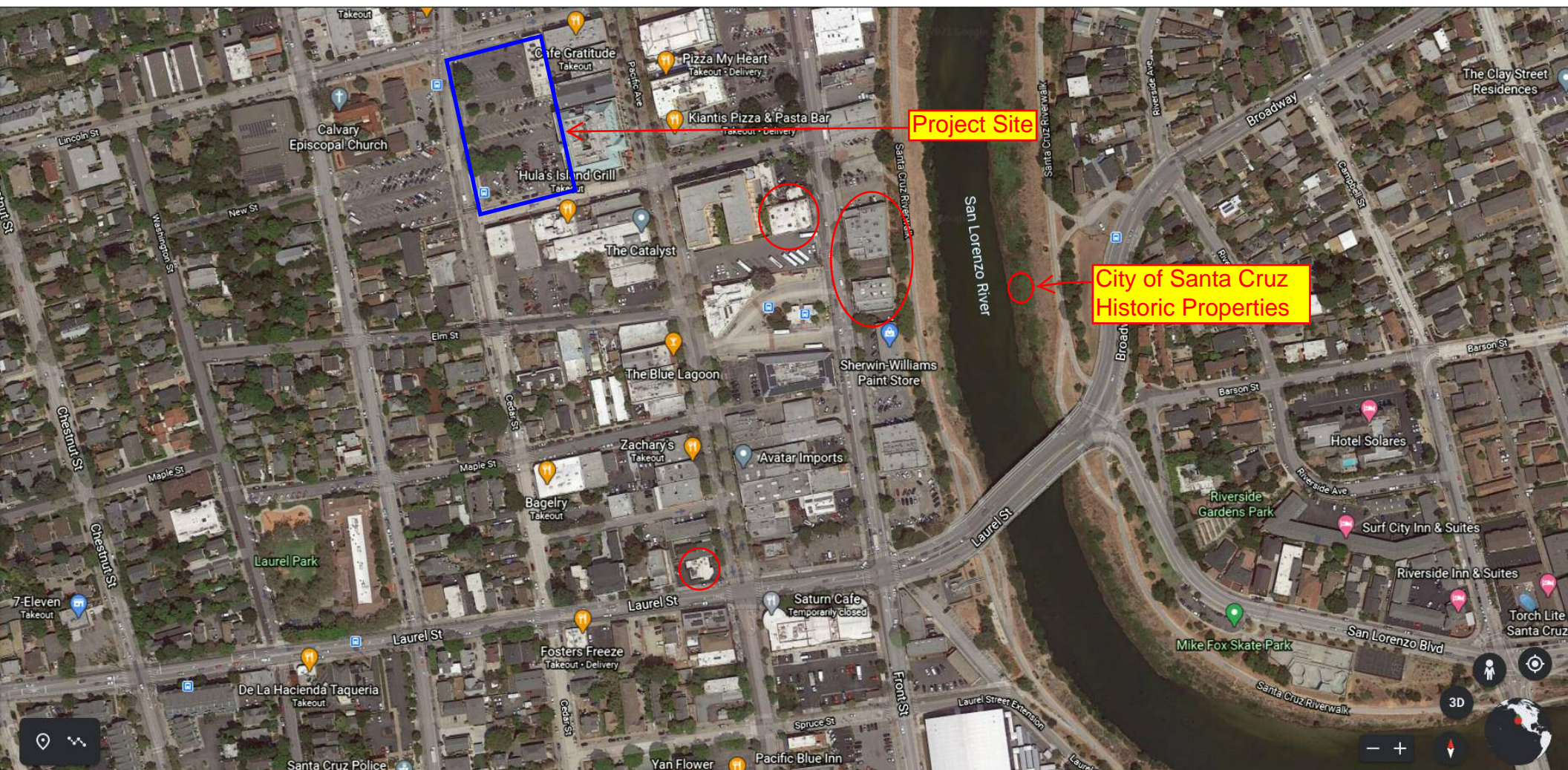
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[National Register of Historic Places](#)
[National Park Service](#)

Directions: [To here](#) - [From here](#)



Google Earth

36°58'20.38" N 122°01'39.73" W elev. 14 ft eye alt. 5920 ft



Phase II Archaeological Testing and Evaluation Report

Downtown Library Mixed-Use Project Santa Cruz, California

JANUARY 2023

Prepared for:

**CITY OF SANTA CRUZ
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT**

809 Center Street, Room 206

Santa Cruz, California 95060

Contact: Brian Borguno

Prepared by:

*John Schlagheck, MA, RPA; Ryan Brady, MA, RPA;
Angela Moniz, MA, RPA; Julie Royer, MA; and Fallin Steffen, MPA*

DUDEK

725 Front Street, Suite 400

Santa Cruz, California 95060

Contacts: Ryan Brady and John Schlagheck

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C	Project Photographs
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Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym/Abbreviation	Definition
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
City	City of Santa Cruz
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
DPR	California Department of Parks and Recreation
F	Archaeological Feature: a discrete concentration of notable quantities of historical period artifacts likely in their original depositional locations and with minimal post depositional disturbances
NWIC	Northwest Information Center
Project	Downtown Library Mixed-Use Project, Santa Cruz, California
TT	Test Trench

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1 Management Summary

This report presents the results of a Phase II archaeological testing and evaluation effort of a newly discovered site, DUD-LIB-1, for the proposed development by the City of Santa Cruz (City) of a new downtown library mixed-use project (Project) in downtown Santa Cruz, California. The Project included mechanical subsurface archaeological testing at eight locations where the potential for subsurface historical period resources was indicated in a preliminary Phase I archaeological report (D'Oro 2022) and an Extended Phase I (XPI) testing report (Brady et al. 2022). The purpose of the present investigation was to locate, excavate, and evaluate historical period archaeological deposits within the Project's area of direct impact for California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), and local (City) eligibility under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The combined XPI and Phase II testing included 12 exploratory trenches. Results show that much of the Project Area contains an intermittent, shallow, and thin sheet deposit of scattered historical period artifacts associated with the mid- to late nineteenth century and early twentieth century. Analysis indicates the resource is a secondary deposit of low integrity and therefore not significant.

The testing also led to the identification of five historical period features in a tight grouping in the west central portion of the Project Area. This area was designated as Locus 1, and contains historical period domestic artifacts, which are also associated with the mid-to-late nineteenth and early to mid-twentieth century land uses that existed along Lincoln and Cedar Streets at that time. The location and characteristics of Locus 1 suggest the five features are examples of parcel-level dumping events indicative of the mid-to-late nineteenth century residential refuse disposal behavior that are potentially significant. The five features of Locus 1 were excavated by hand, analyzed in detail, and formally evaluated as components of a historic resource for state, and local historic register eligibility. No prehistoric archaeological materials of any kind were found during the testing.

As a result of the evaluation, the constituents of DUD-LIB-1 are not able to address significant research questions about the past and therefore the site is not recommended eligible under any historic designation criteria and integrity requirements. Therefore, the site *is not* considered historic resources. The Project Area sheet deposit and Locus 1 have been recorded as a historical period archaeological site on Department of Parks and Recreation series 523 forms per CEQA guidelines.

The testing included areas not covered by existing buildings and did not encounter a cultural deposit that would be classified as a historical resource. However, moderate potential exists for encountering additional artifacts and features during the planned construction at the portion of the Project Area beneath the existing Toadal Fitness building at 113 Lincoln Street due to a historically mapped outhouse. While Dudek does not expect to find additional deposits that would meet the definition of a historical resource, an area of sensitivity near the rear of the Toadal Fitness building has been delineated and we recommend that a qualified archaeologist be present during the grading phase of the Project at that location. Areas outside the sensitive areas are subject to Section 24.12.430 of the City's Municipal Code that account for the possibility of encountering intact archaeological deposits. National Archaeological Database information for this report is provided in Appendix A.

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2 Project Description, Location, and Background

2.1 Project Description

The Project includes removal of all existing improvements and construction of a 273,194-square-foot building for a new public library, affordable housing, childcare facility, commercial space, and public parking garage in the Cedar Street Village Corridor of the City's Downtown Plan. The maximum depth of disturbance is expected to be approximately 15 feet.

2.2 Project Location

The Project is in downtown Santa Cruz on the east side of Cedar Street and spans the full block between Lincoln Street and Cathcart Street. The Project Area of approximately 1.5 acres includes two parcels currently designated as Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 005-141-21 and 005-141-11. The Project location is found on the U.S Geological Survey (USGS) *Santa Cruz* 7.5-minute topographic map, a portion of which is reproduced in Figure 1, Project Location.

2.3 Project Background

As part of the environmental review process for cultural resources, a Phase I cultural resources report (D'Oro 2022) was prepared by Albion and submitted to the City. Based on a review of records obtained from the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), Albion reported that no archaeological resources have been previously recorded within the Project Area. Albion's visual inspection of the Project Area surface revealed no evidence of buried archaeological deposits; however, the Project Area is almost entirely covered with modern hard surfaces including asphalt parking lots and a building currently occupied by Toadal Fitness.

Notwithstanding the above findings, Albion found potential for buried historical period resources indicated based on a review of maps and aerial photographs of the Project Area dating from 1853 to 1964. Of particular interest were building footprints and potential privy pits associated with residential properties that existed in the nineteenth century facing Lincoln Street. This evidence was shown clearly on Sanborn maps dating before AD 1886. Based on that information, Albion recommended the Project Area be considered to have a medium to high sensitivity for buried archaeological deposits and recommended an Extended Phase I investigation (subsurface testing) be conducted for presence/absence of deposits under the present hard surface (D'Oro 2022).

Dudek completed an Extended Phase I testing program (Brady et al. 2022) that included four test trenches (TT). Results indicated that a variable and disturbed sheet refuse deposit of scattered historical period artifacts exists over much of the Project Area. Dudek also reported the presence of two intact potentially significant historical period archaeological features closely grouped in the west central portion of the Project Area. Dudek studied the features and associated them with the mid-to-late nineteenth and early twentieth century land uses that existed along Lincoln and Cedar Streets at that time. Due to the small sample size of four trenches, Dudek recommended the present Phase II testing and evaluation effort at eight additional locations to support the evaluation of found resources (Figure 2, Project Area and Subsurface Test Locations).

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SOURCE: Digital Globe Imagery (accessed 2022), Open Street Map 2019

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3 Regulatory Context

3.1 State of California

3.1.1 The California Register of Historical Resources

In California, the term “historical resource” includes “any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California” (Public Resources Code [PRC] Section 5020.1[j]). In 1992, the California legislature established the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) “to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state’s historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change” (PRC Section 5024.1[a]). The criteria for listing resources on the CRHR, enumerated in the following text, were developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing in the NRHP. According to PRC Section 5024.1(c)(1–4), a resource is considered historically significant if it (i) retains “substantial integrity,” and (ii) meets at least one of the following criteria:

- 1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage
- 2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past
- 3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values
- 4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

To understand the historic importance of a resource, sufficient time must have passed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource. A resource less than 50 years old may be considered for listing in the CRHR if it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to understand its historical importance (see 14 CCR 4852[d][2]).

The CRHR protects cultural resources by requiring evaluations of the significance of prehistoric and historic resources. The criteria for the CRHR are nearly identical to those for the NRHP, and properties listed or formally designated as eligible for listing in the NRHP are automatically listed in the CRHR, as are state landmarks and points of interest. The CRHR also includes properties designated under local ordinances or identified through local historical resource surveys.

3.1.2 California Environmental Quality Act

As described further in the following text, the following CEQA statutes and CEQA Guidelines are of relevance to the analysis of archaeological, historic, and tribal cultural resources:

PRC Section 21083.2(g) defines “unique archaeological resource.”

PRC Section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a) define “historical resources.” In addition, CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b) defines the phrase “substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource.” It also defines the circumstances when a project would materially impair the significance of a historical resource.

PRC Section 21074(a) defines “tribal cultural resources.”

PRC Section 5097.98 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e) set forth standards and steps to be employed following the accidental discovery of human remains in any location other than a dedicated ceremony.

PRC Sections 21083.2(b)–(c) and CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4 provide information regarding the mitigation framework for archaeological and historic resources, including examples of preservation-in-place mitigation measures; preservation-in-place is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to significant archaeological sites because it maintains the relationship between artifacts and the archaeological context, and may also help avoid conflict with religious or cultural values of groups associated with the archaeological site(s).

Under CEQA, a project may have a significant effect on the environment if it may cause “a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource” (PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5[b]). If a site is either listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, or if it is included in a local register of historic resources, or identified as significant in a historical resources survey (meeting the requirements of PRC Section 5024.1[q]), it is a “historical resource” and is presumed to be historically or culturally significant for purposes of CEQA (PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5[a]). The lead agency is not precluded from determining that a resource is a historical resource, even if it does not fall within this presumption (PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5[a]).

A “substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource” reflecting a significant effect under CEQA means “physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired” (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5[b][1]; PRC Section 5020.1[q]). In turn, the significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project does any of the following:

- 1) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register; or
- 2) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or
- 3) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA [CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(2)].

Pursuant to these sections, the CEQA inquiry begins with evaluating whether a project site contains any “historical resources,” then evaluates whether that project will cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource such that the resource’s historical significance is materially impaired.

If it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that they cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (Section 21083.2[a], [b], and [c]).

Section 21083.2(g) defines a unique archaeological resource as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

- 1) Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information
- 2) Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type
- 3) Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person

Impacts to non-unique archaeological resources are generally not considered a significant environmental impact (PRC Section 21083.2[a]; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5[c][4]). However, if a non-unique archaeological resource qualifies as tribal cultural resource (PRC 21074[c]; 21083.2[h]), further consideration of significant impacts is required.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 assigns special importance to human remains and specifies procedures to be used when Native American remains are discovered. As described in the following text, these procedures are detailed in PRC Section 5097.98.

3.1.3 Native American Historic Cultural Sites

State law (PRC Section 5097 et seq.) addresses the disposition of Native American burials in archaeological sites and protects such remains from disturbance, vandalism, or inadvertent destruction; establishes procedures to be implemented if Native American skeletal remains are discovered during construction of a project; and established the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to resolve disputes regarding the disposition of such remains. In addition, the Native American Historic Resource Protection Act makes it a misdemeanor punishable by up to 1 year in jail to deface or destroy an Indian historic or cultural site that is listed or may be eligible for listing in the CRHR.

3.1.4 California Health and Safety Code, Section 7050.5

In the event that Native American human remains or related cultural material are encountered, Section 15064.5(e) of the CEQA Guidelines (as incorporated from PRC Section 5097.98) and California Health and Safety Code, Section 7050.5, define the subsequent protocol. If human remains are encountered, excavation or other disturbances shall be suspended of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains or related material. Protocol requires that a county-approved coroner be contacted in order to determine if the remains are of Native American origin. Should the coroner determine the remains to be Native American, the

coroner must contact the NAHC within 24 hours. The NAHC will assign a most likely descendent, who may make recommendations to the landowner or the person responsible for the excavation work, for means of treating, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods as provided in PRC Section 5097.98 (14 CCR 15064.5[e]).

3.2 City of Santa Cruz

Cultural resources and landmarks in the City are under the aegis of the Planning and Community Development Department. The City maintains a list of Historic Landmarks, as well as other built historic resources, in the Historic Building Survey. Historic Landmark is defined in Part 5: Historic Preservation within the Community Design Chapter, as “an individual structure or other feature, or group of structures on a single lot or site, or a site having special aesthetic, cultural, architectural, or engineering interest or value of an historical nature as a ‘landmark’” (Municipal Code Section 24.12.420, amended by Ordinance No. 2003-14, effective April 22, 2003).

To become a Historic Landmark, or to be placed on the Historic Building Survey, a property must first be evaluated for local historic significance based on the following criteria (Municipal Code Section 24.12.440[c], amended by Ordinance No. 2003-14, effective April 22, 2003):

The property is either a building, site, or object that is:

- 1) Recognized as a significant example of the cultural, natural, archaeological, or built heritage of the city, state, or nation; and/or
- 2) Associated with a significant local, state, or national event; and/or
- 3) Associated with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the development of the city, state, or nation; and/or
- 4) Associated with an architect, designer, or builder whose work has influenced the development of the city, state, or nation; and/or
- 5) Recognized as possessing special aesthetic merit or value as a building with quality of architecture and that retains sufficient features showing its architectural significance; and/or
- 6) Recognized as possessing distinctive stylistic characteristics or workmanship significant for the study of a period, method of construction, or use of native materials; and/or
- 7) Retains sufficient integrity to accurately convey its significance.

4 Natural and Cultural Contexts

4.1 Environmental Context

The Project Area is in the extreme lower San Lorenzo River Valley about 0.5 miles north of Monterey Bay and about 2 miles south of the foothills of the Santa Cruz Mountains of the greater Coast Ranges of western California. The San Lorenzo River lies about 800 feet to the east. The geology of the vicinity is Holocene floodplain. Soils are classified as Baywood loamy sand, 0% to 2% slopes (Soil Web 2022). Vegetation of the area is categorized as coastal prairie-scrub mosaic (Küchler 1977); however, the native landscape has been significantly changed by intensive modern development. Currently, the Project Area is within an urban setting. The Monterey Bay area enjoys a Mediterranean climate.

4.2 Cultural Context

4.2.1 Prehistory

The prehistory of indigenous groups living within Santa Cruz County follows general patterns identified within the archaeological record of the greater Central Coast area of California. These patterns represent adaptive shifts in settlement, subsistence strategies, and technological innovation demonstrated by prehistoric people throughout the Holocene and earlier. The California Central Coast Chronology (Jones et al. 2007) presents an overview of prehistoric life ranging upwards of 10,000 years. Six temporal periods describe changes in prehistoric settlement patterns, subsistence practices, and technological advances (Table 1).

Table 1. California Central Coast Chronology

Temporal Period	Date Range*
Paleo-Indian	pre-8000 cal BC
Milling Stone (or Early Archaic)	8000 to 3500 cal BC
Early	3500 to 600 cal BC
Middle	600 cal BC to cal AD 1000
Middle-Late Transition	cal AD 1000–1250
Late	cal AD to 1250–1769

Note:

* Calibrated dates.

4.2.1.1 Paleo-Indian

The Paleo-Indian era represents people’s initial occupation of the region. These were highly mobile hunters who focused subsistence efforts on large mammals. Multiple migrations into the region may have occurred both terrestrially and by sea (Erlandson et al. 2007). Although no coastal Paleo-Indian sites in the Central California Coast region have been discovered, they may have been inundated because of rising ocean levels throughout the Holocene (Jones and Jones 1992).

Evidence of this era is generally found through isolated artifacts or sparse lithic scatters (Bertrando 2004). In the San Luis Obispo area, fluted points characterizing this era are documented near the town of Nipomo (Mills et al. 2005) and Santa Margarita (Gibson 1996), but so far, no fluted points have been found in the Central Coast north of the Santa Barbara area. Possible evidence for Paleo-Indian occupation is reported in buried contexts in CA-SCL-178 in the Santa Clara Valley and at CA-SCR-177 in Scotts Valley (Cartier 1993). The early radiocarbon dates from charcoal, however, pose questions of validity (Jones et al. 2007).

4.2.1.2 Milling Stone

Settlement in the Central Coast appears with more frequency in the Milling Stone Period. Sites of this era have been discovered in Big Sur (Jones 2003; Fitzgerald and Jones 1999) and Moss Landing (Jones and Jones 1992; Milliken et al. 1999). Assemblages are characterized by abundant milling stones and hand stones, cores and core-cobble tools, thick rectangular (L-series) Olivella beads, and a low incidence of projectile points, which are generally lanceolate or large side-notched varieties (Jones et al. 2007). Eccentric crescents are also found in milling stone components. Sites are often associated with shellfish remains and small mammal bone, which suggest a collecting-focused economy. Newsome et al. (2004) report that stable isotope studies on human bone, from a milling stone component at CA-SCR-60/130, indicate a diet composed of 70%–84% marine resources. Contrary to these findings, deer remains are abundant at some milling stone sites (cf. Jones et al. 2008), which suggests a flexible subsistence focus. Similar to the Paleo-Indian era, archaeologists generally view people living during the Milling Stone era as highly mobile.

4.2.1.3 Early

The Early Period corresponds with the earliest era of what Rogers (1929) called the “Hunting Culture.” According to Rogers, the “Hunting Culture” continues through to what is termed the Middle-Late Transition in the present framework. The Early Period is marked by a greater emphasis on formalized flaked stone tools, such as projectile points and bifaces, and the initial use of mortar and pestle technology. Early Period sites are located in more varied environmental contexts than milling stone sites, suggesting more intensive use of the landscape than practiced previously (Jones and Waugh 1997).

Early Period artifact assemblages are characterized by Large Side-notched points, Rossi Square-stemmed points, Spire-lopped (A), End-ground (B2b and B2c), Cap (B4), and Rectangular (L-series) Olivella beads. Other artifacts include less temporally diagnostic Contracting-stemmed and Año Nuevo long-stemmed points, and bone gorges. Ground stone artifacts are less common relative to flaked stone tools when compared with Milling Stone-era sites.

Early Period sites are common and often found in estuary settings along the coast or along river terraces inland and are present in both Monterey and Santa Cruz Counties. Coastal sites dating to this period include CA-MNT-108 (Breschini and Haversat 1992a), CA-SCR-7 (Jones and Hildebrandt 1990), and CA-SCR-38/123 (Jones and Hildebrandt 1994).

Archaeologists have long debated whether the shift in site locations and artifact assemblages during this time represent either population intrusion as a result of mid-Holocene warming trends, or an *in situ* adaptive shift (cf. Mikkelsen et al. 2000). The initial use of mortars and pestles during this time appears to reflect a more labor-intensive economy associated with the adoption of acorn processing (cf. Basgall 1987).

4.2.1.4 Middle

The trend toward greater labor investment is apparent in the Middle Period. During this time, there is increased use of plant resources, more long-term occupation at habitation sites, and a greater variety of smaller “use-specific” localities. Artifacts common to this era include Contracting-stemmed projectile points, a greater variety of Olivella shell beads and Haliotis ornaments that include discs and rings (Jones 2003). Bone tools and ornaments are also common, especially in the richer coastal contexts (Jones and Ferneau 2002a; Jones and Waugh 1995), and circular shell fishhooks are present for the first time. Grooved stone net sinkers are also found in coastal sites. Mortars and pestles become more common than milling stones and hand stones at some sites (Jones et al. 2007). Important Middle Period sites include CA-MNT-282 at Willow Creek (Jones 2003; Pohorecky 1976), and CA-MNT-229 at Elkhorn Slough (Dietz et al. 1988), CA-SCR-9 and CA-SMA 218 at Año Nuevo (Hylkema 1991).

Jones et al. (2007) discuss the Middle Period in the context of Rogers’ “Hunting Culture” because it is seen as a continuation of the pattern that begins in the Early Period. The pattern reflects a greater emphasis on labor-intensive technologies that include projectile and plant processing. Additionally, faunal evidence highlights a shift toward prey species that are more labor intensive to capture, either by search and processing time or technological needs. These labor-intensive species include small schooling fishes, sea otters, rabbits, and plants such as acorn. Jones and Haney (2005) offer that Early and Middle Period sites are difficult to distinguish without shell beads due to the similarity of artifact assemblages.

4.2.1.5 Middle-Late Transition

The Middle-Late Transition corresponds with the end of Rogers’ “Hunting Culture.” Artifacts associated with the Middle-Late Transition include contracting-stemmed, double side-notched, and small leaf-shaped projectile points. The latter are thought to represent the introduction of bow and arrow technology to the region. A variety of Olivella shell bead types are found in these deposits and include B2, B3, G1, G2, G6, and K1 varieties, notched line sinkers, hopper mortars, and circular shell fishhooks (Jones 1995; Jones et al. 2007). Sites that correspond with this time are CA-MNT-1233 and -281 at Willow Creek (Pohorecky 1976), CA-MNT-1754, and CA-MNT-745 in Priest Valley (Hildebrandt 2006). A greater number of Middle-Late Transition sites are found in San Luis Obispo County to the south.

The Middle-Late Transition is a time that appears to correspond with social reorganization across the region. This era is also a period of rapid climatic change known as the Medieval Climatic Anomaly (cf. Stine 1994). The Medieval Climatic Anomaly is proposed as an impetus for the cultural change that was a response to fluctuations between cool-wet and warm-dry conditions that characterize the event (Jones et al. 1999). Archaeological sites are rarer during this period, which may reflect a decline in regional population (Jones and Ferneau 2002b).

4.2.1.6 Late

Late Period sites are found in a variety of environmental conditions and include newly occupied task sites and encampments, as well as previously occupied localities. Artifacts associated with this era include Cottonwood (or Canaliño) and Desert Side-notched arrow points, flaked stone drills, steatite and clamshell disc beads, Haliotis disc beads, Olivella bead types E1 and E2, and earlier used B2, B3, G1, G6, and K1 types. Milling stones, hand stones, mortars, pestles, and circular shell fishhooks also continue to be used (Jones et al. 2007). Sites dating to this era are found in coastal and interior contexts. Late Period sites include CA-MNT-143 at Asilomar State Beach (Brady et al. 2009), CA-MNT-1765 at Moro Cojo Slough (Fitzgerald et al. 1995), CA-MNT-1485/H and -1486/H at Rancho San Carlos (Breschini and Haversat 1992b), and CA-SCR-117 at Davenport Landing (Fitzgerald and Ruby 1997).

Coastal sites dating to the Late Period tend to be resource acquisition or processing sites, while evidence for residential occupation is more common inland (Jones et al. 2007).

4.2.2 Ethnohistoric

The Project Area lies within the territory traditionally occupied by people called “Costanoan” by the Europeans at the time of contact. Many modern descendants prefer to be called “Ohlone,” or by their specific tribal band name. The Ohlone spoke eight separate dialects of the Penutian language family and lived between the vicinities of what is now Richmond in the north and Big Sur in the south. The Ohlone were organized under approximately fifty autonomous polities or tribelets (Levy 1978; Milliken 1995). At the time of European contact, the Awaswas Ohlone dialect was reportedly spoken within this portion of what is today Santa Cruz County. Ethnographic accounts of Ohlone at the time of contact described them as living in permanent villages, but also spending time in smaller camps to collect or process seasonal resources such as acorn or shellfish (Levy 1978).

4.2.3 Historical Period

The Santa Cruz area strongly associated with early Euro-American exploration and settlement beginning in the late eighteenth century as well as later commercial, industrial, and recreational development of the region throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The history of the Santa Cruz Area is generally divided into three periods: The Spanish Period (1769 to 1822), the Mexican Period (1822 to 1846), and the American Period (1846 to present).

4.2.3.1 Spanish Period (1769-1822)

The first European to explore the Central Coast was Sebastián Vizcaíno, who, in 1602, was sent by the Spanish government to map the Californian coastline for suitable ports. It was Vizcaíno who named the area “Puerto de Monterey” after the Conde de Monterey, the Viceroy of New Spain in Mexico (Chapman 1920; Hoover et al. 2002). The Gaspar de Portolá expedition traveled through the region in 1769 and returned in 1770 to establish both the Monterey Presidio, Spain’s first military base in Alta California. Mission Santa Cruz was established in 1791 as the twelfth mission to be established in California. Native Americans were forced to build the mission church and auxiliary structures from local timber, limestone, and adobe, as well as cultivate wheat, barley, beans, corn, and lentils for the mission Padres and soldiers. Villa Branciforte was also established at that time on the eastern part of Santa Cruz as one of three Spanish civil settlements in California. The Spanish missions drastically altered the lifeways of the Native Americans. Spanish missionaries conscripted members of local Native American communities to move to the Mission, where they were indoctrinated as Catholic neophytes (Hoover et al. 2002; Lehmann 2000; Koch 1973; Milliken 1995).

4.2.3.2 Mexican Period (1822-1846)

After more than a decade of intermittent rebellion and warfare, New Spain (Mexico and the California territory) won independence from Spain in 1821. In 1822, the new government ended Spanish policies and decreed California ports open to foreign merchants. The Spanish Missions across the territory were secularized during this period releasing the Native Americans from control of the mission-system. The City of Monterey continued as the capital of Alta California and the Californios, the Mexicans who settled in the region, were given land grants, in part to

increase the population inland from the more settled coastal areas where the Spanish had first concentrated its colonization efforts. Land grants to citizens covered over 150,000 acres of present-day Santa Cruz County (Koch 1973; Lehmann 2000; Cleland 2005).

4.2.3.3 American Period (1846–Present)

The Mexican–American War, ending with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, brought California into control of the United States. As the Gold Rush picked up steam in 1849, a massive influx of people seeking gold steadily flooded the rural counties of California. The gold fields quickly dried up causing many new arrivals to refocus on other economic opportunities. In Santa Cruz County, one of the 27 original counties of California, insightful entrepreneurs saw the arrival of opportunity-seeking laborers to harvest the abundant natural resources found throughout the area. The lumber, lime, cement, fishing, and leisure industries formed the economic foundation of the County. California officially became a state with the Compromise of 1850. The new state of California recognized the ownership of lands in the state distributed under the Mexican Land Grants of the previous decades (Lehmann 2000; Koch 1973).

4.2.3.4 City of Santa Cruz

Interest in the beauty of the Monterey Bay drew visitors to what is today Santa Cruz as early as the 1860s, causing beach tourism to emerge as a major industry. Tourism was also responsible for quickening the rate of development along the scenic coastal areas of Santa Cruz County. A rail line running from Gilroy to Santa Cruz by way of Watsonville was completed by 1876, followed shortly thereafter by a narrow-gauge line from Santa Cruz to Felton. The completion of the Santa Cruz–Watsonville Railroad allowed for greater mobility to the area from the inland counties of California, by both residents and tourists alike. As the Santa Cruz port altogether declined due to lack of use and the ease of transport by train, the beachfront areas of the city presented savvy entrepreneurs with emerging opportunities (Lehmann 2000: 14, 25-6).

As the population of Santa Cruz grew during the second half of the nineteenth century, the commercial areas of the City to the south of the original Mission territory developed quickly along the west bank of the San Lorenzo River. Residential development in the City was therefore dictated by the location of these early commercial and industrial areas, with the earliest clusters of residential expansion surrounding the small hill that overlooks the Bay and the corresponding flatlands, known today as Beach Hill and the Beach Flats, respectively. The informal layout of streets and thoroughfares in this region speaks to the unplanned development pattern of this area, which largely followed the irregularities of the many self-divided private lots and the path of Mission-era trails between them (Lehman 2000: 21, 25; Chase 2005: 95).

During the first half of the twentieth century, following the death of their original owners, many of the large properties were subdivided to make way for smaller, single family residential properties and large, multi-family apartment complexes. Prominent Santa Cruz developers took advantage of the cheap real estate by investing in the construction of residences on the smaller parcels. This led to a new, accelerated phase of dense residential development along High Street and in the small neighborhoods north of Mission Street between 1905 and 1928 (Sanborn 1905, 1928).

4.2.3.5 History of the Project Area

According to the 1866 Forman and Wright survey, the Project Area property comprised part of a 1.5-acre lot that was owned by (Henry) Andrew Trust, an immigrant from Germany who arrived in Santa Cruz in 1849. Trust was responsible for the development of each of the residences that fronted his lot along this block of Lincoln Street. In 1866, the *Santa Cruz Weekly Sentinel* article announcing the completion of the Forman and Wright Survey suggested an extant residence on the lot owned by Trust by this time. It is believed that this is 41 Lincoln Street (Figures 3 and 4). The next record of development on the site took place in November 1867 when the *Santa Cruz Weekly Sentinel* reported that Trust had a permit to construct a new one-story frame 'dwelling-house' at the cost of \$800 with the assistance of builder, John Morrow, and mason, Samuel Sharp. Based on a review of available records, this is the house located at the southwest corner of the present-day intersection of Lincoln and Cedar Streets (40 Lincoln, Figures 3 and 4). In 1873, Trust established a bakery, later known as the Pioneer Bakery, and began producing and selling baked goods from his property on Lincoln Street. In 1875, Trust moved a 2-story residence from another property he owned on the corner of Pacific Avenue and Bridge Street (now Soquel Avenue) to his lot on Lincoln Street to provide space for boarders during the busy summer season. Based on the description of the property in conjunction with an available 1886 Sanborn fire insurance map covering the property, this residence was moved to the east of the existing residences (1 Lincoln Street) (City of Santa Cruz 1944: L-2; SC *Weekly Sentinel* 1866: 2, 1867: 2, 1873a: 3, 1873b: 2, 1875: 4; Sanborn 1886, 1888, 1892, 1905, 1928).

Figure 3. 41 Lincoln (left) and 40 Lincoln (right), ca. 1939 (UCSC Special Collections, Santa Cruz County Historic Photograph Collection)



Figure 4. 41 Lincoln (left) and 40 Lincoln (right), ca. 1940 (UCSC Special Collections, Santa Cruz County Historic Photograph Collection)



Outside of the evidence of the Trust family on the subject property, information related to the other occupants and/or tenants prior to 1900 was not found during research for this project. Trust and his wife, Christine, both died in 1899, after which their properties passed to their three children. None of the three adult children occupied the properties after this point and they appear to rent out the properties as housing and restaurant space from this point onward. Table 2 below provides a list of the known tenants for 40 and 41 Lincoln Street between 1900 and 1939 (Polk 1902, 1905, 1907, 1908, 1910, 1913, 1917, 1922, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939). The two properties were demolished between 1940 and 1947 (SC Weekly Sentinel 1899: 2; Santa Cruz Surf 1899: 4).

Table 2. Known Tenants for 40 and 41 Lincoln Street between 1900 and 1939

Year	40/25 Lincoln Tenants (Occupation)	41/23 Lincoln Tenants (Occupation)
1902	Salvertor Senegrini (Plumber/Tinner)	Michael, Mamie, and Catherine Keilanovich (Poultry Farming) Josephine Morris
1905	Salvertor Senegrini (Plumber/Tinner)	Michael, Mamie, and Catherine Keilanovich (Poultry Farming) Josephine Morris

Table 2. Known Tenants for 40 and 41 Lincoln Street between 1900 and 1939

Year	40/25 Lincoln Tenants (Occupation)	41/23 Lincoln Tenants (Occupation)
1907	Salvertor Senegrini (Plumber/Tinner)	Michael, Mamie, and Catherine Keilanovich (Poultry Farming) Josephine Morris
1908	Salvertor Senegrini (Plumber/Tinner)	Michael, Mamie, and Catherine Keilanovich (Poultry Farming) Josephine Morris
1910	Natale Camozzi (Plumber)	Annie McGrath
1913	Justin R. Williams (Plumber)	Annie McGrath G W Van Zee
1917	Ettero and Clotilde Cattera	Nick & Mary Sesn
1922	N/A	Marilla Lovett
1924	Eugene and Florence Whiting (Linotype operator) Joseph and Anna Perry (Joe Perry's Tamale Parlor)	Leonard and Marilla J Lovett
1925	Joseph and Anna Perry (Joe Perry's Tamale Parlor) Herman and Adeline Keller (Barber)	Leonard and Marilla J Lovett
1926	John P Johnson (Tamale Vendor)	Leonard and Marilla J Lovett
1927	John P Johnson (Tamale Vendor)	Leonard and Marilla J Lovett
1928	John P Johnson (Tamale Vendor)	Leonard and Marilla J Lovett
1929	—	Leonard and Marilla J Lovett
1930	—	—
1932-1939	—	George and Chiyoka Nakamura

5 Methods

5.1 Field Methods

To expand the sample size from the Extended Phase I testing, Dudek attempted eight additional mechanical TTs for the Phase II testing. The excavation effort occurred December 8 through 13, 2023. Each TT was excavated using a backhoe equipped with a 30-inch bucket with a straight blade. Each TT was approximately 10 feet long by 2.5 feet wide by 5 feet deep. Under the direction of Dudek's field supervisor, work crews removed soil evenly from the TTs in approximately 4-inch lifts, keeping the bottom of the TT as level as possible. This excavation technique allowed Dudek archaeologists to observe and record soil stratigraphy and to quickly identify concentrations of artifacts, or features, for detail study. Upon completion, Dudek archaeologists documented the excavation with sidewall profile drawings and photographs.

If a feature was located during mechanical excavation, the work was halted, and the feature was further investigated with hand excavation. Dudek archaeologists implemented this shift in methods to expose as much of the feature as possible without removing *in situ* artifacts within the limits of the TT dimensions. Field staff then measured and photographed the features while also noting the density and characteristics of the deposits.

To obtain a minimum 50% sample, each feature was bisected on either a north/south or east/west axis. One side of each feature was excavated by hand to obtain the artifact sample and expose a vertical profile for analysis and documentation. All the material removed from the sample side of the features was screened through 0.25-inch mesh in search of small cultural constituents. All cultural material was collected in labelled plastic bags and returned to Santa Cruz laboratory for further analysis. Sample side excavation was terminated when sterile soil was observed. Augers were dug beneath each feature to ensure there were no deeper deposits under the feature. The locations of all 12 XPI and Phase II TTs are shown on an aerial photograph in Figure 2.

Photographs and profile drawings were used to document soils, stratigraphic information, and disturbances in all four features. Field notes were recorded on standardized forms to log artifact and feature recovery, soil descriptions, disturbances, and any other pertinent information.

5.2 Laboratory Methods

Following the field work, laboratory analysis was performed in the Dudek's Santa Cruz office. The work included sorting, washing, cataloging, and analyzing the archaeological collection. All recovered materials were individually examined and cataloged according to class, object (subclass), and material and were counted and weighed on a digital scale. All coded data were entered into a general artifact catalog presented in Appendix B.

The cultural material was sorted into the following general classes: historic and modern artifacts were categorized by material type (glass, metal, and bone). Historic artifacts were then further analyzed to identify the form, function, and approximate age of the specimen to the highest degree possible. Ceramic artifacts were analyzed by domain (domestic, architectural, or infrastructural), function (i.e., food storage, tableware, insulator, or sewer pipe), material type, origin, stylistic motifs, and maker's marks. Each specimen was measured by length, width, and thickness. Glass artifacts were classified as historic or modern/nondiagnostic. Historic attributes were determined by form, manufacturing technique, color, decoration, alteration, and maker's marks. Metal artifacts were analyzed by form and function, with unidentifiable fragments weighed by bulk. Artifacts were quantified in a standard manner using counts and weights. Analysts consulted references in order to attribute an approximate age for each artifact, when possible. Photographs of selected diagnostic historical period artifacts are presented in Appendix C.

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6 Results

6.1 Overview of Findings

A total of eight Test Trench (TT) locations were attempted with the goal of finding archaeological features that could be evaluated under CEQA. TT 7 was abandoned due the presence of shallow modern utilities. Given that the Phase II testing largely followed the Extended Phase I investigation methodologically, the two data sets are combined in this section for completeness and to clarify the continuity of the TT and feature numbering. The cumulative results by TT are summarized in Table 3. Detailed descriptions of the TTs where features were located are provided in Section 6.1.2. All 12 TT locations and Locus 1 are shown graphically in Figure 2, while Figure 5 provides a sketch map of Locus 1 where the five features were uncovered.

Table 3. Overview by Test Trench (Combined Data for Extended Phase I and Phase II)

TT Number	Features	Sheet Deposit	Notes
1	None	Present	—
2	Feature 1 Feature 2	Present	—
2a	Feature 2 Feature 4	Not present	TT 2a located adjacent to the south portion of the east sidewall of TT 2 to expose more of Feature 2
3	None	Present	—
4	None	Present	—
5	Feature 3	Not present	—
6	Feature 5	Not present	—
7	None	Unknown	TT 7 abandoned due to multiple modern utilities just below asphalt paving
8	None	Not present	—
9	None	Not present	—
10	None	Present	—
11	None	Not present	—

6.1.1 Sheet Refuse Deposit

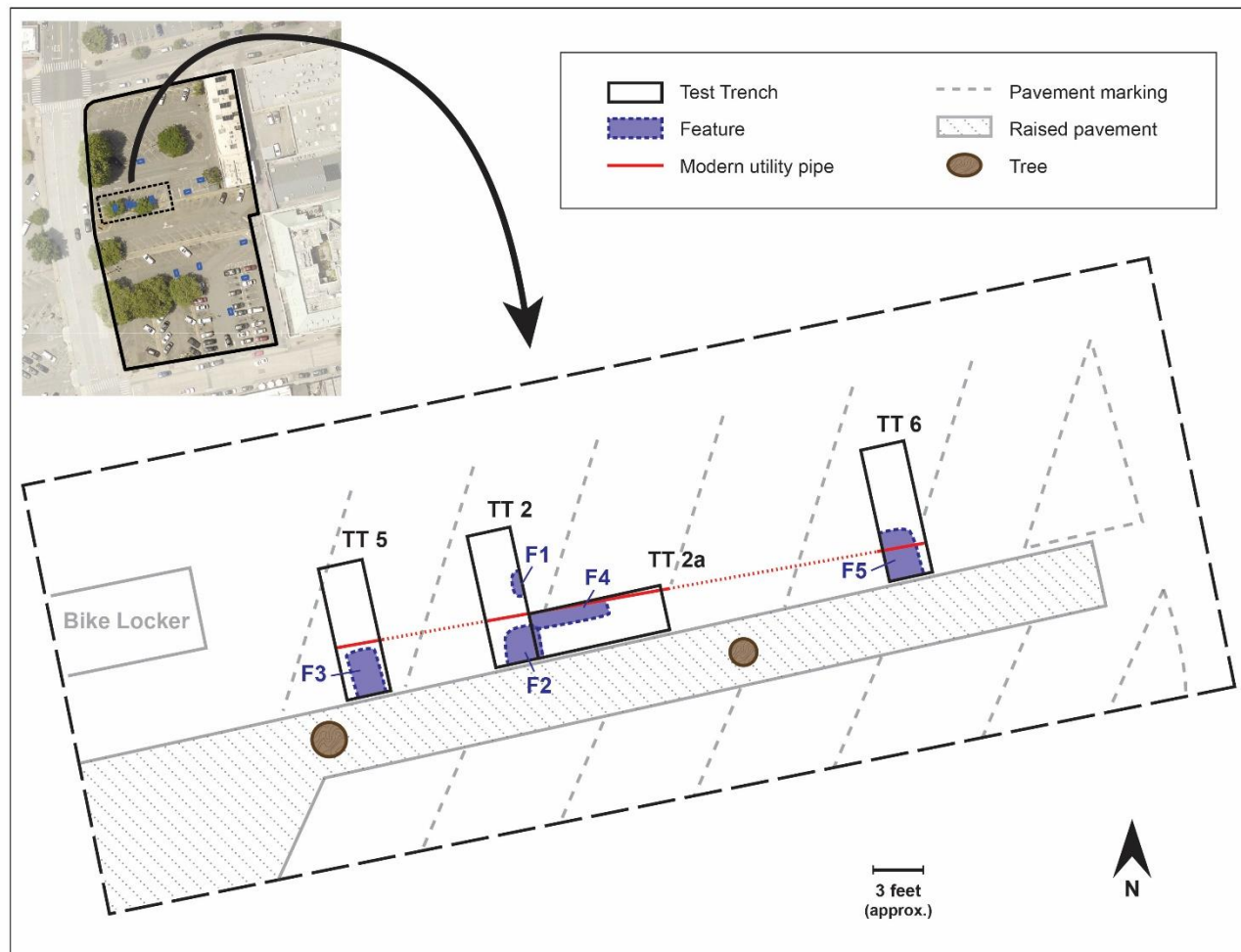
Of the 11 completed TTs, five were positive for an intermittent sheet refuse deposit (SRD) of cultural materials just below the rock and gravel fill layer supporting the asphalt parking surface. Where present, these materials are in a layer of variable thickness from 2 to 10 inches. Artifact size and density is low and include historical period domestic artifacts (glass, ceramic, and metal) associated with the mid- to late nineteenth century and early to mid-twentieth century. Bone and charred seeds were also present. The random nature of the layer and the artifacts suggests the sheet deposit is significantly disturbed and the artifacts are not in the locations of original deposition. Since the sheet deposit is immediately below the gravel fill of the parking lot, the sheet deposit may be the last walking surface prior to construction of the parking area. This would account the small size of individual artifacts and the

overall random nature of the cultural material. The sheet deposit is not potentially significant and would not contribute to the artifact deposit within the Project Area being considered a historical resource.

6.1.2 Test Trenches with Features

Of the 11 completed TTs listed in Table 3, 7 were negative and four were positive for archaeological features. Specifically, TT 2, 2a, 5, and 6 contained features (Features 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5) in a tight grouping shown as Locus 1 on Figure 2. Each feature was excavated by hand and removed to permit the completion of the mechanical testing to an average depth of about 4.5 feet in the TTs. The four positive TTs are described in detail below to provide context for the formal evaluation of the site under CEQA presented in Section 7, Resource Evaluation. Figure 5 provides a sketch map of Locus 1 showing the orientation and relationship of the four TTs and the location of the Features 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

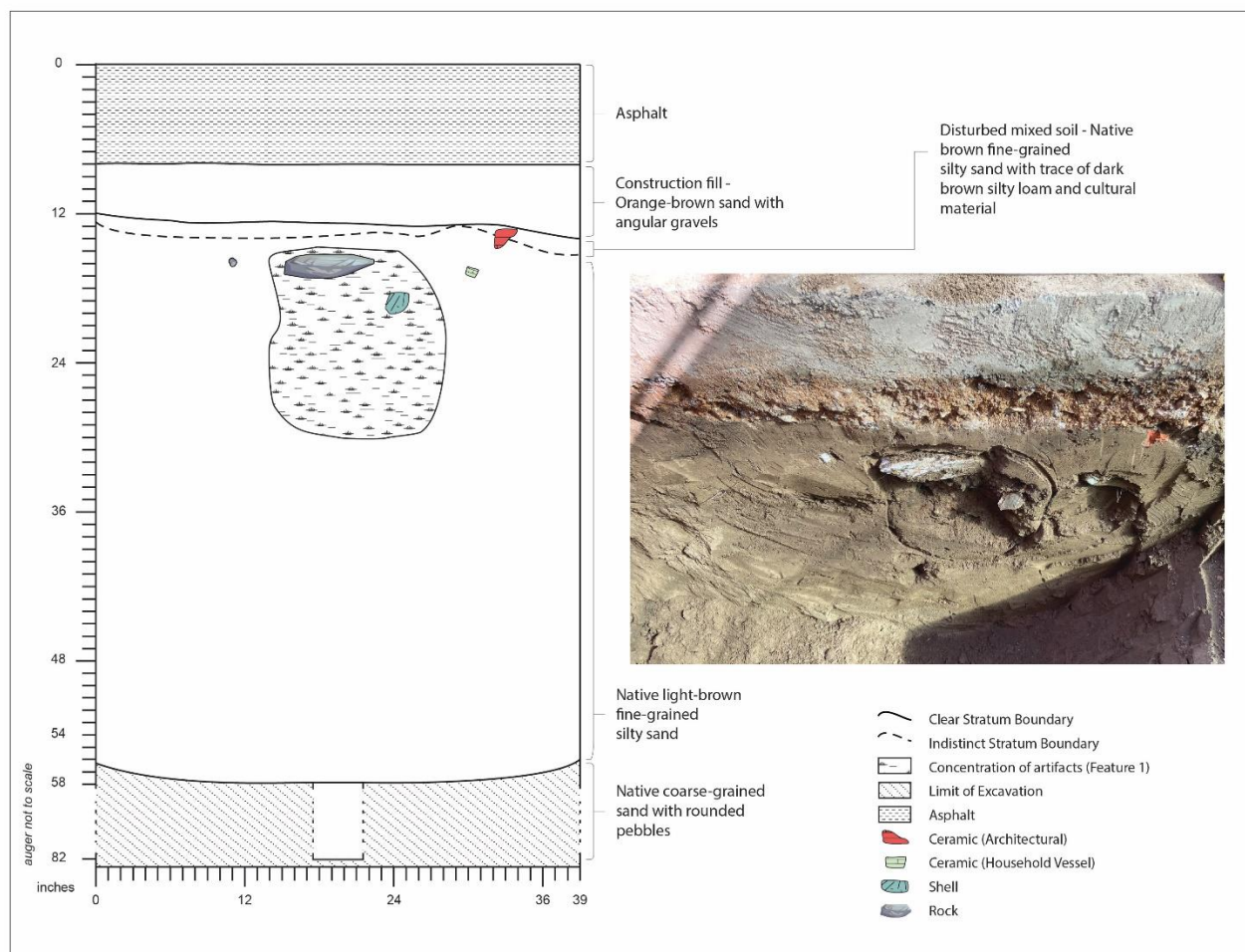
Figure 5. Locus 1 Sketch Map



Test Trench 2

Dudek identified four distinct soil strata capped by a layer of 8 inches of asphalt (Figure 6, TT 2 East Profile). The first stratum was a layer of orange-brown gravelly sand construction fill extending 4 inches below the asphalt (to 12 inches below ground surface). A thin layer (~2 inches) of mixed disturbed soil was observed below, down to 14 inches below ground surface. The stratum consisted of fine-grained brown silty sand containing sparse historical period cultural materials (SRD; see Section 6.1.1, Sheet Refuse Deposit) mixed with dark brown silty loam. Next, a layer of sterile lighter brown fine-grained silty sand was observed down to 58 inches below surface. Two concentrations of cultural material were found intrusive to this stratum. They are described below as Feature 1 and 2. The last stratum observed in this trench below 58 inches was coarse-grained sand with water-worn pebbles.

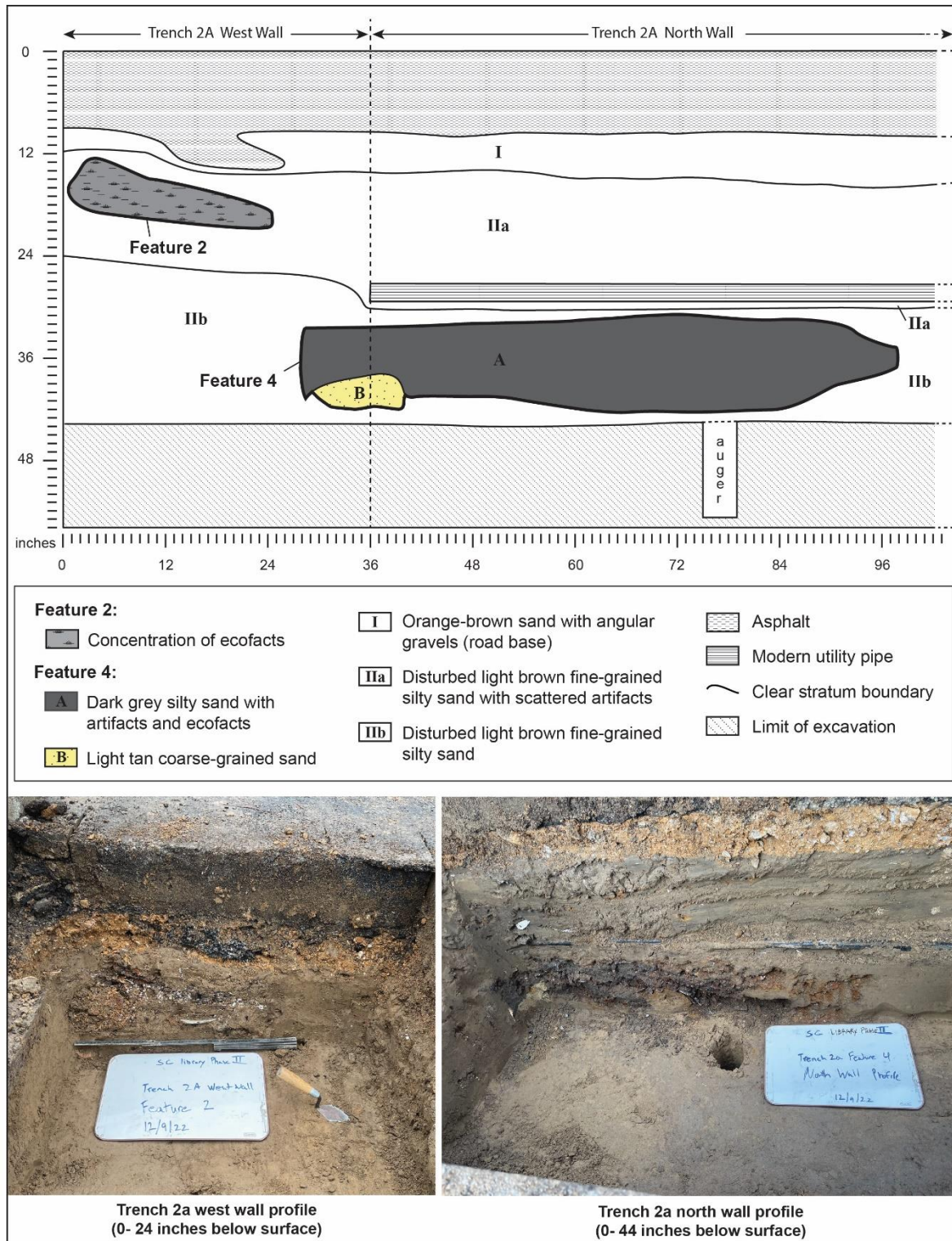
Figure 6. TT 2 East Profile



Test Trench 2a

Test Trench 2a was located at the south end of the east sidewall of TT 2. The location was selected to expose more of Feature 2, which was located at the south end of TT 2 (Figure 5). Like TT 2, TT 2a was capped by a layer of 9 inches of asphalt and almost no fill. The SRD was not found in TT 2a. Feature 2 was noted in the west end of TT 2a, but the feature did not extend more than a few inches beyond the east sidewall of TT 2. The depth of Feature 2 in this TT was not as deep as it was in TT 2. The metal utility pipe was found to continue in TT 2a along the north sidewall. Below the pipe there was another concentration of cultural material (metal, glass, and charred bone). The concentration was designated as Feature 4. Soil above Feature 4 did contain artifacts, as this soil was likely the backfill for the utility pipe trench. The shape and location of Feature 4 suggests it was material placed at the bottom of the utility pipe trench. The last stratum appeared to be native sediments consisting of a dark greyish brown fine-grained silty sand transitioning to a coarse-grained sand with water-worn pebbles. A hand auger confirmed that this material extended beyond about 4.5 feet (Figure 7, TT 2a West and North Profile).

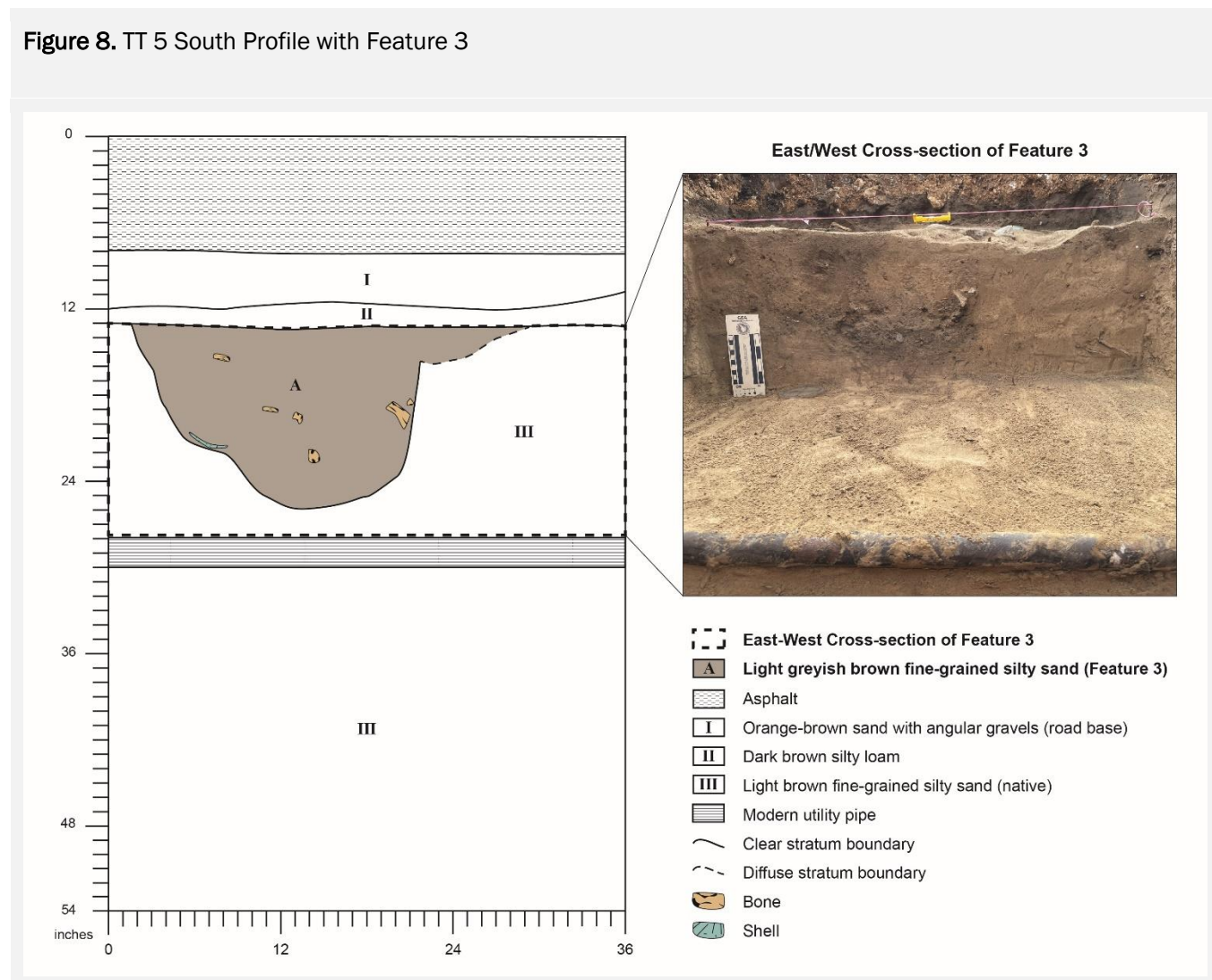
Figure 7. TT 2a West and North Profile with Feature 2 and 4



Test Trench 5

Trench 5 was oriented north-south about 11 feet west of TT 2 (Figure 5). The TT 5 profile as very similar to TT 2. Dudek identified four distinct soil strata capped by a layer of 8 inches of asphalt (Figure 8, TT 5 South Profile). The first stratum was a layer of orange-brown gravelly sand construction fill extending 4 inches below the asphalt (to 12 inches below ground surface). Unlike TT 2, the thin layer of SRD was not found in TT 5. Feature 3 was found just below the fill layer at 13 inches below surface in the south 3 feet of the TT. The stratum consisted of fine-grained brown silty sand containing sparse historical period cultural materials. Other than Feature 3, the soil below the fill layer was sterile light brown fine-grained silty sand down to 58 inches below surface. The last stratum observed in this trench below 58 inches was coarse-grained sand with water-worn pebbles.

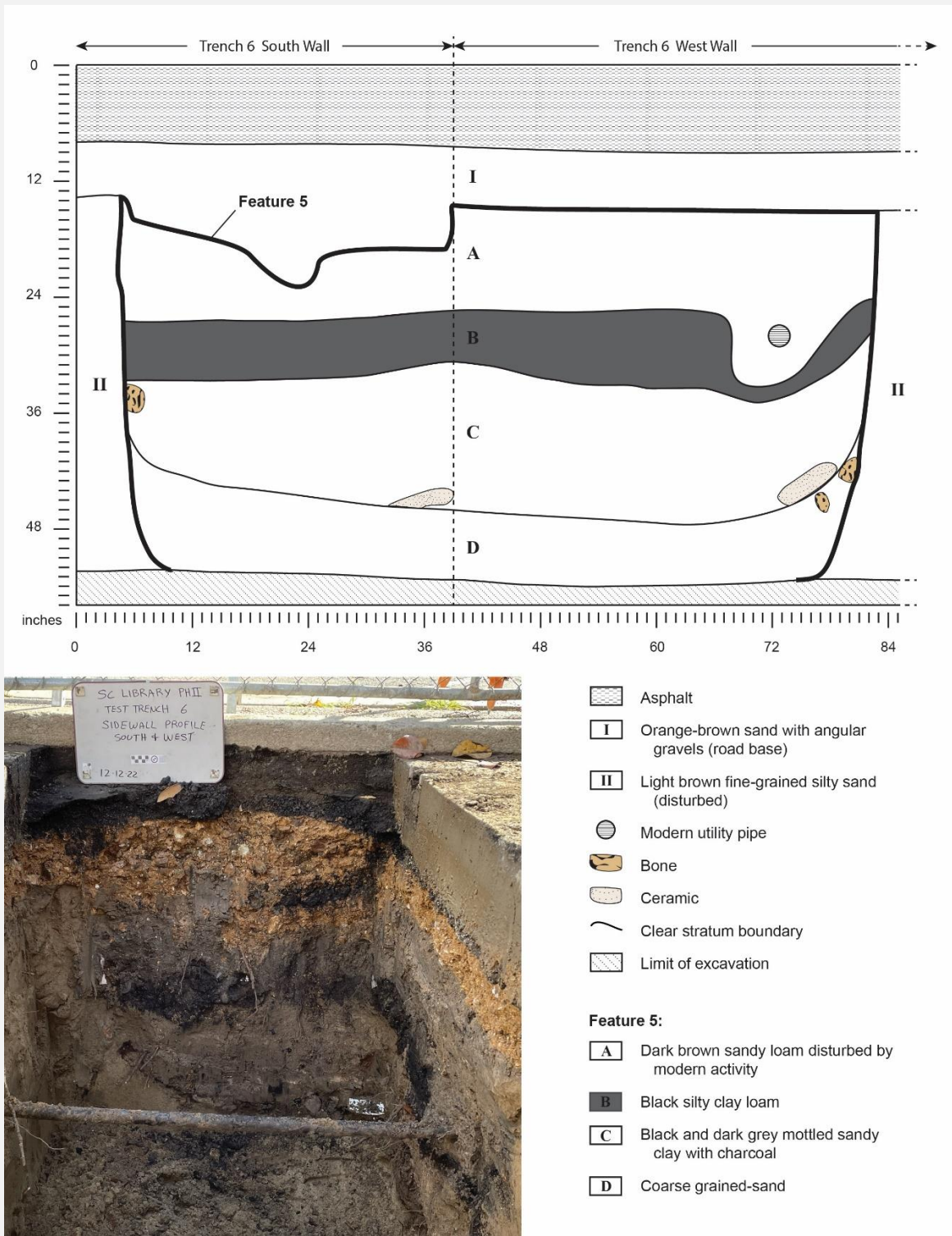
Figure 8. TT 5 South Profile with Feature 3



Test Trench 6

Trench 6 was orientated north-south, similar to TT 2 and TT 5. The location was about 20 feet east of TT 2 (Figure 5). Asphalt and fill extended to approximately 9 inches below surface. The profile below the fill layer is difficult to describe since Feature 5 was found in the in the south portion of the TT and extended to near the bottom of the TT at approximately 4.5 feet. The metal utility pipe also intruded into the TT. Like in TT 2a, the trench for the utility pipe was clearly identified in the west and east sidewalls. North of Feature 5 native light brown fine-grained silty sand (same as in TT 2 and 3) was observed below to a depth of 44 inches. Lastly, the same coarse-grained sand with water-worn pebbles observed at the bottom of TT 1, TT 2, and TT 3 was present at the bottom of TT 6 (Figure 9, TT 6 South and West Profile).

Figure 9. TT 6 South and West Profile with Feature 5



6.1.3 Features

Dudek identified five features during the Extended Phase I and Phase II field efforts. The features were close together, located within 35 feet of each other. The area was recorded as Locus 1 (Figures 2 and 5) of DUD-LIB-1. Dudek excavated each feature by hand and took a minimum 50% sample of the area exposed in the associated TT for laboratory analysis. The location and size of the features are described in detail below. Material recovery from each feature is described in Section 6.2.

Feature 1

Feature 1 was found in the central portion of TT 2 just under the gravel fill supporting the asphalt parking surface, at approximately 15 inches below the surface. The cultural layer present in the other three trenches was very thin (less than 2 inches) in TT 2, and Feature 1 was surrounded by native silty sand that was identified as native soil in the other three TTs. Since Feature 1 is intrusive into native soil and appears *in situ*, it seems likely it was dug intentionally as part of one or several dumping events.

The observable dimensions of Feature 1 were 18 inches long, 16 inches wide, and 14 inches thick. These dimensions must be considered incomplete however, as Feature 1 clearly extended into the east sidewall of TT 2. A 2-inch metal utility pipe bounded Feature 1 on the south side in a narrow area of relative sterile soil between Feature 1 and Feature 2 to the south.

Artifacts recovered from Feature 1 included 78 ceramic whiteware sherds, 1 porcelain sherd, 18 glass shards, 7 metal artifacts including nails, 1 safety pin, and various fragments of unidentifiable slag, 29.9 grams of marine shell fragments, and 45 faunal bone specimens (see Table 4). See Section 6.2 below for a detailed analysis of the recovered artifacts. A plan view of Feature 1 is shown in Figure 10.

Figure 10. Feature 1 Plan View at 20 Inches Below Surface (1240)



Feature 2

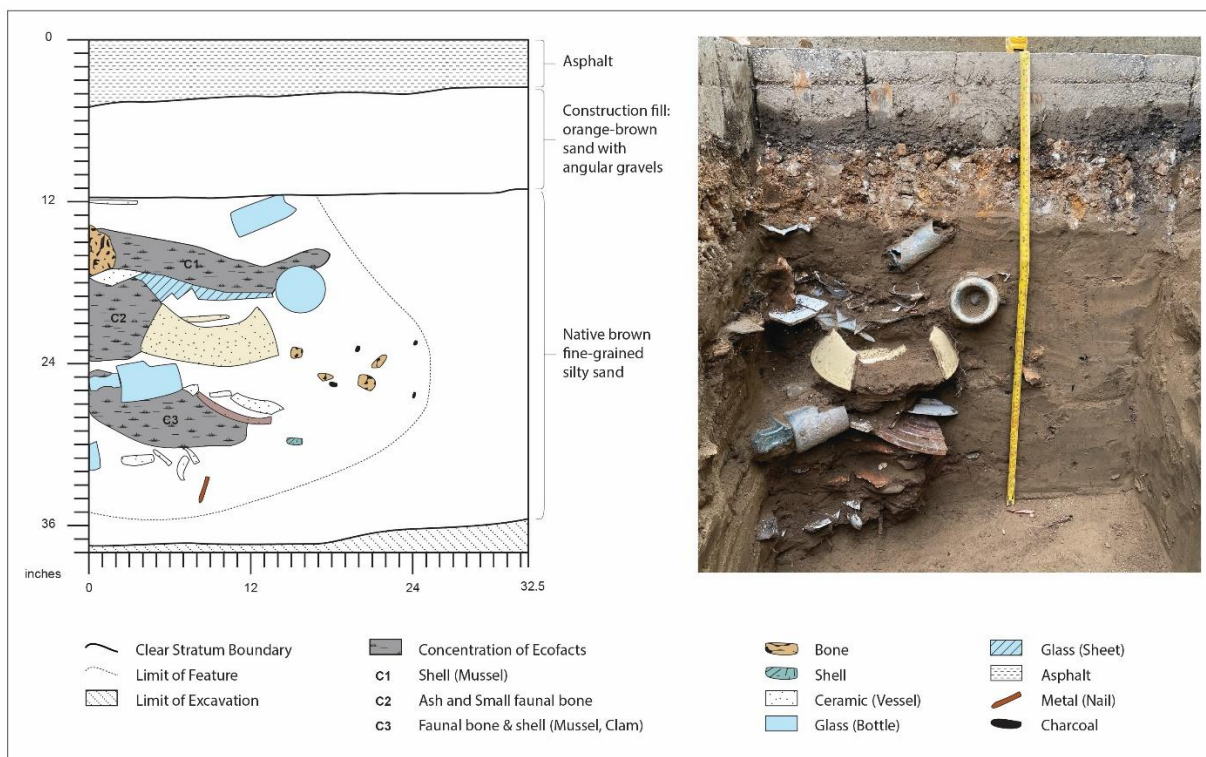
Like Feature 1, Feature 2 was found immediately below the gravel fill supporting the asphalt parking surface. However, Feature 2 was larger and more compact. The top of Feature 2 was uncovered at 15 inches below the surface in the southeast corner of TT 2. The feature consisted of a concentration of historic refuse intrusive into native silty sand. The feature constituents appeared *in situ* and the feature seems likely to have been dug intentionally as part of one or several dumping events.

The observable dimensions of Feature 2 were 26 inches long (east–west) (24 inches in TT2 and 2 inches in TT2a), 20 inches wide (north–south), and 20 inches thick. The feature clearly extended into the south sidewall of TT 2 and TT2a, however. A 2-inch modern metal utility pipe bisected TT 2 between Features 1 and 2, approximately 14 inches north of Feature 2. No utility trench was visible as the pipe seems to be laying directly in the same native silty sand as both features. Figure 7 and Figure 11 provide a profile of the feature in TT2a and TT2 respectively.

During Extended Phase I excavation and monitoring a total of 171 historic period artifacts, 174 faunal bone specimens, 619.6 grams of avian shell, marine shell, and charcoal were recovered from Feature 2. Specific collected material included 41 ceramic whiteware sherds, 3 porcelain sherds, 1 intact whiteware bowl, 37 glass bottle shards, 21 pane glass shards, 1 canning jar lid shard, 1 intact milk glass button, 2 colorless glass decorative

knobs, 5 glass tumbler shards, 1 intact aqua glass bottle, 1 spoon with a bone or ivory handle, 42 miscellaneous slag-covered pieces of hardware, 1 small engraved photo frame, 1 skeleton key, 1 pocketknife, 2 fragments of an etched metal dish, 6 shell button/button fragments, and 12 burned seeds. One soil sample containing charred organic material was also recovered during excavation. Many of the artifacts were temporally diagnostic or bore unique patterns, marks, and/or characteristics. During Dudek's Phase II investigation, an additional 16 historic period artifacts, 63.9 grams of faunal bone, and 3.1 grams of marine shell were recovered. The historic period artifacts consisted of 6 ceramic whiteware sherds, 8 glass shards, a metal bell or funnel, and 1 nail. See Section 6.2 below for a detailed analysis of the recovered artifacts.

Figure 11. TT 2; Feature 2 Profile, View South



Feature 3

Like Features 1 and 2, Feature 3 was found immediately below the gravel fill supporting the asphalt parking surface, about 13 inches below the surface. Feature 3 was in the south 3 feet of TT 5. The feature consisted of a concentration of historic refuse intrusive into native silty sand. The feature constituents were generally smaller and sparser than those in Feature 2. While clearly *in situ*, the feature seems likely to have been created by several dumping events.

The observable dimensions of Feature 3 were 36 inches long (east-west), 36 inches wide (north-south), and 13 inches thick. The feature did not extend into the east, west, or south sidewall of TT 5. The same 2-inch modern metal utility pipe found in TT 2 extended into TT 5 and ran along the north edge of Feature 3.

A total of 138 historic period artifacts, 994.3 grams of faunal bone, and 24.3 grams marine shell were recovered from Feature 3. Specific collected material included 43 ceramic whiteware sherds, 1 brick fragment, 15 glass bottle shards, 1 pane glass shard, 27 nails, 1 spoon with a bone or ivory handle, 48 miscellaneous slag-covered pieces of hardware, 1 bottlecap, 1 fragment from a lock, 2 bullet casings, 1 fragment of slate, and 1 large fragment of pencil lead. None of the artifacts were temporally diagnostic or bore unique patterns, marks, and/or characteristics. See Section 6.2 below for a detailed analysis of the recovered artifacts. Feature 3 is shown in profile in Figure 8 and in plan view in Figure 12.

Figure 12. Feature 3 Plan View Before Excavation (showing bisect line) (IMG_1297)



Feature 4

Feature 4 was exposed in the north sidewall of TT 2a. Feature 4 was found deeper than the other features, just below the 2-inch modern metal utility pipe, approximately 30 inches below the surface. The observable dimensions of Feature 4 were 62 inches long (east-west), 10 inches wide (north-south), and 10 inches thick. However, the

feature clearly extended into the west and north sidewall of TT 2a. The long narrow shape of the feature and its location just below the metal utility pipe suggest the feature was impacted by installation of the pipe. No well-defined utility trench was visible around the pipe in TT 2a.

A total of 25 historic period artifacts and 188.8 grams of faunal bone were recovered from Feature 4. Specific collected material included 4 ceramic whiteware sherds, 1 porcelain sherds, 1 clay pipe stem fragment, 13 glass bottle shards, 3 miscellaneous slag-covered pieces of hardware, 2 fragments of tin cans, 1 fragment of a purse clasp, and 1 decorative metal embellishment. A few of the artifacts were relatively temporally diagnostic or bore unique patterns, marks, and/or characteristics. See Section 6.2 below for a detailed analysis of the recovered artifacts. Feature 4 is shown in profile in Figure 7 and in plan view in Figure 13.

Figure 13. Feature 4 Plan View Before Excavation (IMG_017)



Feature 5

Like Features 2 and 3, Feature 5 was found immediately below the gravel fill supporting the asphalt parking surface in TT 6. Feature 5 was most like Feature 3 regarding the density of artifacts. The top of Feature 5 was uncovered at about 14 inches below the surface in the southeast corner of TT 6, however the gravel fill in this location was not level and intruded into the top of Feature 5 to a depth of approximately 23 inches below the surface. The feature consisted of a concentration of historic refuse with three vertical contexts. Context A extended from the uneven top of the feature to about 27 inches and consisted of dark brown sandy loam clearly disturbed by placement of the modern fill. Context B was a layer of black silty clay loam extending from about 27 inches to 32 inches below the surface. Context C was black/dark gray clay loam extending from 32 to 46 inches below the surface. All three contexts appeared intrusive into native silty sand, which extended to the bottom of the modern fill in the southeast corner of TT 6.

The observable dimensions of Feature 5 were 30 inches long (east–west), 42 inches wide (north–south), and 46 inches thick. The feature clearly extended into the west and south sidewall of TT 6. The 2-inch modern metal utility pipe traversed Feature 5 at about 28 inches below the surface. The utility trench for the metal pipe was clearly visible within Context B of Feature 5 and contains soil from Context A.

A total of 378 historic period artifacts, 578.7 grams of faunal bone, 399.6 grams of marine shell, 9.3 grams of charcoal, and 11.5 grams of burned seeds/fruit pits were recovered from Feature 5. Specific collected material in Context A included 3 ceramic whiteware sherds, 1 salt-glazed tile sherd, 5 clay pipe fragments, 4 sherds of a porcelain toy tea set, 1 sherd of blue-ombre painted porcelain, 14 glass bottle shards, 42 pane glass shards, 1 glass bottle stopper, 1 intact milk glass button, 70 nails, 27 miscellaneous slag-covered pieces of hardware, 1 fragment from a lock, and 2 pieces of a watch or jewelry chain. Specific collected material in Context B included 22 ceramic whiteware sherds, 1 porcelain sherd, 5 clay pipe fragments, 4 sherds of a porcelain toy tea set, 2 porcelain doorknobs, 47 glass bottle shards, 25 pane glass shards, 2 intact glass bottles, 1 glass marble, 78 miscellaneous slag-covered pieces of hardware, 1 large metal handle, 1 possible napkin ring, 1 large spoon, and 1 fragment of saw-cut slate. Additional artifacts were recovered from Context C, specifically 2 ceramic whiteware sherds, 2 porcelain sherds, 2 glass bottle bases, 3 glass champagne flute shards, 2 intact glass bottles, and 1 fragment of saw-cut slate. Many of the artifacts from Feature 5 were temporally diagnostic or bore unique patterns, marks, and/or characteristics. See Section 6.2 below for a detailed analysis of the recovered artifacts. Feature 5 is shown in profile in Figure 9 and in plan view in Figure 14.

Figure 14. Feature 5 Plan View Before Excavation (IMG_1311)



6.2 Feature Material Recovery and Analysis

Following fieldwork, post-field laboratory analysis was performed in the Dudek office in Santa Cruz, California. The work included sorting, washing, cataloging, and analyzing the archaeological collection. All recovered materials were individually examined and cataloged according to class, object (subclass), and material and were counted and weighed on a digital scale. All coded data were entered into the general artifact catalog. All artifacts recovered during the excavation corresponded to the historic period and were thus categorized by material type. Dudek conducted further analysis for items that possessed diagnostic characteristics.

Table 4 presents gross material recovery by type and testing location. During XPI testing a total of 267 historical period artifacts (including 1,166.4 grams of faunal bone, 608.1 grams of marine shell, 1.8 grams of avian shell, 19.2 grams

of charcoal, and 12 grams of seeds) were recovered from Features 1 and 2. A total of 558 historical period items (including 1,825.8 grams of faunal bone, 427 grams of marine shell, 9.3 grams of charcoal, and 11.5 grams of seeds) were recovered during Phase II investigation from Features 2, 3, 4, and 5. An overwhelming percentage of the artifacts recovered were from Feature 5, with 378 artifacts and 999.1 grams of ecofacts recovered between contexts. The complete artifact catalogs from both Phases are included in Appendix B.

Table 4. Recovered Artifacts and Ecofacts by Class and Feature

Test Location and Depth (in)	Artifacts by Class Type									
	Historical Period Artifacts				Ecofacts					Row Artifact Total Count (ct) / Weight (g)
	Glass	Ceramic	Metal	Other	Faunal Bone (g)	Marine Shell (g)	Avian Shell (g)	Coal (g)	Seeds (g)	
Feature 1										
15-29	27	8	61	—	304	0.3	—	9.2	—	97 ct/ 313.5 g
Total	27	8	61	—	304	0.3	—	9.2	—	97 ct/ 313.5 g
Feature 2										
Phase I 15-35	68	47	49	7	862.4	607.8	1.8	10	12	171 ct/ 1,494 g
Phase II 12-20	8	6	2	—	63.9	3.1	—	—	—	16 ct/ 67 g
Total	76	53	51	7	926.3	610.9	1.8	10	12	187 ct/ 1,561 g
Feature 3										
12-26	16	41	79	2	994.3	24.3	—	—	—	138 ct/ 1,018.6 g
Total	16	41	79	2	994.3	24.3	—	—	—	138 ct/ 1,018.6 g
Feature 4										
31-42	13	6	7	—	188.9	—	—	—	—	26 ct/ 188.9 g
Total	13	6	7	—	188.9	—	—	—	—	26 ct/ 188.9 g
Feature 5										
Context A 12-27	57	15	100	—	248.7	327.7	—	0.1	10	172 ct/ 261.2 g
Context B 27-34	77	35	81	1	330	6.6	-	9.2	1.5	194 ct/ 347.3 g
Context C 34-48	7	4	-	1	—	65.3	-	-	-	12 ct/ 65.3 g

Table 4. Recovered Artifacts and Ecofacts by Class and Feature

Test Location and Depth (in)	Artifacts by Class Type									
	Historical Period Artifacts				Ecofacts					Row Artifact Total Count (ct) / Weight (g)
	Glass	Ceramic	Metal	Other	Faunal Bone (g)	Marine Shell (g)	Avian Shell (g)	Coal (g)	Seeds (g)	
Total	141	54	181	2	578.7	399.6	—	9.3	11.5	377 ct/ 999.1 g
Excavation Total	273	162	379	11	2,992.2	1,035.1	1.8	28.5	23.5	825 ct/ 4,081.1 g

Notes: in = inches below the surface; TT = Test Trench.

6.2.1 Glass

During Phase I testing 88 glass artifacts were recovered from Features 1 and 2. Almost all artifacts exhibited no diagnostic artifacts. These included 58 bottle shards of various colors, 7 fragments of paneled colorless glass tumblers, 21 shards of thin, aqua pane glass likely from photo frames. One intact round, white, molded milk glass button (Cat No. 125, Phase I catalog) was recovered from Feature 2, but a finite temporal range could not be established. Cat No. 99 exhibited characteristics that corresponded to a temporal range between the 1830s and the 1910s (see Table 5).

One hundred and seventy-eight artifacts were recovered during the Phase II investigation. Several artifacts exhibited no diagnostic attributes. These included 89 bottle shards of various colors, 71 shards of thin pane glass likely from photo frames, 10 shards from champagne flutes or wine glasses, 1 shard of stained glass, and 1 glass marble (see Table 5 for recovered glass artifacts by Feature). One intact round, white, molded milk glass button (Cat No. 102) was recovered from Feature 5, Context B, but a finite temporal range could not be established. Four amethyst shards, one aqua bottle shard, one hobbleskirt Coke bottle base, and four intact bottles (Cat Nos.11, 49, 51, 56, 58, 59, 72, 96, 103 and 104) exhibited characteristics that corresponded to a temporal range between the 1850s and the early 1930s (see Table 6). These final 10 artifacts, as well as 1 from the Phase I testing, are described in detail below.

Table 5. Glass Artifacts by Type and Feature

Unit	Bottle Shards	Pane Shards	Vessel Shards	Buttons	Marble	Bottle Stopper	Stained Glass	Complete Bottles	Row Total
Feature 1	16	-	2	—	—	—	—	—	18
Feature 2									
Phase I	42	21	5	1	—	—	—	1	70
Phase II	2	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	8
Feature 3	15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
Feature 4	13	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Feature 5									
Context A	14	42	—	—	—	1	—	—	57
Context B	43	25	4	1	1	-	1	2	77

Table 5. Glass Artifacts by Type and Feature

Unit	Bottle Shards	Pane Shards	Vessel Shards	Buttons	Marble	Bottle Stopper	Stained Glass	Complete Bottles	Row Total
Context C	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	7
Total by Type	147	92	17	2	1	1	1	5	266

Table 6. Temporally Diagnostic Glass Artifacts

ID	Feature / Context	Function	Mark	Date	Reference	Comments
Cat No. 99 (Phase I catalog)	Feature 2 / 15-35 in	Perfume bottle	Murray & Lanman, Druggists, New-York	1835-1853	Bay Bottles 2018	Fragmented Murray & Lanman's Florida Water bottle for toilets, handkerchiefs, or cologne
Cat No. 11	Feature 3	Medicinal bottle	[D]ruggist/. H. B./ AL	Mid 1870s-early 1930s	Lockhart 2006	Amethyst bottle shard
Cat No. 49	Feature 4	Personal/ Grooming	[W]hittemor[e]/ Boston/ U.S.A.	1852-late 1930s	Glass Bottle Marks 2017	Aqua shard from shoe polish bottle
Cat No. 51	Feature 4	Unknown	None	Mid 1870s-early 1930s	Lockhart 2006	Amethyst bottle shard
Cat No. 56	Feature 5, Context C	Beverage bottle	None	1915-late 1920s	Glass Bottle Marks 2022	Hobbleskirt Coke bottle base, Georgia Green color
Cat No. 58	Feature 5, Context C	Unknown	None	Mid 1800s-1915	SHA 2021	Complete machine-made aqua bottle with shoulder seams
Cat No. 59	Feature 5, C	Personal/ Grooming	Burnett's Cocoaïne// Burnett// Boston	1857-late 1890s	Odyssey's 2023	Complete aqua bottle
Cat No. 72	Feature 5, Context A	Unknown	None	Mid 1870s-early 1930s	Lockhart 2006	Amethyst bottle shard
Cat No. 96	Feature 5, Context B	Unknown	None	Mid 1870s-early 1930s	Lockhart 2006	Amethyst bottle shard
Cat No. 103	Feature 5, Context B	Personal/ Grooming	Eastman's Royal Perfume	1887-1920	Lockhart 2006; Weicker 1893	Complete amethyst bottle

Table 6. Temporally Diagnostic Glass Artifacts

ID	Feature / Context	Function	Mark	Date	Reference	Comments
Cat No. 104	Feature 5, Context B	Medicinal bottle	A. Trask's// Magnetic//Ointment	1880s- 1907	Vintage Medicine Cabinet 2016; Nickell 2016	Complete aqua bottle

Cat No. 99 (Phase I catalog) is a nearly complete aqua glass bottle in 10 fragments, and one of two significant glass specimens recovered from Feature 2 in TT 2. The bottle is embossed with "RIDA/MURRAY & LANMAN/DRUGGISTS/[N]EW YORK//19". Murray & Lanman first registered in 1835 and was a partnership between Lindley Murray and Davin Trumball Lanman. Both Murray and his brother were established druggists in New York at the time. After Murray's death in 1848, Lanman ran the business as a sole proprietor until 1853 when he formed a new partnership with George Kemp called David T. Lanham & Co. (Bay Bottles 2018). Murray & Lanham produced Florida Water, a toilet water or perfume that could be added to toilets, baths, or handkerchiefs. Under different incorporations, the same product has been sold now for over 200 years. Although it was first available in the US in 1808, bottles were not embossed with the Murray & Lanman name until 1835. Based upon these characteristics, the bottle dates between 1835 and 1853.

Cat Nos. 11 (Feature 3), 51 (Feature 4), 72 (Feature 5, Context A), and 96 (Feature 5, Context B) are amethyst bottle shards bearing no maker's marks. The amethyst tint in bottle glass is a distinctive feature of the use of manganese as a decolorizer (to obtain clear glass). The use of manganese in glass bottle manufacturing has been dated between the mid-1870s and the early 1930s (Lockhart 2006).

Cat No. 49 is an aqua bottle shard recovered from Feature 4. The shard is embossed with "[W]hittemor[e]/ Boston/ U.S.A.". Whittemore Bros. & Company was a produced of shoe polish or dressing based in Cambridge, Massachusetts between 1852 and the late 1930s. Older bottles of shoe polish produced by Whittemore bear the embossing present on Cat 49, with later bottles incorporating decorative Maltese-cross designs (Glass Bottle Marks 2017). Based on the maker's marks present, Cat 49 likely was manufactured between 1852 and the 1890s.

Cat No. 56 is a Georgia Green hobbleskirt Coca Cola bottle base recovered from Feature 5, Context C. No maker's marks or decorative embossing details are present. The shard includes the complete base and portions of the side of the bottle with panneling. The hobbleskirt patent was issued in 1915 and was unique to Coca Cola at this time (Glass Bottle Marks 2022). The lack of embossing on the base of the bottle along with the hobbleskirt design suggest Cat No. 56 was manufactured between 1915 and the late 1920s.

Cat No. 58 is an intact aqua bottle with shoulder seams up to the lip of the bottle rim. No maker's marks or decorative designs are embossed on the bottle. The presence and location of the bottle seams and the lack of a suction scar on the base indicates it was likely mouth-blown or hand-made prior to 1915 when automated machine-production began dominating the market (SHA 2021). Based on its characteristics, Cat 58 likely dates between the mid-1800s and 1915.

Cat No. 59 is an intact colorless bottle recovered from Feature 5, Context C. The bottle is embossed with "Burnett's Cocoaine// Burnett// Boston". Joseph Burnett was a pharmacist and importer of toilet articles and flavoring extracts in the early to mid-1800s. In 1857 he patented "Cocoaine for the hair", a coconut oil product for grooming

intentionally with “cocaine” in the name to capitalize on the popularity of the use of cocaine-laced medicines at the time (Odyssey’s 2023). Cocaine was formulated with coconut oil and 50% alcohol. Burnett advertised the product as “a perfect hair dressing” that would stimulate healthy and vigorous hair growth (Odyssey’s 2023). The product was manufactured for 40 years before Burnett’s death. Due to the long range of production without any changes to the maker’s mark or decorative embossing, Cat 59 dates between 1857 and the late 1890s.

Cat No. 103 is a complete amethyst bottle embossed with “Eastman’s Royal Perfume” on one side. The bottle was recovered from Feature 5, Context B. No decorative embossing or identifying marks are present. The Eastman Perfume Company of Cincinnati, Ohio was a subdivision of Jergens (Weicker 1893). Eastman was established in 1877 and incorporated in 1895, with most of their sales being performed by traveling salesmen based out of San Francisco and Chicago. Eastman produced perfumes between 1887 and 1920. An extensive catalog of the perfume names and their corresponding production dates exists but lacks information on the types of bottles the perfumes were contained in. While the amethyst color of the bottle indicates it could have been produced as early as the mid-1870s, the Eastman production dates provide a more finite temporal range. Based on this, Cat 103 dates between 1887 and 1920.

Cat No. 104 is a complete aqua bottle embossed with “A. Trask’s// Magnetic//Ointment”. The bottle was recovered from Feature 5, Context B. Reverend George Trask of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, was a strong opponent of the use of tobacco and authored the 1852 book *Thoughts and Stories on Tobacco for American Lads*. Trask produced patent medicines on the side, including magnetic ointments under the pseudonym of Dr. A. Trask. Trask likely utilized the pseudonym because his magnetic ointment was comprised of raisins, lard, and nicotine (Vintage Medicine Cabinet 2016). Several cases of nicotine poisoning were reported after using Trask’s Magnetic Ointment. Several patent medicines included “magnetic” in the name as a pseudoscientific buzzword. There were no ingredients that contained magnetic properties but was instead intended to suggest animal magnetism or attractant powers (Nickell 2016). The earliest advertisements for Trask’s Magnetic Ointment appear in 1885. While no known terminal production date exists, it was likely around 1907 when the Pure Food and Drug Act went into effect. Another version called “Trask’s Ointment” was produced by D. Ransom Son & Co between 1912 and 1920 in a small glass bottle with a paper label (Antique Bottles 2013). Based on the bottle’s characteristics and the history of its production, Cat 104 dates between the 1880s and 1907.

6.2.2 Ceramics

During Phase I testing 126 ceramic artifacts were recovered from Features 1 and 2. Several artifacts exhibited no diagnostic artifacts. These included 108 white improved earthenware (WIE) sherds, 4 porcelain sherds, 1 clay bead, and 1 brick fragment. Twelve WIE sherds (six from XPI [Cat Nos. 71, 72, 74, 75, and 77] and six from Phase II [Cat Nos. 95, 106, 139, and 144]) exhibited complete or identifiable portions of maker’s marks that corresponded to a temporal range of roughly 90 years, between 1804 and the 1890s (see Table 7).

One hundred and six ceramic artifacts were recovered during the Phase II investigation. Several artifacts exhibited no diagnostic artifacts. These included 87 WIE sherds, 6 porcelain sherds, and 2 brick and tile fragments. Eight white porcelain toy tea set sherds were recovered from Feature 5 Context A (Cat No. 69) and Context B (Cat No. 89) but bore no unique temporally diagnostic features. Porcelain toy tea sets have been manufactured since the eighteenth century but did not become popular outside wealthy homes until the mid-1800s and are still available today (Roth 1961). Eleven kaolin clay pipe fragments (Cat Nos. 40 and 65) and 2 porcelain doorknobs (Cat Nos. 92 and 93) exhibited characteristics that corresponded to a broad temporal range between the 1850s and the early 1930s (see Table 8). These final 13 artifacts, as well as the 12 from the Phase I testing, are described in detail below.

Table 7. Ceramic Artifacts by Type and Feature

Unit	Undecorated Whiteware Sherds	Decorated Whiteware Sherds	Porcelain	Porcelain Toy Tea Fragments	Kaolin Clay Pipe Fragments	Other	Row Total
Feature 1	68	10	1	—	—	—	79
Feature 2							
Phase I	41	1	3	—	—	2 (clay bead and brick fragment)	47
Phase II	6	-	-	—	—	—	6
Feature 3	38	2	-	—	—	1 (brick fragment)	41
Feature 4	4	—	1	-	1	—	6
Feature 5							
Context A	3	-	1	4	5	1 (tile fragment)	14
Context B	19	3	4 (2 sherds and 2 doorknobs)	4	5	—	35
Context C	2	—	2	—	—	—	4
Total by Type	181	16	12	8	11	4	232

Table 8. Temporally Diagnostic Ceramic Artifacts

ID	Feature / Context	Description	Date	Reference
Cat No. 71 (Phase I Catalog)	Feature 1	Single WIE base sherd with partial mark reading, “Porcelain, Adams”.	1804–1840	The Potteries 2022a
Cat No. 72 (Phase I Catalog)	Feature 1	Single WIE base sherd with partial mark of the Prince of Wales Coat of Arms, and “[Ro]yal Patent, Ironstone, [Bur]gess & Goddard” below.	1840s- 1890s	The Potteries 2022b
Cat No. 74 (Phase I Catalog)	Feature 1	Nearly complete WIE bowl consisting of a single, large sherd with a complete printed mark consisting of the Prince of Wales Coat of arms above “Royal Patent, Ironstone, Burgess & Goddard”.	1840s- 1890s	The Potteries 2022b
Cat No. 75 (Phase I Catalog)	Feature 1	Two WIE base sherds that fit together with a printed mark that reads, “Imperial White Granite” and “Gelson Bros, Hanley” above and below a Royal Coat of Arms respectively.	1867- 1876	The Potteries 2022c
Cat No. 77 (Phase I Catalog)	Feature 1	Single WIE base sherd with a printed mark of a Crown & Banner. Inside a blank triangle in the center of the design “Ironstone, China, Powell & Bishop” is printed.	1867- 1878	The Potteries 2022d

Table 8. Temporally Diagnostic Ceramic Artifacts

ID	Feature / Context	Description	Date	Reference
Cat No. 95 (Phase I Catalog)	Feature 2	2 base sherds of WIE with intact mark of an eagle and shield with “French Porcelain, Adams” in a banner below.	1804–1840	The Potteries 2022a
Cat No. 106 (Phase I Catalog)	Feature 2	Single WIE base sherd with a printed mark of a Royal Coat of Arms. In the banner of the image “Dieu et Mon Droit, Stone China, J.T Cose & Co, Stoke Upon Trent” is written.	1860s	The Potteries 2022e
Cat No. 139 (Phase I Catalog)	Feature 2	Two WIE base sherds with a printed mark consisting of a Royal Coat of Arms. In the banner, “[Di]eu et Mon Droit, W&T Adams, Ironstone China, Tunstall” is written.	1862- 1866	The Potteries 2022f
Cat No. 144 (Phase I Catalog)	Feature 2	Single WIE base sherd with a partial printed mark reading “T Adams, Ironstone Chi[na], Tunstall” written in a banner.	1862- 1866	The Potteries 2022e
Cat No. 40	Feature 4	Kaolin clay pipe stem fragment.	1860-1930	PSAS 2023
Cat No. 65	Feature 5 / Context A	Kaolin clay pipe fragments (3 stem and 2 bowl).	1860-1930	PSAS 2023
Cat No. 86	Feature 5 / Context B	Five Kaolin clay pipe fragments. At least 2 fragments (1 stem and 1 bowl) appear burned).	1860-1930	PSAS 2023
Cat No. 92	Feature 5 / Context B	White porcelain doorknob, broken in half.	1860-early 1900s	Hall 2022
Cat No. 93	Feature 5 / Context B	Brown porcelain doorknob, broken in half.	1860-early 1900s	Hall 2022

Cat No. 71 (Phase I catalog) consists of a single plain whiteware base sherd with a partial printed maker’s mark reading, “PORCELAIN”/ADAMS”. The sherd was recovered from TT 2 Feature 1. Additionally, Cat No. 95 (Phase I catalog), recovered from TT 2 Feature 2, is printed with an identical but complete printed maker’s mark. Cat No. 95 consists of 2 plain whiteware sherds that refit together, displaying a mark that reads, “{In banner: IMPERIAL}/{Eagle with Coat of Arms}/{In banner: FRENCH PORCELAIN}/ADAMS”. The eagle in this printed mark represents the Great Seal of the United States, used to authenticate certain federal documents, and dates between 1804 and 1840 (The Potteries 2022a).

Cat No. 72 (Phase I catalog) is a single plain whiteware base sherd with a partial printed maker’s mark reading, “[partial Prince of Wales Coat of Arms. In banner: “ET MON DROIT”] /{ROYAL.PATENT./[IRONSTONE./[BUR]GESS & GODDARD”, recovered from Feature 1 in TT 2. Cat No. 74 (Phase I catalog), also recovered from Feature 1 in TT 2, is a nearly complete plain whiteware bowl with an intact printed maker’s mark identical to Cat No. 72 reading, “[Prince of Wales Royal Coat of Arms]/ROYAL PATENT/IRONSTONE/BURGESS & GODDARD”. Burgess and Goodard were importers based out of Longton in the UK. The company traded under the name Burgess & Goddard in the US and Goodard & Burgess in the UK (The Potteries 2022b). The company operated between the 1840s and the 1890s.

Cat No. 75 (Phase I catalog) consists of two plain whiteware sherds that fit together with the printed maker’s mark reading, “IMPERIAL WHITE GRANITE/{Royal Coat of Arms}/GELSON BROS HANLEY.” The sherds were recovered from Feature 1 in TT 2. The partners of Gelson Bros included Elizabeth Sander, Thomas Gelson, William Gelson,

James Gelson, and George Gelson. The company originally produced white graniteware specifically for the American market but eventually switched production to high class goods for the home trade, such as gilded, printed or enameled service sets (The Potteries 2022c). The partnership dissolved in 1876. Cat No. 75 dates between 1867 and 1876, but likely was produced in the late 1860s before the company abandoned the American market.

Cat No. 77 (Phase I catalog) consists of a complete plain whiteware base sherd with a printed maker's mark that reads, "{Crown & Banner/ Inside triangle of design: IRONSTONE/CHINA/In banner: POWELL & BISHOP.}". The sherd was recovered from Feature 1 in TT 2. Powell & Bishop was originally founded in 1851 as Livesley, Powell & Co. Shortly thereafter in 1860, the partnership with Livesley was dissolved and the company rebranded as Powell & Bishop in 1867. Powell & Bishop produced China and earthenware in Stoke-on-Trent together until 1878, when a new partner joined the company and they rebranded again as Powell, Bishop & Stonier (The Potteries 2022d). Cat No. 77 likely dates between 1867 and 1878 as the printed maker's mark reads "Powell & Bishop" without another partner's name.

Cat No. 106 (Phase I catalog) is a single plain whiteware sherd recovered from Feature 2 in TT 2. The printed maker's mark on the sherd reads, "{Royal Coat of Arms}/{In banner: DIEU ET MON DROIT}/ STONE CHINA/J.T. CLOSE & CO/STOKE UPON TRENT". J.T. Close & Co. was owned and primarily solely operated by John Theophilus Close in Stoke-on-Trent between 1855 and 1869. Close operated out of the Bridge Bank Works, a factory previously managed by competing potters William Adams & Sons. Close struggled financially, filing for bankruptcy at least three times and even marked his earliest wares with a "late W. Adams & Sons" mark to gain popularity in the market (The Potteries 2022e). In the later years of production Close took on partners and added "& Co." to his business name. Since Cat No. 106 is printed with "& CO." it likely dates to the 1860s when Close had added partners.

Cat No. 139 (Phase I catalog) consists of 2 plain whiteware sherds that fit together with a printed maker's mark that reads, "{Royal Coat of Arms}/ {In banner: EU ET MON DROIT/W&T ADAMS/IRONSTONE CHINA}/ TUNSTALL". The sherds were recovered from Feature 2 in TT 2 between 21 and 35 inches. Similarly, Cat No. 144 consists of a single plain whiteware sherd, also recovered from Feature 2 in TT 2 between 21 and 35 inches. Cat No. 144 has a partial printed maker's mark that reads, "{In banner: T. ADAMS/CHI[NA]}/TUNSTALL". William and Thomas Adams were brothers in a large family of potters from the UK. The brothers, along with three of their cousins, extensively produced various forms of ceramic products throughout the nineteenth century. The Adams family began earthenware production as early as 1650 (The Potteries 2022f). Ironstone and other earthenware bearing the printed maker's mark with both brothers' initials date between 1862 and 1866.

Cat Nos. 40, 65, and 86 are fragments from kaolin clay pipes recovered from Feature 4, Feature 5 Context A, and Feature 5 Context B respectively. Extensive typologies based upon decorative design, material, and size exist for the identification of early pipes (pre-1800s). However, in the mid-1800s, around 1860 specifically, clay pipes began being manufactured without stems, the decorative projections that are below the point in which the pipe bowl meets the stem. It was common for middle- and lower-class working smokers to break the long pipe stems into shorter lengths, a style referred to as a "nose warmer" (PSAS 2023). By 1914 the clay pipe industry dwindled, eventually replaced by the manufacturing of children's toy pipes in 1930 and plastic pipes in the 1950s (PSAS 2023). Based on their plain characteristics, Cat Nos. 40, 65, and 86 likely date between 1860 and 1930.

Cat Nos. 92 and 93 are porcelain doorknobs, both broken in half and recovered from Feature 5 Context B. Cat No. 92 is white and Cat No. 93 is brown. Both doorknobs appear to connect to a simple cast iron shank, first patented in 1841 (Hall 2022). This style of doorknob became popular in middle-class homes and service areas of wealthy homes in the 1860s. Due to their relative availability in the hardware and catalog companies of Sears, Roebuck & Co., and Montgomery Ward they remained a popular style into the early 1900s. Based on their characteristics, Cat Nos. 92 and 93 likely date between 1860 and the early 1900s.

6.2.3 Metal

During Phase I testing 56 metal artifacts were recovered from Features 1 and 2 (see Table 9). Several of the metal artifacts exhibited no diagnostic characteristics. These included 20 nails, 29 pieces of slag-covered hardware (including nails, bolts, washers, and wire), 2 fragments of a thin, decoratively etched brass dish, 1 similarly engraved 4-inch brass picture frame, and 1 etched bowl-end of a spoon. Three artifacts were identifiable, but a specific date range of manufacture could not be constructed (Cat Nos. 131 and 132 [Phase I catalog; see Table 10]). These artifacts are briefly described in detail below.

A total of 269 metal artifacts were recovered during the Phase II investigation. These included 98 nails, 163 pieces of slag-covered hardware (including bolts, washers, and wire), 2 bullet casings, 1 spoon, 1 napkin ring, 1 purse clasp, 1 piece of decorative trim, and a piece of a watch or jewelry chain in 2 pieces. None of the metal artifacts from the Phase II investigation were temporally diagnostic.

Table 9. Metal Artifacts by Type and Feature

Unit	Nails	Misc. Hardware	Ammunition	Tools	Tableware	Personal/ Decorative Items	Row Total
Feature 1	4	3	—	—	—	—	7
Feature 2							
Phase I	16	26	—	3	1 (spoon)	3 (picture frame and trinket dish)	49
Phase II	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Feature 3	27	50	2 (rifle and .22 caliber shells)	—	—	—	79
Feature 4	—	5	—	—	—	2 (purse clasp and decorative trim)	7
Feature 5							
Context A	70	28	—	—	—	2 (jewelry or watch chain in 2 pieces)	100
Context B	—	79	—	—	2 (1 spoon and 1 napkin ring)	—	81
Context C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total by Type	118	192	2	3	3	7	325

Table 10. Temporally Diagnostic Metal Artifacts

ID	Feature / Depth (in)	Function	Description	Date	Reference
Cat No. 131	Feature 2	Tool	Barrel key with decoratively shaped bow in two pieces.	Early to mid-1800s	LockRite 2022
Cat No. 132	Feature 2	Tool	Nearly complete pocketknife with etched wood grain design. Blade appears to have broken off but may contain other attachments embedded in slag.	1850s to early 1900s	Peterson 1958

Cat No. 131 (Phase I catalog) is a barrel key in two pieces recovered from Feature 2 in TT 2 between 21 and 35 inches deep. Cat No. 131 appears to be a barrel key, which is very similar to a skeleton key but lighter due to its hollow shaft. Barrel keys also lack the pre-cut pattern skeleton keys have on the tip and biting. Medium-sized keys like Cat No. 131 were between 2 and 4 inches and were usually manufactured for doors. The modern “flat key” was first created and mass-produced ca. 1848 by Linus Yale Sr. and Jr. (LockRite 2022). Based on its style and size, Cat No.131 most likely dates in the early to mid-1800s.

Cat No. 132 (Phase I catalog) is a slag-covered pocketknife recovered from Feature 2 in TT 2. The knife is engraved with a faux-bone design on at least one side. The blade of the knife is extended and broken near the base. Folding knives have existed since the Roman era, with many different styles and sizes. During the American Revolution soldiers carried a large, folding single-blade knife called a ‘Jack knife” (Peterson 1958). Later during the nineteenth century during the Industrial Revolution many different specialized blades became available. Folding knives began to include accessory tools such as corkscrews, saws, awls, screwdrivers, scissors, files, and can openers during this period. While it’s difficult to discern much detail on Cat No. 132 due to the effects of rust, it appears the knife may contain accessory attachments and likely dates between the 1850s and early 1900s.

6.2.4 Other Historical Artifacts

Four shell buttons were recovered from Feature 2 during Phase I testing. Cat Nos. 110 and 123 (Phase I catalog) are very degraded shell (likely mother-of-pearl or abalone) buttons in 2 pieces. Both have 4 holes in a depressed center with no hard edge. Cat No. 124 (Phase I catalog) is an abalone 1-5/8-inch button with 2 holes in a raised center. Similarly, Cat No. 154 (Phase I catalog) is also an abalone 1-5/8-inch button but has flat sides and 4 holes concentrated in the center. During the nineteenth century, shell buttons with two holes were the most common, but styles with four holes are found frequently in historical contexts. Shell buttons were frequently made from bivalves, including mussel, oyster, clam, and abalone. Buttons in the early to mid-1800s would have been handmade until ca. 1850 when machine-cut versions began dominating the market during the Industrial Revolution (Nichols 2019).

During the Phase II investigation, fragments of saw-cut slate were recovered. One fragment (Cat No. 30) was recovered along with a large fragment of pencil lead (Cat No. 22) from Feature 3. Additional saw-cut slate was recovered from Feature 5 Context B (Cat No. 60) and Context C (Cat No. 84).

6.2.5 Ecofacts

During the Phase I testing, Feature 2 yielded 12 burned stone fruit pits and coffee beans (Cat Nos. 89 and 153; Phase I catalog) both recovered from within Feature 2 at 21–35 inches and 16.5–20 inches respectively. A gallon-Ziplock bag soil sample was taken from the surrounding soil (Cat No. 88; Phase I catalog). Additionally, 1.8 grams of avian eggshell fragments (Cat No. 147; Phase I catalog) were recovered from Feature 2. The shell fragments are white and likely the remnants of a hard-boiled chicken or duck egg. The amount of shell and texture indicate a medium-sized egg that is not from wild fowl such as quail or turkey.

Few fragments of charcoal were recovered during the Phase II investigation. Both samples were recovered from Feature 5. Cat No. 77 (0.1 grams) was recovered from Context A and Cat No. 199 (9.2 grams) from Context B. Burned seeds were also recovered from Feature 5. Cat No. 76 (10 grams) was recovered from Context A and Cat No. 198 (1.5 grams) from Context B.

6.2.5.1 Invertebrate Remains

Several fragments of invertebrate remains from locally available species were recovered from during XPI testing (see Table 11). A total of 527.6 grams of mussel (*Mytilus* sp.) was recovered between Features 1 and 2 with 98.9% specifically from Feature 2. Additional species recovered from Feature 2 included Black Turban Snail (*Tegula* sp.), abalone (*Haliotis* sp.), and various clams (*Leukoma* sp., *Tivela* sp., and *Venerupis* sp.). Although the collected invertebrate assemblage appears degraded from soil leeching and exposure to the elements, no anthropogenic modifications, such as burning, were observed.

The Phase II investigation recovered far fewer invertebrate remains. A total of 427 grams was recovered between all features. Although Feature 5 Context A yielded the highest recovery by volume, far fewer shells comprised the assemblage. The clam shell recovered in Context A consisted of 3 large and nearly intact Butter clam shells, likely collected beachcombing rather than for consumption. The clam recovered from Context C was a single large Butter clam shell. None of the invertebrate remains exhibited indications of anthropogenic modifications similar to the invertebrate assemblage recovered during XPI testing.

Table 11. Recovered Invertebrates by Feature

Unit	Abalone (g)	Clam (g)	Mussel (g)	Turban Snail (g)	Crab (g)	Row Total
Feature 1	24.1	—	5.8	—	—	29.9
Feature 2						
Phase I	—	81.6	521.8	4.4	—	607.8
Phase II	—	1.5	1.6	—	—	3.1
Feature 3	—	—	24.3	—	—	24.3
Feature 4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feature 5						
Context A	—	325.3	—	—	2.4	327.7
Context B	5.8	—	0.8	—	—	6.6
Context C	—	65.3	—	—	—	65.3
Total by Type	29.9	473.7	554.3	4.4	2.4	1,061.7

6.2.5.2 Vertebrate Remains

The vertebrate assemblage recovered during throughout the Project consisted of diverse species both domestic and wild. All specimens reflect species that would have been locally available historically. The number of identified specimens (NISP) recovered totaled 676 between all five features (see Table 12). During XPI testing, a total of 1,166.4 grams (NISP=219) was recovered from Features 1 and 2. During the Phase II investigation a total of 1,825.6 grams (NISP=457) was recovered. The highest percentage of the total faunal material recovered was from Feature 2. By volume, Feature 2 represents 30.9% of the overall faunal assemblage (926.1 grams) and 26.6% by NISP (180 specimens).

Less than a quarter of the assemblage from the XPI testing (10%; 120.8 grams; NISP=70) was anthropogenically modified, including evidence of cut marks, burning, and saw cut portioning. Several of the specimens recovered (280.9 grams; NISP=145) were too fragmented or too burned to identify beyond class. Of this portion 219.3 grams (NISP=97) were attributed to terrestrial mammals and 61.6 grams (NISP=48) to avian. The faunal assemblage from Phase II was significantly more modified. Out of the 1,203.1 grams recovered (NISP=457) a total of 874.4 grams were anthropogenically modified (NISP=293) representing 64.1% of the Phase II assemblage by NISP and 65.9% by weight. Again, several of the specimens recovered (896.7 grams; NISP=392) were too fragmented or too burned to identify beyond Class. Of this portion 786.9 grams (NISP=280) were attributed to terrestrial mammals and 109.8 grams (NISP=112) to avian.

In the Phase I assemblage, 79 terrestrial mammal specimens identifiable to a species level. Mammals observed in the assemblage included ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*; NISP=1), domestic sheep (*Ovis aries*; NISP=28), and cow (*Bos taurus*; NISP=29). Terrestrial mammals were the most modified and exhibited the widest variety of modifications in proportion to the percentage modified. Cut marks, burning, and saw cut portioning were common within this classification. All of the specimens identified as domestic sheep exhibited unfused epiphyses indicating the individual was a juvenile. Age determination was not possible on most specimens as this portion of the assemblage was highly modified and fragmented.

Several avian specimens were recovered reflecting consumption of wild game. Intact specimens and the portions of shaft fragments from long bone indicate wild turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*; NISP=2) and smaller game, such as quail (*Callipepla californica*) or Clapper rail-sized fowl (NISP=38) were consumed. No domesticated avian specimens were recovered during excavation.

Pelagic fish were also represented in the faunal assemblage recovered specifically from Feature 2 during Phase I testing. Cranial elements (NISP=19) recovered indicate at least two species of fish were consumed, including Pacific Rockfish (Subcats Nos. 41-43, 50, and 60-65 [Phase I catalog]; NISP=17) and an individual from the Salmonidae family (Subcats Nos. 44 and 45 [Phase I catalog]; NISP=2). Salmonidae consists of extant species of ray-finned Salmonid fish such as Atlantic and Pacific salmon, trout, char, freshwater whitefish, grayling, taimen, and lenoks. Nine of the specimens exhibited evidence of burning (Subcats Nos. 60-65; Phase I catalog). No other anthropogenic modifications were noted.

The faunal assemblage from the Phase II investigation was relatively similar, with 37 terrestrial mammal specimens identifiable to a species level. Mammals observed in the assemblage included pig (*Sus scrofa*; NISP=3) domestic sheep (*Ovis aries*; NISP=6), and cow (*Bos taurus*; NISP=28). Terrestrial mammals were the most modified and exhibited the widest variety of modifications in proportion to the percentage modified. Cut marks, burning, and saw

cut portioning were common within this classification. All of the specimens identified as domestic sheep exhibited unfused epiphyses indicating the individual was a juvenile. Age determination was not possible on most specimens as this portion of the assemblage was highly modified and fragmented.

Several avian specimens were recovered reflecting consumption of wild game. Intact specimens and the portions of shaft fragments from long bone indicate wild, small game, such as quail (*Callipepla californica*) or Clapper rail-sized fowl (NISP=112) were consumed. No domesticated avian specimens were recovered during excavation.

Pelagic fish were also represented in the faunal assemblage recovered. All of the fish specimens analyzed were identified as belonging to the Scorpaenidae family (likely rockfish; NISP=28). All of the fish specimens were recovered from Feature 5. Context A yielded 25 specimens and Context B yielded 3. Only one of the specimens exhibited evidence of burning (Cat No. 189; Phase II catalog). No other anthropogenic modifications were noted.

Table 12. Recovered Vertebrate Remains by Feature

Unit	Mammal								Avian				Fish						Row Total	
	Undiff.		<i>B. taurus</i>		<i>S. scrofus</i>		<i>O. aries</i>		Undiff.		<i>M. gallopavo</i>		Undiff.		<i>Sebastes</i> sp.		Salmonidae			
	NISP	g	NISP	g	NISP	g	NISP	g	NISP	g	NISP	g	NISP	g	NISP	g	NISP	g	NISP	g
Feature 1	14	84.1	2	40.3	—	—	11	162.1	18	17.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	304
Feature 2																				
Phase I	83	135.2	23	578.9	—	—	17	78.7	30	44.1	2	17.1	—	—	17	5.9	2	2.5	174	862.4
Phase II	—	—	4	61.9	—	—	—	—	2	1.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	63.7
Feature 3	93	336.6	19	487.6	3	11.3	6	154.7	2	4.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	123	994.3
Feature 4	5	6.7	5	178.1	—	—	—	—	3	4.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	188.9
Feature 5																				
Context A	69	138.3	1	21.4	—	—	—	—	79	75.7	—	—	—	—	24	13.3	—	—	173	248.7
Context B	113	305.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	24.1	—	—	—	—	3	0.6	—	—	142	330
Context C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total by Type	377	1,006.2	54	1,368.2	3	11.3	34	395.5	160	171.4	2	17.1	—	—	44	19.8	2	2.5	676	2,992

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6.2.6 Discussion

The artifact assemblage for the overall project correlates to a date range roughly between the mid-1800s and the early 1930s. These dates are primarily associated with the dense glass and ceramic components recovered from Features 1, 2, and 5. Few specimens of these categories correlated to earlier dates but may be reflexive of items individuals and families have passed down or had in a collection before discarding. The recovered assemblage suggests the area around Trench 1 and 2 included middle to upper class hotels and/or restaurants at that time. The assemblage is impersonal in nature; only the ink bottle (Cat No.19; Phase I catalog), pocketknife (Cat No. 132; Phase I catalog), photo frame (Cat No. 134; Phase I catalog), and buttons (Cat Nos. 110, 123, 124, 125, and 154; Phase I catalog) appear to be relatively personal items. In a residential site, it is common to recover a much wider variety of personal items at greater frequency relative to the overall assemblage. These items would typically include such artifacts as personal grooming items (cold cream jars, perfume/cologne bottles, mirrors or combs, etc.) hobby and personal interest items (tobacco pipes, children's toys, etc.), or bottles from medicinal treatments.

The artifact assemblage also reflects a middle to higher socioeconomic status near TT 2. The presence of several types of dishes of similar design and style are typical of a dining set with pieces for different forms of consumption and events. The ceramic portion of the artifact assemblage consists of porcelain, plates with printed designs, bowl fragments, decorative knobs and handles, and dish fragments with decorative molded designs. The glass tumbler fragments recovered (Cat Nos. 83, 98, and 122; Phase I catalog) appeared to belong to two distinctive matching sets with decorative embossed paneling and design. The single spoon recovered (Cat No. 145; Phase I catalog) was decoratively engraved and had a bone handle. A typical lower socioeconomic household or establishment would have fewer styles of dishes and without flair or decoration due to the relatively higher cost.

Conversely, the artifact assemblage from TTs 5 and 6 suggest the immediate surrounding area included middle class residences at that time. The assemblage includes several personal items relating to grooming (Cat Nos. 59 and 103; Phase II catalog), medicinal treatments (Cat Nos.11 and 104), and clothing items such as jewelry, purses, and shoe polish (Cat Nos.38, 39, 49, and 64; Phase II catalog). The glass and ceramic assemblage consists of items reflecting the presence of children toys including a marble (Cat No.105; Phase II catalog) and toy tea set fragments (Cat Nos. 69 and 89; Phase II catalog). Domestic hardware typical of middle-class homes (Cat Nos. 92 and 93; Phase II catalog) was also recovered. Much like the artifact assemblage from the Phase I testing, the Phase II assemblage includes a wide variety of artifacts reflecting food consumption activities in a middle to higher socioeconomic neighborhood. The presence of several types of dishes of similar design and style are typical of a dining set with pieces for different forms of consumption and events. The ceramic portion of the artifact assemblage consists of porcelain, plates with printed designs, bowl fragments, decorative knobs and handles, and dish fragments with decorative molded designs. The champagne flute and wine glass fragments recovered (Cat Nos. 6, 46, 55, and 99; Phase II catalog) appeared to belong to distinctive matching sets with decorative embossed paneling and design. The spoon and fancy napkin ring (Cat Nos.79 and 80; Phase II catalog) also reflect dining with flair and a higher cost.

Feature 1

Feature 1 was found in the central portion of TT 2 just under the gravel fill supporting the asphalt parking surface, at approximately 15 inches below the surface. Feature 1 is intrusive into native soil and appears *in situ*, it seems likely it was dug intentionally as part of one or several dumping events. Although a total of 149 artifacts and 29.9 grams of marine shell were recovered from Feature 1, only six ceramic artifacts were temporally diagnostic

(Cat Nos. 71, 72, 74, 75, and 77). These artifacts date the Feature between 1804 and the 1890s. This broad temporal range is similar to Feature 2 as well as the material recovered from the other trenches. TT 1 contained a single diagnostic artifact, Cat No. 19, an ink bottle dating between the 1890s and 1910. Isolates recovered from above the Features in TT 2 date between the 1840s and 1878 (Cat Nos. 46–48, 87).

Feature 2

Like Feature 1, Feature 2 was found immediately below the gravel fill supporting the asphalt parking surface. However, Feature 2 was larger and more compact. The top of Feature 2 was uncovered at 15 inches below the surface in the southeast corner of TT 2. The feature consisted of a concentration of historic refuse intrusive into native silty sand. The feature constituents appeared *in situ* and the feature seems likely to have been dug intentionally as part of one or several dumping events. Like Feature 1, only a small portion (19 of 187 artifacts) were temporally diagnostic (Cat Nos. 95, 99, 106, 131, 132, 139, and 144; Phase I catalog). These artifacts date the Feature between 1835 and 1910, similar to Feature 1, and the isolates from TT 2, and TT 1.

Consumption activities, or at the least the discarding of the evidence of consumption activities, is concentrated around Feature 2. The highest percentage of ecofacts, including burned coffee beans and stone fruit pits, were recovered between 16 and 36 inches below the surface within Feature 2. Individuals appear to have consumed domestically raised lamb, beef, and other terrestrial mammals that were primarily butchered utilizing a bone saw. The domestic sheep bone fragment is consistent with a hind shank meat cut, which would have been typical for the mid-to-late 1800s. Historic-era meat cuts were typically standardized, which resulted in relatively uniform cuts between meats. Over time these cuts became more specialized to each species with less of the “undesirable” portions, such as large portions of long bone, being sold to the public by the early to mid-1900s (Milne and Crabtree 2000). Locally available fish including Pacific Rockfish and salmon or trout as well as shoreline-accessible shellfish (mussel, abalone, clam) were represented in the assemblage. Wild avian resources were also exploited as elements from small undomesticated fowl were observed.

Feature 3

Feature 3 was a relative shallow (13 inches) deposit found in the south portion of TT 5 just below the gravel fill under the parking surface. The bisection of the feature showed evidence of a pit shape in profile with a rounded bottom and a combination of angled and vertical sides. The shape of the pit suggests an attempt to bury something in a relatively small space, such as a hole created by a hand shovel. A single artifact, a sherd of amethyst glass, was temporally diagnostic (Cat No. 11; Phase II catalog). This artifact dates the Feature between the mid-1870s and the early 1930s.

Feature 4

Feature 4 was by far the most disturbed of the five features. The deposit was clearly affected by the installation of the 2-inch metal pipe noted near all the features. If Feature 4 had a distinctive shape that might have suggested specific activities, the shapes has been obscured by post depositional impacts. The recovery from this feature was dominated by nondiagnostic metal items. Few artifacts from Feature 4 were temporally diagnostic (3 out of 26 artifacts). Cat Nos. 40, 49, and 51 date the Feature between 1852 and the late-1930s.

Feature 5

Only 19 of 377 artifacts recovered from Feature 5 were temporally diagnostic (Cat Nos. 56, 58, 59, 65, 72, 86, 92, 93, 96, 103, and 104; Phase II catalog). These artifacts date the overall feature between 1860 and the late-1930s. There is almost no difference in date ranges between the three contexts found in this location. Specifically, Context A includes Cat Nos. 65, 72 that date between 1860 and the late 1930s. Context B includes similar results (Cat. Nos. 86, 92, 93, 96, 103, and 104), which all date between 1860 and the late 1930s. Context C includes Cat Nos. 56, 58, 59, which date between 1857 and the late 1920s.

Like Feature 2, consumption activities, or at the least the discarding of the evidence of consumption activities, is concentrated around Feature 5. The highest percentage of ecofacts, including burned coffee beans and stone fruit pits, were recovered within Context B. Individuals appear to have consumed domestically raised lamb, pork, beef, and other terrestrial mammals that were primarily butchered utilizing a bone saw. Locally available fish including Pacific Rockfish and salmon or trout as well as shoreline-accessible shellfish (mussel, abalone, and clam) were represented in the assemblage. Wild avian resources were also exploited as elements from small undomesticated fowl were observed.

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7 Resource Evaluation

Site DUD-LIB-1 consists of a sheet refuse deposit and five features. Sheet refuse deposits lack integrity and are therefore *de facto* noncontributing elements to a potentially significant historic resource. However, the five features identified could have potential to elevate the site to the level of a historic resources if they have integrity and the criteria to address specific research questions to establish the resource as a historic resource. All five features identified at Locus 1 at DUD-LIB-1 are evaluated in this section as potential contributors for historical significance and integrity in consideration of CRHR, and local designation criteria. Since the dating of the resources described above clearly shows an association with the late nineteenth century, the evaluations below are presented in the context of the parcel configuration and ownership history as existed at that time (see Section 4.2.3.5, History of the Project Area). Specifically, Features 1, 2, 3, and 4 share an association with the property at the southeast corner of the intersection of Lincoln and Cedar Streets (previously addressed as 40 Lincoln Street and 25 Lincoln Street). Feature 5 is associated with the adjacent property to the east (previously addressed as 41 Lincoln Street and 23 Lincoln Street).

A physical description of the resources is provided in Section 7.1. The significance evaluations in Section 7.2, CRHR Statement of Significance, and Section 7.3, City of Santa Cruz Statement of Significance, were prepared by Dudek archaeologist John Schlagheck, MA, RPA, who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for historical archaeology. Mr. Schlagheck was assisted by Dudek historian Fallin Steffen MPS. Ms. Steffen provided the historical research presented in Section 4.2.3.5 used in this section. The complete DPR 523 form sets for both the Project site and the five features of Locus 1 is provided in Appendix D.

7.1 Description of Resources (Locus 1)

Features 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are historical period refuse deposits associated with multiple small scale dumping events. Together the Features are designated as Locus 1 of site DUD-LIB-1. The features contain historical period domestic artifacts associated with the mid- to late nineteenth and early to mid-twentieth century land uses that existed along Lincoln and Cedar Streets at that time. The location and characteristics of Locus 1 suggest the five features are examples of parcel-level dumping events indicative of residential refuse disposal behavior prior to centralized refuse collection that began in the mid twentieth century.

7.2 CRHR Statement of Significance

CRHR Criterion 1: Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.

As described in Section 4.2.3.5, an 1873 article in the Santa Cruz Weekly Sentinel indicates that Andrew Trust was operating a Boarding house on his property addressed as 40 Lincoln Street. At this time, the property contained a one-story, L-shaped wood-frame residential building with a long porch located on the east elevation. Two smaller one-story out-buildings are present along the southern property line where the features 1, 2, 3, and 4 were identified. In 1873, Trust established a bakery, later known as the Pioneer Bakery, and began producing and selling baked goods from his property on Lincoln Street. In 1875, Trust moved a 2-story residence from another property he owned on the corner of Pacific Avenue and Bridge Street (now Soquel Avenue) to the adjacent lot at Lincoln Street (41 Lincoln Street), where feature 5 was identified, to provide space for boarders during the busy summer season. No construction date has been found for either structure.

By 1956, historic aerial photography indicates that the buildings on the property had been demolished and a paved parking lot now occupies the site.

The five features are therefore associated with residential development in this portion of Santa Cruz that began in the 1860s. However, with an ambiguous period of significance and limited purpose of the two associated structures as single-family homes and/or boarding houses, the features are only generally associated with residential development in Santa Cruz. The features cannot address questions that would suggest a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history in the City of Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz County, or the state. As such DUD-LIB-1 is not eligible for listing to the CRHR under Criterion 1.

CRHR Criterion 2: Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.

To be found eligible under CRHR Criterion 2, the property must be directly tied to the important person and the place where the individual conducted or produced the work for which he or she is known. The five features identified at DUD-LIB-1 are associated with two properties and structures (40 and 41 Lincoln Street) developed and owned by Andrew Trust, an immigrant from Germany who arrived in Santa Cruz in 1849. While Mr. Trust was a property owner, land developer, and business owner, he does not appear to have been a significant or important person in our past. The land is also associated with numerous residential tenants between 1900 and 1939, who are documented in Section 4.2.3.5. Like Trust, the residents do not appear to have been significant or important persons in our past. As such the DUD-LIB-1 is not recommended as eligible for listing for the CRHR under Criterion 2.

CRHR Criterion 3: Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.

Site DUD-LIB-1 contained five features within Locus 1. The features are refuse deposits that are examples of how residents and business owners disposed of unwanted items and garbage in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Digging holes in the rear of a parcel to bury refuse was a very common behavior at the time. Given the small scale of the deposits, there is no record of the dumping events that created the features or which individuals were responsible for the dumping. As such Features 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are not associated with a master in the field of engineering. Consequently, site DUD-LIB-1 lacks significance CRHR Criterion 3.

CRHR Criterion 4: has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Site DUD-LIB-1 presents evidence of refuse disposal in two forms. One is as an SRD and the second as concentrated features. Since SRDs lack integrity to address questions about the past, the SRD component of the site does not yield important information about the past. Likewise, when considering the five features, they are examples of typical small scale dumping events. There is no evidence to indicate that the five refuse deposits are likely to yield additional information important to history beyond what is already known, such as what people ate and the types of activities undertaken in residential or boarding house contexts. Therefore, DUD-LIB-1 is not recommended as eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 4.

7.3 City of Santa Cruz Statement of Significance

1. Recognized as a significant example of the cultural, natural, archaeological, or built heritage of the city, state, or nation.

All five resources of Locus 1 are refuse deposits that are examples of how residents and business owners disposed of unwanted items and garbage in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Digging holes in the rear of a parcel to bury refuse was a very common behavior at the time. Given the small scale of the deposits, there is no record of the dumping events that created the resources or which individuals were responsible for the dumping. As such Features 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are not significant examples. Therefore, the resources do not appear eligible under City Criterion 1.

2. Associated with a significant local, state, or national event.

As stated above for CRHR Criterion 1, the five features are associated with residential development in this portion of Santa Cruz that began in the early to mid-1800s. However, with an ambiguous period of significance and limited purpose of the two associated structures as single-family homes and/or boarding houses, the resources are only generally associated with residential development in Santa Cruz. The resources do not appear associated with a significant local, state, or national event. Therefore, the resources do not appear eligible under City Criterion 2.

3. Associated with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the development of the city, state, or nation.

As stated above for CRHR Criterion 2, the five resources are associated with two properties and structures (40 and 41 Lincoln Street) developed and owned by Andrew Trust, an immigrant from Germany who arrived in Santa Cruz in 1849. While Mr. Trust was a property owner, land developer, and business owner, he does not appear to have been a significant or important person in our past. The land is also associated with numerous residential tenants between 1900 and 1939 that are documented in Section 4.2.3.5. Like Trust, the residents do not appear to have been a significant or important persons in our past. Therefore, the resources are not known to have any historical associations with people important to the development of the city, state, or nation, and they do not appear eligible under City Criterion 3.

4. Associated with an architect, designer, or builder whose work has influenced the development of the city, state, or nation.

Features 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are not built environment resources and not associated with any architect, designer, or builder. Therefore, for the resources do not appear eligible under City Criterion 4.

5. Recognized as possessing special aesthetic merit or value as a building with quality of architecture and that retains sufficient features showing its architectural significance.

Features 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are not built environment resources and do not possess any special aesthetic merit or value. Therefore, for the resources do not appear eligible under City Criterion 5.

6. Recognized as possessing distinctive stylistic characteristics or workmanship significant for the study of a period, method of construction, or use of native materials.

Features 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are not built environment resources and do not possess distinctive stylistic characteristics or workmanship. Therefore, for the resources do not appear eligible under City Criterion 6.

7. Retains sufficient integrity to accurately convey its significance.

While the five features do appear to be generally in their original depositional locations, post depositional disturbances are present including installation of a metal utility pipe through the features and grading for the current parking surface, that have impacted the resources and reduces their integrity. Therefore, the resources do not appear eligible under City Criterion 7.

7.4 Integrity Discussion

The integrity of a resource is based upon the historical significance and character defining features. An examination of integrity is typically undertaken only after eligibility is fully established. In this case, none of the resources are eligible under any CRHR or local criteria, therefore, the integrity of the resources does not require examination.

8 Summary and Recommendations

The XPI and Phase II testing identified a potentially significant historical period archaeological resource, DUD-LIB-1 within the Project Area. Specifically, the testing identified five historical period features in a tight grouping (Locus 1) in the west central portion of the Project Area. The Locus 1 portion of the sites contains historical period domestic artifacts associated with the mid-to-late nineteenth and early-to-mid twentieth century land uses that existed along Lincoln and Cedar Streets at that time. The location and characteristics of Locus 1 suggest the five features are examples of parcel-level dumping events indicative of residential refuse disposal behavior prior to centralized refuse collection that began in the mid twentieth century.

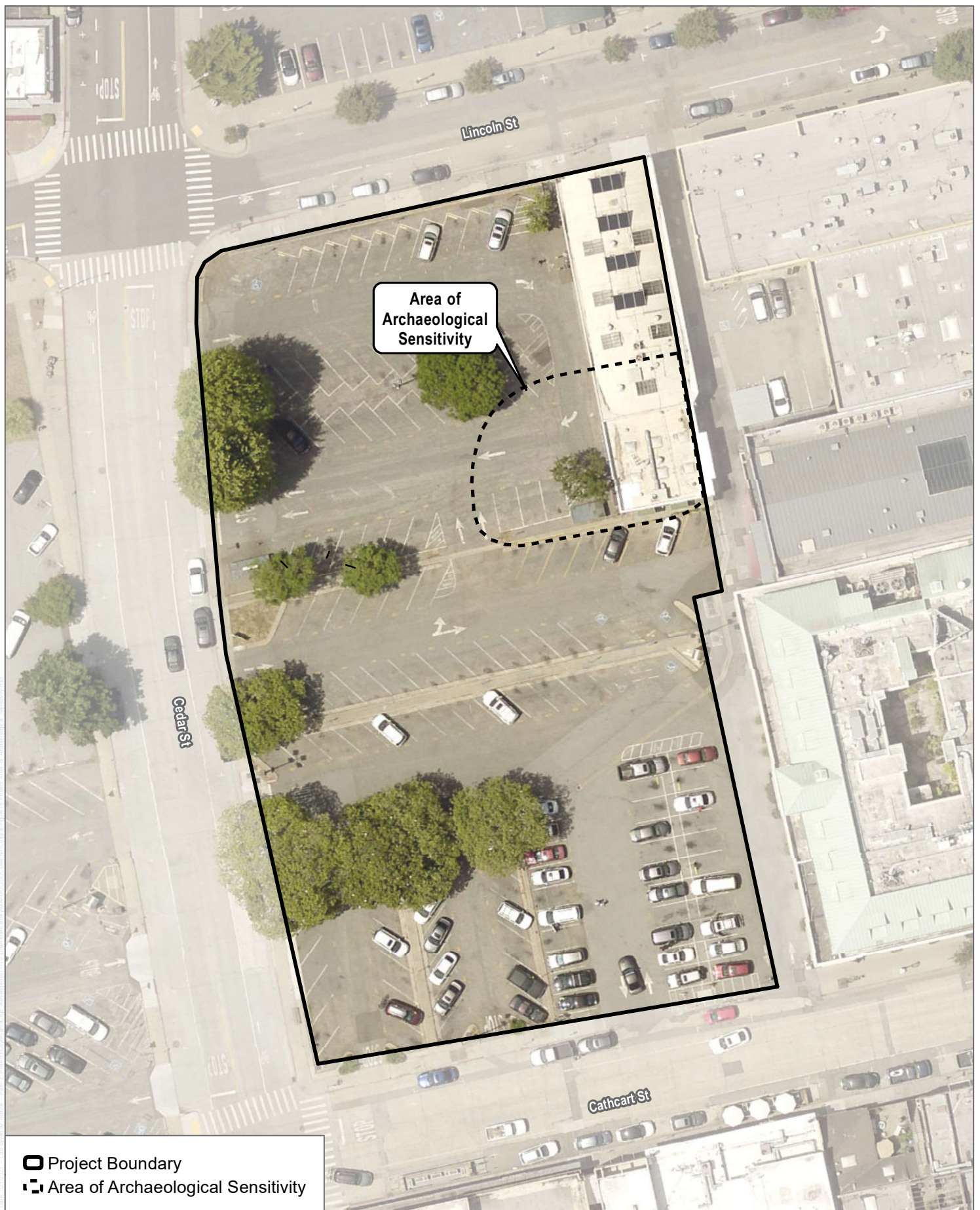
The five features of Locus 1 were analyzed in detail and formally evaluated as historic resources for CRHR and local (City) eligibility. The evaluation concluded that the five features of Locus 1 *do not* rise to a level where they could contribute to the potential eligibility of DUD-LIB-1 under any CRHR, or local criteria and integrity requirements (Section 3, Regulatory Context). Specifically, the features within the site cannot be associated with a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage or with the lives of persons important in our past. As relative casual dumping events, there are no distinctive characteristics present, and the features clearly do not represent the work of an important creative individual, nor do they possess high artistic values. As numerous other examples of such deposits exist with greater integrity and historic associations, the features do not yield information important to history. Therefore, these resources *are not* considered historic resources under state, or local regulations.

The testing also showed that much of the Project Area contains an intermittent, shallow, and thin SRD of scattered historical period domestic artifacts also associated with the mid-to-late nineteenth century and early-to-mid twentieth century. Analysis indicates the SRD is a secondary deposit of low integrity and therefore not potentially significant. The five features of Locus 1 and the Project Area sheet deposit have been recorded as historical period archaeological site DUD-LIB-1 on Department of Parks and Recreation series 523 forms per CEQA guidelines.

Dudek has tested the Project Area not covered by existing buildings and evaluated the features located at Locus 1. No historical resources are present in the area where testing occurred. Given that the area under the existing Toadal Fitness building could not be tested, moderate potential exists for encountering additional artifacts and features during the planned construction, as discussed in the initial Phase I report by Albion. While Dudek does not expect to find additional deposits that would meet the definition of a historical resource, an area of sensitivity near the rear of the Toadal Fitness building is delineated (Figure 15, Project Area of Archaeological Sensitivity) and we recommend that a qualified archaeologist be present during the rough grading phase of the Project.

Areas outside the area to be monitored are subject to regulations that account for the possibility of encountering intact archaeological deposits. Specifically, Section 24.12.430 of the City's Municipal Code sets forth the procedure to follow if previously unknown prehistoric or cultural features are discovered during construction. Under provisions of this Code section, work shall be halted within 100 feet of the find and the Planning Director shall be immediately notified to determine the appropriate course of action, including implementation of potential mitigation measures should a significant resource be identified. Additionally, the County Coroner shall be notified in accordance with provisions of Public Resources Code 5097.98-99 in the event human remains are found and the Native American Heritage Commission shall be notified in accordance with the provisions of Public Resources Code Section 5097 if the remains are determined to be Native American.

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SOURCE: Digital Globe Imagery (accessed 2022), Open Street Map 2019

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Appendix A

National Archaeological Database Information

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE (NADB) INFORMATION

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Firm: Dudek

Project Proponent: City of Santa Cruz, California

Report Date: January 2023

Report Title: Phase II Archaeological Testing and Evaluation for the Downtown Library Mixed-Use Project, Santa Cruz, California

Type of Study: Archaeological Testing

Resources: None

USGS Quads: 7.5-minute *Santa Cruz* Quad

Acreage: ~1.5 acres

Permit Numbers: Permit Pending

Keywords: Central Coast, Archaeological Testing, Historical Period Archaeology, Downtown Santa Cruz, CA

Appendix B

Artifact Catalog

Appendix B. Phase I Catalog Report

CAT	RTYPE	UNO	FEAT	TOPLEV	BOTLEV	OBJECT	MATERIA	Condition	CT	WT	COMMENTS
1	Trench	1		13	21	MET	Metal	Complete	1	13.2	Complete bolt covered in slag.
2	Trench	1		13	21	MET	Metal	Complete	22	101.8	Complete nails covered in slag.
3	Trench	1		13	21	MET	Metal	Fragment	24	69.9	Partial nails covered in slag.
4	Trench	1		13	21	MET	Metal	Fragment	11	6.6	Misc. metal fragments covered in slag.
5	Trench	1		13	21	MOD	Metal	Complete	1	1.3	Part of a clamp
6	Trench	1		13	21	IVR	Shell	Fragment	1	0.3	Mytilus
7	Trench	1		13	21	VER	Bone	Fragment	1	0.3	Burned bone fragment
8	Trench	1		13	21	OCR	Ceramic	Fragment	1	0.4	Half of a ceramic bead, black & white.
9	Trench	1		13	21	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	5.3	Fragment of WIE with printed floral motif.
10	Trench	1		13	21	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	3.3	Porcelain w/ green stripe and gold filagree design.
11	Trench	1		13	21	GLS	Glass	Fragment	2	1.2	Olive green bottle shards.
12	Trench	1		13	21	GLS	Glass	Fragment	2	3.2	Amber bottle shards.
13	Trench	1		13	21	GLS	Glass	Fragment	5	11.9	Aqua bottle shards.
14	Trench	1		13	21	GLS	Glass	Fragment	15	14.6	Colorless bottle shards.
15	Trench	1		13	21	GLS	Glass	Complete	1	7.7	Colorless decorative knob/handle.
16	Trench	1		13	21	GLS	Glass	Almost Complete	1	31.6	Nearly complete colorless bottle with patina. Seam on sides//panel on front//sunburst lines with 1 in center on bottom.
17	Trench	1		13	21	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	5	1133.9	Brick fragments with no MM.
18	Trench	1		13	21	C14	Charcoal	Fragment	17	9.2	Charcoal fragments.
19	Trench	1		13	25	GLS	Glass	Complete	1	105.3	Intact colorless ink bottle.
20	Trench	1		13	25	MET	Metal	Fragment	2	5.9	Partial nails.
21	Trench	3		13	20	IVR	Shell	Fragment	34	21.3	Mytilus
22	Trench	3		13	20	VER	Bone	Fragment	18	9	Unmodified, unidentifiable T mammal fragments.

CAT	RTYPE	UNO	FEAT	TOPLEV	BOTLEV	OBJECT	MATERIA	Condition	CT	WT	COMMENTS
23	Trench	3		13	20	VER	Bone	Fragment	2	2.1	Unidentifiable T mammal fragments with cut marks.
24	Trench	3		13	20	VER	Bone	Fragment	1	0.3	T mammal with cut mark. L tibia prx fragment.
25	Trench	3		13	20	VER	Bone	Fragment	4	5.1	Saw-cut T Mammal fragments.
26	Trench	3		13	20	VER	Bone	Fragment	16	13.4	Burned unidentifiable T mammal fragments. No other mods.
27	Trench	3		13	20	GLS	Glass	Fragment	4	3.8	Colorless bottle shards.
28	Trench	3		13	20	GLS	Glass	Fragment	5	8.6	Aqua bottle shards.
29	Trench	3		13	20	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	28.7	Brown glazed ceramic sherd. Possible sewage pipe fragment.
30	Trench	3		13	20	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	6.4	Possible slate or monterey stone fragment.
31	Trench	3		13	20	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	0.2	Porcelain, white.
32	Trench	3		13	20	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	2	1	Two brick fragments.
33	Trench	3		13	20	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	2	3.3	Two white WIE sherds.
34	Trench	3		13	20	MET	Metal	Almost Complete	1	14.9	Nearly complete bolt.
35	Trench	3		13	20	MET	Metal	Complete	18	79	Complete nails.
36	Trench	3		13	20	MET	Metal	Fragment	32	51.3	Partial nails.
37	Trench	3		13	20	MET	Metal	Fragment	10	12.3	Misc. undertermined metal fragments covered in slag.
38	Trench	3		13	20	C14	Charcoal	Fragment	18	5.1	Charcoal fragments.
39	Trench	4		13	30	MOD	Other	Fragment	1	0	Styrofoam fragment
40	Trench	4		13	30	MET	Metal	Complete	1	3.2	Complete nail.
41	Trench	4		13	30	VER	Bone	Fragment	1	1.4	Saw-cut T Mammal fragment.
42	Trench	4		13	30	GLS	Glass	Fragment	2	5.9	Aqua bottle shards.
43	Trench	4		13	30	GLS	Glass	Fragment	3	2.7	Colorless bottle shards.
44	Trench	4		13	30	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	3	28.7	3 White WIE sherds. 1 Has an "R" printed on base. No other MM visible.
45	Trench	3		13	34	C14	Charcoal	Fragment	7	0.5	Charcoal fragments.

CAT	RTYPE	UNO	FEAT	TOPLEV	BOTLEV	OBJECT	MATERIA	Condition	CT	WT	COMMENTS
46	Trench	2		13	14	GLS	Glass	Complete	1	251.2	Complete colorless bottle w/flaking patina. Some bubbles and no seams. No MM.
47	Trench	2		13	14	GLS	Glass	Complete	1	110.1	Complete aqua medicinal bottle. "HEGEMAN & CO//CHEMISTS//NEW YORK///{mold mark}". Bubbles also noted.
48	Trench	2		13	14	GLS	Glass	Almost Complete	1	234.5	Aqua bottle broken at neck. Panneling all around body & shoulders. Bubbles noted, no MM.
49	Trench	2	1	15	29	IVR	Shell	Fragment	1	5.8	Mytilus
50	Trench	2	1	15	29	IVR	Shell	Fragment	1	24.1	Haliotis
51	Trench	2	1	15	29	MET	Metal	Complete	4	31.7	Complete nails.
52	Trench	2	1	15	29	MET	Metal	Fragment	2	5.3	Misc. metal slag fragments.
53	Trench	2	1	15	29	MET	Metal	Almost Complete	1	0.9	Safety pin missing clasp end.
54	Trench	2	1	15	29	GLS	Glass	Almost Complete	2	364.1	Two colorless tumblers with panneling around body. Mold mark on bottom, no MM.
55	Trench	2	1	15	29	GLS	Glass	Fragment	2	12.3	Olive bottle shards.
56	Trench	2	1	15	29	GLS	Glass	Fragment	3	10.2	Colorless bottle shards.
57	Trench	2	1	15	29	GLS	Glass	Fragment	11	141	Aqua bottle in several shards.
58	Trench	2	1	15	29	VER	Bone	Fragment	3	26.7	Burned T Mammal fragments, No other mods observed.
59	Trench	2	1	15	29	VER	Bone	Almost Complete	2	88.4	Juvenile T mammal, L humerus in 2 pieces (shaft & distal epiphysis).
60	Trench	2	1	15	29	VER	Bone	Almost Complete	2	34.8	Juvenile T mammal, R humerus in 2 shaft fragments.
61	Trench	2	1	15	29	VER	Bone	Almost Complete	6	9.1	Misc. juvenile T mammal bones, mostly carpals.
62	Trench	2	1	15	29	VER	Bone	Fragment	13	128	Misc. juvenile T. mammal bones.
63	Trench	2	1	15	29	VER	Bone	Complete	1	0.1	Complete Phalange, T mammal.
64	Trench	2	1	15	29	VER	Bone	Complete	1	2.1	Avian R femur
65	Trench	2	1	15	29	VER	Bone	Fragment	9	7.7	Misc. Avian fragments
66	Trench	2	1	15	29	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	5	188.5	White WIE sherds with ribbed pattern.
67	Trench	2	1	15	29	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	4	279.8	White WIE sherds with decorative molding.

CAT	RTYPE	UNO	FEAT	TOPLEV	BOTLEV	OBJECT	MATERIA	Condition	CT	WT	COMMENTS
68	Trench	2	1	15	29	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	12	1256.1	White WIE sherds from a single vessel. Lots of crazing present, no MM.
69	Trench	2	1	15	29	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	47	2164.9	Misc. white WIE sherds.
70	Trench	2	1	15	29	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	9.8	White porcelain rim fragment with gold trim.
71	Trench	2	1	15	29	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	62.9	White WIE base sherd with {partial Coat of Arms. In banner: "PORCELAIN"}/ADAMS.
72	Trench	2	1	15	29	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	45.5	White WIE base sherd with: {partial Coat of Arms. In banner: "ET MON DROIT"}/[RO]YAL.PATENT./[I]RONSTONE./[BUR]GESS & GODDARD.
73	Trench	2	1	15	29	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	92.8	White WIE base sherd with: "STCK/BUR" embossed.
74	Trench	2	1	15	29	CER	Ceramic	Almost Complete	1	146.5	Half of white WIE bowl with panneling on interior edge. Base printed with: {Royal Coat of Arms}/ROYAL PATENT/IRONSTONE/BURGESS & GODDARD.
75	Trench	2	1	15	29	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	2	287.8	White WIE bowl printed with IMPERIAL WHITE GRANITE/{Royal Coat of Arms}/GELSON BROS HANLEY.
76	Trench	2	1	15	29	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	3	210.5	White WIE sherds with partial embossed MM. Possibly reads: "MAS HOGH{illegible}/{illegible}".
77	Trench	2	1	15	29	CER	Ceramic	Base	1	584.5	Complete base sherd, white WIE, printed with {Crown & Banner/ Inside triangle of design: IRONSTONE/CHINA/In banner: POWELL & BISHOP.}
78	Trench	2		13	14	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	6	195.6	White WIE sherds.
79	Trench	2		13	14	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	3	98.8	White WIE sherds with decorative molding.
80	Trench	2		13	14	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	2	86	White WIE sherds with panneling on interior edge.
81	Trench	2		13	14	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	5.9	White porcelain sherd with panneling on interior edge.
82	Trench	2		13	14	C14	Charcoal	Fragment	1	0.1	Charcoal fragment
83	Trench	2		13	14	GLS	Glass	Fragment	2	63.2	Colorless glass tumbler shards.
84	Trench	2		13	14	VER	Bone	Fragment	4	38.5	Saw-cut T mammal.
85	Trench	2		13	14	VER	Bone	Fragment	1	6.4	Burned T mammal.

CAT	RTYPE	UNO	FEAT	TOPLEV	BOTLEV	OBJECT	MATERIA	Condition	CT	WT	COMMENTS
86	Trench	2		13	14	VER	Bone	Fragment	1	0.4	Avian shaft fragment.
87	Trench	2		13	20	GLS	Glass	Complete	1	200.6	Intact aqua bottle with flaking patina. Embossed with: WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE/LEA & PERRINS///B/C O/V.
88	Trench	2	2	16	20	SSA	Soil	Complete	1	2173.7	Soil sample w/charcoal & burned seeds from under metal object 16.5-20".
89	Trench	2	2	16	20	BOT	Seed	Complete	10	1.6	Mix of intact and halved burned seeds.
90	Trench	2	2	16	20	C14	Charcoal	Fragment	21	10	Charcoal fragments in association with burned seeds in CAT 89 and burned faunal in CAT 91.
91	Trench	2	2	16	20	VER	Bone	Fragment	1	0.3	Burned unidentifiable T mammal fragment, no other mods.
92	Trench	2	2	15	23	CER	Ceramic	Almost Complete	6	1248.5	Large WIE bowl in 6 sherds, missing few small fragments. Brown ochre glaze on outer edge. No MM.
93	Trench	2	2	15	35	CER	Ceramic	Almost Complete	1	901.6	Brown-glazed WIE lid with round handle.
94	Trench	2	2	15	35	CER	Ceramic	Almost Complete	1	380.4	White WIE plate sherd with illegible embossed MM on base.
95	Trench	2	2	15	35	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	2	96.8	White WIE base sherds with printed MM: {In banner:IMPERIAL}/{Eagle with Coat of Arms}/{In banner:FRENCH PORCELAIN}/ADAMS.
96	Trench	2	2	15	35	GLS	Glass	Complete	1	216.7	Intact aqua bottle with panneling on front and sides, bubble, no MM.
97	Trench	2	2	15	35	GLS	Glass	Base	1	643.2	Base of olive wine bottle w/flaking patina. No MM.
98	Trench	2	2	15	35	GLS	Glass	Almost Complete	1	316.6	Colorless tumbler.
99	Trench	2	2	15	35	GLS	Glass	Fragment	10	171.4	Fragments from aqua bottle embossed with: "RIDA/MURRAY & LANMAN/DRUGGISTS/[N]EW-YORK///19".
100	Trench	2	2	15	35	GLS	Glass	Fragment	7	107.2	Shards of aqua plane glass, likely from picture frame (very thin).
101	Trench	2	2	15	35	GLS	Glass	Fragment	1	10.7	Colorless bottle shard.
102	Trench	2	2	15	35	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	158.2	Sherd of terra-cotta type ceramic, possibly a teja?
103	Trench	2	2	15	35	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	4	172.1	White WIE sherds, no MM.
104	Trench	2	2	15	35	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	174.6	Possibly same lid as CAT92?

CAT	RTYPE	UNO	FEAT	TOPLEV	BOTLEV	OBJECT	MATERIA	Condition	CT	WT	COMMENTS
105	Trench	2	2	15	35	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	32.8	White WIE sherewith partial embossed MM, illegible. High degree of crazing, possibly burned?
106	Trench	2	2	15	35	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	117.4	White WIE sherd with printed MM: {Royal Coat of Arms}/{In banner: DIEU ET MON DROIT}/ STONE CHINA/J.T. CLOSE & CO/STOKE UPON TRENT". Additional embossed MM below.
107	Trench	2	2	15	35	IVR	Shell	Fragment	48	34.1	Mytilus
108	Trench	2	2	15	35	VER	Bone	Fragment	16	5.9	Burned unidentifiable T Mammal fragments.
109	Trench	2	2	15	35	VER	Bone	Fragment	1	51.4	Distal femoral fragment, burned, T mammal.
110	Trench	2	2	15	35	OTH	Shell	Complete	2	0	XS shell button in 2 pieces, 4 holes.
111	Trench	2	2	15	19	IVR	Shell	Complete	1	4.7	Clam shell
112	Trench	2	2	21	35	GLS	Glass	Base	2	672.2	Olive green wine bottle with flaking patina.
113	Trench	2	2	21	35	GLS	Glass	Base	2	438.5	Olive green wine bottle.
114	Trench	2	2	21	35	GLS	Glass	Fragment	14	93.8	Aqua pane glass shards. Very thin, possibly from photo frames? Patina flaking.
115	Trench	2	2	21	35	GLS	Glass	Fragment	3	7.2	Aqua bottle shards
116	Trench	2	2	21	35	GLS	Glass	Fragment	1	2.3	Canning jar lid shard.
117	Trench	2	2	21	35	GLS	Glass	Fragment	1	1.7	Amber bottle shard.
118	Trench	2	2	21	35	GLS	Glass	Fragment	3	29.1	Olive bottle shards.
119	Trench	2	2	21	35	GLS	Glass	Fragment	14	112.4	Colorless bottle shards.
120	Trench	2	2	21	35	GLS	Glass	Fragment	1	35.7	Colorless handle, possibly to CAT 98?
121	Trench	2	2	21	35	GLS	Glass	Fragment	1	24.9	Colorless decorative knob.
122	Trench	2	2	21	35	GLS	Glass	Base	4	275	Colorless tumbler bases each in 2 pieces. No MM.
123	Trench	2	2	21	35	OTH	Shell	Complete	2	1.2	Two abalone shell buttons, one slightly smaller than the other. Both have 4 holes in a depressed center.
124	Trench	2	2	21	35	OTH	Shell	Complete	1	0.8	Abalone shell button with 2 holes in raised center.
125	Trench	2	2	21	35	OTH	Glass	Complete	1	0.5	White milk glass button with 4 holes in sunken center.

CAT	RTYPE	UNO	FEAT	TOPLEV	BOTLEV	OBJECT	MATERIA	Condition	CT	WT	COMMENTS
126	Trench	2	2	21	35	OTH	Ceramic	Complete	1	0.4	White clay bead.
127	Trench	2	2	21	35	MET	Metal	Fragment	8	59.2	Partial nails.
128	Trench	2	2	21	35	MET	Metal	Complete	2	24	Washers.
129	Trench	2	2	21	35	MET	Metal	Fragment	2	7	Decorative metal dish with floral filagree engraved.
130	Trench	2	2	21	35	MET	Metal	Complete	8	123.2	Complete nails.
131	Trench	2	2	21	35	MET	Metal	Complete	2	50.5	Skeleton key covered in slag. Handle in 2 pieces.
132	Trench	2	2	21	35	MET	Metal	Almost Complete	1	40.5	Pocket knife with woodgrain design etched.
133	Trench	2	2	21	35	MET	Metal	Fragment	3	33.3	Sections of wire.
134	Trench	2	2	21	35	MET	Metal	Complete	1	18.6	Decorative picture frame with filagree etching.
135	Trench	2	2	21	35	MET	Metal	Fragment	21	74.1	Misc. fragments of metal and slag.
136	Trench	2	2	21	35	CER	Ceramic	Complete	2	387.8	White WIE bowl with "EGEWOOD & CLARKE" embossed on base.
137	Trench	2	2	21	35	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	13	661.3	White WIE sherds with no MM.
138	Trench	2	2	21	35	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	3	262.5	White WIE with embossed MM "STOKE..."
139	Trench	2	2	21	35	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	2	138	White WIE with printed MM reading: {Royal Coat of Arms}/ {In banner: EU ET MON DROIT/W&T ADAMS/IRONSTONE CHINA}/ TUNSTALL.
140	Trench	2	2	21	35	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	5.7	White porcelain.
141	Trench	2	2	21	35	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	13.9	White porcelain handle with gold paint.
142	Trench	2	2	21	35	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	21.3	WIE with printed religious scene and partial "X".
143	Trench	2	2	21	35	CER	Ceramic	Almost Complete	2	132.4	Nearly complete white WIE bolwl with illegible embossed MM.
144	Trench	2	2	21	35	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	62.6	White WIE sherd with partial printed MM reading :{In banner: T. ADAMS/CHI[NA]}/TUNSTALL
145	Trench	2	2	21	35	MET	Metal	Complete	1	14.1	Spoon with filagree design on back. Handle is CAT 146.
146	Trench	2	2	21	35	OTH	Bone	Complete	1	15.4	Bovine or Porcine spoon handle.
147	Trench	2	2	35	70	OTH	Other	Fragment	50	1.8	Eggshell fragments.
148	Trench	2	2	21	35	IVR	Shell	Fragment	400	487.7	Mytilus

CAT	RTYPE	UNO	FEAT	TOPLEV	BOTLEV	OBJECT	MATERIA	Condition	CT	WT	COMMENTS
149	Trench	2	2	21	35	IVR	Shell	Almost Complete	5	41.2	Clam shell
150	Trench	2	2	21	35	IVR	Shell	Almost Complete	6	22.5	Clam shell
151	Trench	2	2	21	35	IVR	Shell	Fragment	1	13.2	Clam shell
152	Trench	2	2	21	35	IVR	Shell	Complete	1	4.4	Turban snail
153	Trench	2	2	21	35	BOT	Seed	Complete	2	1.9	Burned seeds.
154	Trench	2	2	21	35	OTH	Shell	Almost Complete	1	0.7	Abalone shell button with 4 holes in a depressed center.
155	Trench	2	2	21	35	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	4.7	White porcelain.
156	Trench	2	2	21	35	VER	Bone	Fragment	26	36.3	Incomplete Avian.
157	Trench	2	2	21	35	VER	Bone	Complete	4	26.5	Complete Avian.
158	Trench	2	2	21	35	VER	Bone	Complete	10	4.4	Fish
159	Trench	2	2	21	35	VER	Bone	Fragment	10	5.8	Fish
160	Trench	2	2	21	35	VER	Bone	Fragment	11	23.3	Incomplete T mammal fragments, burned. No other mods.
161	Trench	2	2	21	35	VER	Bone	Complete	20	18.3	Complete T mammal.
162	Trench	2	2	21	35	VER	Bone	Fragment	38	91.8	Incomplete T Mammal.
163	Trench	2	2	21	35	VER	Bone	Fragment	28	611.1	Incomplete, saw-cut T Mammal.
164	Trench	2	2	16	35	VER	Bone	Fragment	10	13.2	Burned T Mammal, no other mods.

Phase II Catalog Report

CAT	RTYPE	UNO	FEAT	TOPLEV	BOTLEV	OBJECT	MATERIAL	Condition	CT	WT	COMMENTS
1	Trench	2A	2	12	20	MET	Metal	Fragment	1	512.1	Possible bell or funnel. Collected from W wall.
2	Trench	2A	2	12	20	MET	Metal	Complete	1	3.6	Nail
3	Trench	2A	2	12	20	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	6	287.6	WIE sherds, no MM or patterns.
4	Trench	2A	2	12	20	GLS	Glass	Fragment	2	11.8	Thin olive bottle shards
5	Trench	2A	2	12	20	GLS	Glass	Fragment	3	16	Pane glass
6	Trench	2A	2	12	20	GLS	Glass	Fragment	3	34.2	Colorless wine or champagne flute glass
7	Trench	5	3	12	26	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	27	365.3	WIE sherds, no MM. North half sample.
8	Trench	5	3	12	26	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	66.5	Brick fragment. North half sample.
9	Trench	5	3	12	26	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	4	20.3	WIE with transfer pattern, no MM. North half sample.
10	Trench	5	3	12	26	GLS	Glass	Fragment	1	6.3	Aqua glass bottle shard. North half sample.
11	Trench	5	3	12	26	GLS	Glass	Fragment	1	10.2	Amethyst base shard with "[D]ruggist/. H. B./ AL" embossed. North half sample.
12	Trench	5	3	12	26	GLS	Glass	Fragment	1	2.6	Light green bottle shard. North half sample.
13	Trench	5	3	12	26	GLS	Glass	Fragment	1	3.1	Olive bottle shard. North half sample.
14	Trench	5	3	12	26	GLS	Glass	Fragment	1	1.8	Amber bottle shard. North half sample.
15	Trench	5	3	12	26	MET	Metal	Fragment	30	346.3	Undiff. Metal. North half sample.
16	Trench	5	3	12	26	MET	Metal	Fragment	26	172.4	Nails. North half sample.
17	Trench	5	3	12	26	MET	Metal	Fragment	7	104.8	Fragments of a large metal ring(s). North half sample.
18	Trench	5	3	12	26	MET	Metal	Almost Co	1	0.7	.22 round casing. North half sample.
19	Trench	5	3	12	26	MET	Metal	Almost Co	1	11.4	Rifle round casing. North half sample.
20	Trench	5	3	12	26	MET	Metal	Almost Co	1	3	Metal eyelets in slag. North half sample.

CAT	RTYPE	UNO	FEAT	TOPLEV	BOTLEV	OBJECT	MATERIAL	Condition	CT	WT	COMMENTS
21	Trench	5	3	12	26	MET	Metal	Fragment	1	1	Portion of a lock. North half sample.
22	Trench	5	3	12	26	OTH	Other	Fragment	1	1	Pencil lead. North half sample.
23	Trench	5	3	12	26	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	11	103.3	WIE sherds, no MM. South half sample above F3.
24	Trench	5	3	12	26	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	71.6	WIE with yellow glaze, no MM. South half sample above F3.
25	Trench	5	3	12	26	MET	Metal	Complete	1	21.2	Nail. South half sample above F3.
26	Trench	5	3	12	26	MET	Metal	Fragment	8	12.5	Undiff. Metal. South half sample above F3.
27	Trench	5	3	12	26	MET	Metal	Complete	1	53.2	Metal cap, unknown use. South half sample above F3.
28	Trench	5	3	12	26	MET	Metal	Fragment	1	2.3	Metal wire. South half sample above F3.
29	Trench	5	3	12	26	MET	Metal	Fragment	1	210.2	Metal bar or pin. South half sample above F3.
30	Trench	5	3	12	26	OTH	Slate	Fragment	1	7.4	Fragment of slate. South half sample above F3.
31	Trench	5	3	12	26	GLS	Glass	Fragment	1	0.5	Shard of white milk glass. South half sample above F3.
32	Trench	5	3	12	26	GLS	Glass	Fragment	1	4.3	Pane glass. South half sample above F3.
33	Trench	5	3	12	26	GLS	Glass	Fragment	6	8	Colorless glass shards, no MM. South half sample above F3.
34	Trench	5	3	12	26	GLS	Glass	Fragment	2	6.1	Amber glass shards. One embossed with "ER, N". South half sample above F3.
35	Trench	5	3	12	26	FAR	Granitic	Complete	1	259.1	Very round FAR. South half sample above F3.
36	Trench	2A	4	31	42	MET	Metal	Fragment	3	25.7	Undiff. Metal.
37	Trench	2A	4	31	42	MET	Metal	Fragment	2	47.1	Portions of metal can.
38	Trench	2A	4	31	42	MET	Metal	Fragment	1	4.3	Metal clasp and liner fragment, possibly from a purse.
39	Trench	2A	4	31	42	MET	Metal	Fragment	1	7.6	Decorative triange-shaped piece of metal. Possibly from a purse or other personal item.
40	Trench	2A	4	31	42	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	4.2	Clay pipe stem

CAT	RTYPE	UNO	FEAT	TOPLEV	BOTLEV	OBJECT	MATERIAL	Condition	CT	WT	COMMENTS
41	Trench	2A	4	31	42	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	3	119.9	WIE sherds, no MM.
42	Trench	2A	4	31	42	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	111.9	WIE teacup with handle and floral transfer print. Gold line around rim. No mm.
43	Trench	2A	4	31	42	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	44.4	Porcelain cup sherd, partial base and intact decoratively shaped handle. No mm.
44	Trench	2A	4	31	42	GLS	Glass	Fragment	1	5.7	Shard of white milk glass.
45	Trench	2A	4	31	42	GLS	Glass	Fragment	4	74.5	Colorless glass shards; 2 cork-top bottle necks, 1 side shard, 1 canning jar side shard. No MM or embossing.
46	Trench	2A	4	31	42	GLS	Glass	Fragment	3	38.8	Colorless shards from champagne flute/wine glass. No MM.
47	Trench	2A	4	31	42	GLS	Glass	Fragment	1	12.5	Yellow glass rim shard with scalloped edge, panneling, shell-shape embossing
48	Trench	2A	4	31	42	GLS	Glass	Fragment	1	17.1	Side shard of jar, colorless with decorative yellow edge around base. No MM.
49	Trench	2A	4	31	42	GLS	Glass	Fragment	1	27.2	Aqua bottle shard embossed with "[W]hittemor[e]/ Boston/ U.S.A.".
50	Trench	2A	4	31	42	GLS	Glass	Fragment	1	37.9	Thick shard of aqua glass, possibly from a window?
51	Trench	2A	4	31	42	GLS	Glass	Fragment	1	49.1	Decorative amethyst glass, likely small bowl. Embossed with several different shapes but no MM.
52	Trench	6	5C	34	48	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	2	73.6	WIE sherds, no MM. "Undif. Context F5".
53	Trench	6	5C	34	48	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	32.5	White porcelain sherd with scalloped edge, no MM. "Undif. Context F5".
54	Trench	6	5C	34	48	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	8.7	Asian porcelain sherd with painted blue design. "Undif. Context F5".
55	Trench	6	5C	34	48	GLS	Glass	Fragment	3	37.8	Colorless shards from a wine glass/champagne flute. "Undiff. Context F5".
56	Trench	6	5C	34	48	GLS	Glass	Base	1	105.9	Aqua hobbleskirt bottle base. No MM. "Undiff. Context F5".

CAT	RTYPE	UNO	FEAT	TOPLEV	BOTLEV	OBJECT	MATERIAL	Condition	CT	WT	COMMENTS
57	Trench	6	5C	34	48	GLS	Glass	Base	1	227	Olive bottle base, possibly wine bottle. Embossed with "L...ON". "Undiff. Context F5".
58	Trench	6	5C	34	48	GLS	Glass	Complete	1	280.4	Complete aqua bottle, no embossing or MM. Side pannel and shoulder seams, cork-top. "Undiff. Context F5".
59	Trench	6	5C	34	48	GLS	Glass	Complete	1	263	Complete aqua bottle embossed with "Burnett's Cocoaine// Burnett// Boston". "Undiff. Context F5".
60	Trench	6	5C	34	48	OTH	Slate	Fragment	1	18.1	Fragment of slate with cut straight edge. "Undiff. Context F5".
61	Trench	6	5A	12	27	MET	Metal	Almost Co	70	348.6	Nails. E half of F5, Context A.
62	Trench	6	5A	12	27	MET	Metal	Fragment	27	331.1	Undiff. Metal. E half of F5, Context A.
63	Trench	6	5A	12	27	MET	Metal	Fragment	1	1.6	Portion of a metal lock. E half of F5, Context A.
64	Trench	6	5A	12	27	MET	Metal	Fragment	2	2.8	Part of a metal chain, possibly for a necklace or pocketwatch chain. E half of F5, Context A.
65	Trench	6	5A	12	27	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	5	21.6	Clay pipe in fragments. 2 fragments look burned. E half F5 Context A.
66	Trench	6	5A	12	27	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	7.6	Asian porcelain sherd, jade paint with tree design. No MM. E half F5 Context A.
67	Trench	6	5A	12	27	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	16.1	Tan, salt-glazed tile sherd. E half F5 Context A.
68	Trench	6	5A	12	27	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	3	10.5	WIE sherds, no MM. E half of F5, Context A.
69	Trench	6	5A	12	27	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	4	8.6	Sherds of white porcelain toy tea set. No MM. E half F5, Context A.
70	Trench	6	5A	12	27	GLS	Glass	Fragment	2	4.6	Amber bottle shards, no MM. E half of F5, Context A.
71	Trench	6	5A	12	27	GLS	Glass	Fragment	3	10.5	Aqua bottle shards, no MM. E half of F5, Context A.
72	Trench	6	5A	12	27	GLS	Glass	Fragment	1	1.4	Amethyst shard, no MM. E half of F5, Context A.
73	Trench	6	5A	12	27	GLS	Glass	Complete	1	47.8	Green bottle stopper/lid. E half of F5, Context A.

CAT	RTYPE	UNO	FEAT	TOPLEV	BOTLEV	OBJECT	MATERIAL	Condition	CT	WT	COMMENTS
74	Trench	6	5A	12	27	GLS	Glass	Fragment	8	23.7	Colorless bottle shards, no MM. E half of F5, Context A.
75	Trench	6	5A	12	27	GLS	Glass	Fragment	42	75.9	Aqua pane glass. E half of F5, Context A.
76	Trench	6	5A	12	27	BOT	Seed	Complete	3	10	Seeds with light mud covering, appear burned. E half of F5, Context A.
77	Trench	6	5A	12	27	C14	Charcoal	Fragment	1	0.1	Charcoal. E half of F5, Context A.
78	Trench	6	5A	12	27	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	22.9	Porcelain plate sherd with scalloped edge, ombre blue paint, and gold painted stars. No MM. Above F5, 16" bs.
79	Trench	6	5B	27	34	MET	Metal	Fragment	1	34.8	Spoon. E half of F5 Context B.
80	Trench	6	5B	27	34	MET	Metal	Fragment	1	2	Possible napkin ring? E half of F5, Context B.
81	Trench	6	5B	27	34	MET	Metal	Fragment	7	59.3	Wire. E half of F5, Context B.
82	Trench	6	5B	27	34	MET	Metal	Complete	1	206.9	Metal T-shaped handle. E half of F5, Context B.
83	Trench	6	5B	27	34	MET	Metal	Fragment	70	527.1	Undiff. Metal. E half of F5, Context B.
84	Trench	6	5B	27	34	OTH	Slate	Fragment	1	11.5	Fragment of slate with cut straight edge. E half of F5, Context B.
85	Trench	6	5B	27	34	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	3	16.6	WIE sherds with painted brown stripe. 1 sherd has hobnail-type stipling on one side. E half of F5, Context B.
86	Trench	6	5B	27	34	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	5	13.7	Clay pipe fragments, at least 3 are burned. E half of F5, Context B.
87	Trench	6	5B	27	34	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	4	WIE sherd with partial MM, "{crown} ROYA[L]". East half of F5, Context B.
88	Trench	6	5B	27	34	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	2	7.3	White porcelain sherds. East half of F5, Context B.
89	Trench	6	5B	27	34	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	4	5	White porcelain from toy tea set. East half of F5, Context B.
90	Trench	6	5B	27	34	IVR	Shell	Fragment	1	5.8	Abalone with ocean-polished edges. East half of F5, Context B.

CAT	RTYPE	UNO	FEAT	TOPLEV	BOTLEV	OBJECT	MATERIAL	Condition	CT	WT	COMMENTS
91	Trench	6	5B	27	34	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	18	90.5	WIE sherds, no MM. East half of F5, Context B.
92	Trench	6	5B	27	34	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	44.9	White porcelain doorknob. East half of F5, Context B.
93	Trench	6	5B	27	34	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	51	Brown porcelain doorknob. East half of F5, Context B.
94	Trench	6	5B	27	34	GLS	Glass	Fragment	1	1.2	Stained glass shard, clear with red design. East half of F5, Context B.
95	Trench	6	5B	27	34	GLS	Glass	Fragment	2	7.9	Amber bottle shards. East half of F5, Context B.
96	Trench	6	5B	27	34	GLS	Glass	Fragment	1	7.1	Amethyst glass shard. East half of F5, Context B.
97	Trench	6	5B	27	34	GLS	Glass	Fragment	11	23.6	Colorless glass shards. East half of F5, Context B.
98	Trench	6	5B	27	34	GLS	Glass	Fragment	5	8.9	Colorless pane glass. East half of F5, Context B.
99	Trench	6	5B	27	34	GLS	Glass	Fragment	4	75.5	Colorless shards from a wine glass. East half of F5, Context B.
100	Trench	6	5B	27	34	GLS	Glass	Fragment	20	49.7	Aqua pane glass shards. East half of F5, Context B.
101	Trench	6	5B	27	34	GLS	Glass	Fragment	29	179	Aqua bottle shards. East half of F5, Context B.
102	Trench	6	5B	27	34	GLS	Glass	Complete	1	0.4	White milk glass button, 4 holes in a depressed center with lines embossed around edge on 1 face. East half of F5, Context B.
103	Trench	6	5B	27	34	GLS	Glass	Complete	1	20.6	Amethyst cork-top perfume bottle, embossed with "Eastman's Royal Perfume" in script. East half of F5, Context B.
104	Trench	6	5B	27	34	GLS	Glass	Complete	1	55.5	Aqua bottle embossed with, "A. Trask's// Magnetic//Ointment". East half of F5, Context B.
105	Trench	6	5B	27	34	GLS	Glass	Complete	1	8.7	White glass marble. East half of F5, Context B.
107	Trench	2A	2	12	20	VER	Bone	Complete	1	42.7	R cow patella.
108	Trench	2A	2	12	20	VER	Bone	Fragment	1	10.2	Cow rib shaft fragment, saw cut with cut mark.
109	Trench	2A	2	12	20	VER	Bone	Fragment	2	9	Saw-cut cow vertebral fragments.

CAT	RTYPE	UNO	FEAT	TOPLEV	BOTLEV	OBJECT	MATERIAL	Condition	CT	WT	COMMENTS
110	Trench	2A	2	12	20	VER	Bone	Almost Co	2	1.8	Avian long bone, undiff.
111	Trench	2A	2	12	20	IVR	Shell	Fragment	1	1.6	Mussel shell
112	Trench	2A	2	12	20	IVR	Shell	Fragment	1	1.5	Butter clam shell
113	Trench	5	3	12	26	VER	Bone	Fragment	8	23.7	Undiff. T Mammal, no modifications. Trench 5 above F3.
114	Trench	5	3	12	26	VER	Bone	Fragment	1	3.5	Undiff. T mammal, saw-cut. Trench 5 above F3.
115	Trench	5	3	12	26	VER	Bone	Fragment	1	25.7	Caprinae metapodial, distal fragment. No mods. Trench 5 above F3.
116	Trench	5	3	12	26	IVR	Shell	Fragment	4	6.2	Mussel shell. Trench 5 above F3.
117	Trench	5	3	12	26	IVR	Shell	Fragment	16	18.1	Mussel shell. F3 sample, north half bisect.
118	Trench	5	3	12	26	VER	Bone	Fragment	1	101.7	Saw-cut cow femur. F3 north half bisect.
119	Trench	5	3	12	26	VER	Bone	Fragment	1	75.8	Saw-cut cow rib, R, cut marks present. F3 north half bisect.
120	Trench	5	3	12	26	VER	Bone	Fragment	1	106.3	Saw-cut proximal cow femur, L, chops and cut marks. F3 north half bisect.
121	Trench	5	3	12	26	VER	Bone	Fragment	10	86.4	Portions of cow mandible and teeth, L. F3 north half bisect.
122	Trench	5	3	12	26	VER	Bone	Complete	3	11.3	Pig phalanges. F3 north half bisect.
123	Trench	5	3	12	26	VER	Bone	Fragment	44	109.8	Undiff. T mammal, no mods. F3 north half bisect.
124	Trench	5	3	12	26	VER	Bone	Fragment	13	89.2	Undiff. T mammal with cut marks. F3 north half bisect.
125	Trench	5	3	12	26	VER	Bone	Fragment	6	117.4	Saw-cut cow vertebrae. F3 north half bisect.
126	Trench	5	3	12	26	VER	Bone	Fragment	21	93.3	Saw-cut undiff. T mammal, most with cut marks. F3 north half bisect.
127	Trench	5	3	12	26	VER	Bone	Fragment	6	17.1	Burned undiff. T mammal. F3 north half bisect.
128	Trench	5	3	12	26	VER	Bone	Fragment	1	32.9	R sheep innominate, juv. Cut marks present. F3 north half bisect.

CAT	RTYPE	UNO	FEAT	TOPLEV	BOTLEV	OBJECT	MATERIAL	Condition	CT	WT	COMMENTS
129	Trench	5	3	12	26	VER	Bone	Fragment	1	47.2	L sheep femur, juv. Cut marks present. F3 north half bisect.
130	Trench	5	3	12	26	VER	Bone	Fragment	1	25	Juv. Sheep medapodial. F3 north half bisect.
131	Trench	5	3	12	26	VER	Bone	Fragment	1	4.8	L sheep calcaneus, likely juv. Based on size. F3 north half bisect.
132	Trench	5	3	12	26	VER	Bone	Fragment	1	2.1	Undiff. Avian. F3 north half bisect.
133	Trench	5	3	12	26	VER	Bone	Fragment	1	2	Burned undiff. Avian. F3 north half bisect.
134	Trench	5	3	12	26	VER	Bone	Fragment	1	19.1	L innominate, juv sheep. Cut marks and chops present. F3 north half bisect.
135	Trench	2A	4	31	42	VER	Bone	Fragment	3	59.9	Saw cut cow, no other mods.
136	Trench	2A	4	31	42	VER	Bone	Fragment	3	1.1	Undiff. T mammal, no mods.
137	Trench	2A	4	31	42	VER	Bone	Fragment	2	5.6	Saw-cut and burned T mammal.
138	Trench	2A	4	31	42	VER	Bone	Fragment	2	0.9	Undiff. Avian, no mods.
139	Trench	2A	4	31	42	VER	Bone	Fragment	1	3.2	Avian femur.
140	Trench	2A	4	31	42	VER	Bone	Complete	1	41.6	R tibial epiphyses, cow. No mods.
141	Trench	2A	4	31	42	VER	Bone	Complete	1	76.6	L cow astragalus.
142	Trench	6	5A	12	27	IVR	Shell	Complete	2	325.3	Butter clam shells.
143	Trench	6	5C	34	48	IVR	Shell	Almost Co	1	65.3	Butter clam shell. F5 context c/o, undiff.
144	Trench	6	5A	12	27	VER	Bone	Fragment	20	14.3	Undiff. T mammal, no mods. Context A.
145	Trench	6	5A	12	27	VER	Bone	Fragment	11	35.3	Saw-cut undiff. T mammal, no other mods. Context A.
146	Trench	6	5A	12	27	VER	Bone	Fragment	26	63.7	Burned undiff. T mammal, no other mods. Context A.
147	Trench	6	5A	12	27	VER	Bone	Fragment	2	2.4	Burned undiff T mamma, cut marks present. Context A.
148	Trench	6	5A	12	27	VER	Bone	Almost Co	1	0.1	Avain gullet ring, Context A.

CAT	RTYPE	UNO	FEAT	TOPLEV	BOTLEV	OBJECT	MATERIAL	Condition	CT	WT	COMMENTS
149	Trench	6	5A	12	27	VER	Bone	Fragment	10	22.6	Burned and saw-cut undiff. T mammal. Context A.
150	Trench	6	5A	12	27	IVR	Shell	Fragment	1	2.4	Crab pinscher. Context A.
151	Trench	6	5A	12	27	VER	Bone	Fragment	1	21.4	Saw-cut cow vertebra. Context A.
152	Trench	6	5A	12	27	VER	Bone	Fragment	9	7.9	Burned avian bone. Context A
153	Trench	6	5A	12	27	VER	Bone	Almost Co	11	11	Avian vertebrae. Context A.
154	Trench	6	5A	12	27	VER	Bone	Fragment	36	16.4	Undiff. Avian. Context A.
155	Trench	6	5A	12	27	VER	Bone	Complete	1	0.7	R avian carpometacarpus. Context A.
156	Trench	6	5A	12	27	VER	Bone	Complete	1	5.4	L avian femur. Context A.
157	Trench	6	5A	12	27	VER	Bone	Fragment	2	4.6	R avian femur fragments. Context A.
158	Trench	6	5A	12	27	VER	Bone	Fragment	2	3.8	L avian femur fragments. Context A.
159	Trench	6	5A	12	27	VER	Bone	Almost Co	1	3.9	R avian tarsometatarsus. Context A.
160	Trench	6	5A	12	27	VER	Bone	Fragment	1	1.8	L avian humerus. Context A.
161	Trench	6	5A	12	27	VER	Bone	Fragment	1	1.1	R avian humerus. Context A.
162	Trench	6	5A	12	27	VER	Bone	Almost Co	1	2.8	R avian humerus. Context A.
163	Trench	6	5A	12	27	VER	Bone	Almost Co	2	5	L avian tibiotarsus. Context A.
164	Trench	6	5A	12	27	VER	Bone	Almost Co	2	4.5	R avian tibiotarsus. Context A.
165	Trench	6	5A	12	27	VER	Bone	Fragment	1	0.4	L avian radius. Context A.
166	Trench	6	5A	12	27	VER	Bone	Fragment	1	0.4	R avian radius. Context A.
167	Trench	6	5A	12	27	VER	Bone	Complete	1	1.6	R avian ulna. Context A.
168	Trench	6	5A	12	27	VER	Bone	Fragment	1	1.2	L avian ulna. Context A.
169	Trench	6	5A	12	27	VER	Bone	Almost Co	1	0.2	Avian clavicle. Context A.
170	Trench	6	5A	12	27	VER	Bone	Fragment	3	2.9	Avian ribs. Complex A.
171	Trench	6	5A	12	27	VER	Bone	Fragment	2	3.7	Rockfish caudal vertebrae. Context A.
172	Trench	6	5A	12	27	VER	Bone	Complete	1	0.2	L rockfish articular. Context A.

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173	Trench	6	5A	12	27	VER	Bone	Almost Co	2	1.3	L rockfish opercles. ContextA.
174	Trench	6	5A	12	27	VER	Bone	Complete	1	0.1	R rockfish maxila. Context A.
175	Trench	6	5A	12	27	VER	Bone	Fragment	1	0.4	Rockfish cleithrum. Context A.
176	Trench	6	5A	12	27	VER	Bone	Fragment	3	1.9	Rockfish dentary. Context A.
177	Trench	6	5A	12	27	VER	Bone	Fragment	1	1.3	Rockfish neurocranium. Context A.
178	Trench	6	5A	12	27	VER	Bone	Complete	1	0.2	Rockfish quadrate. Context A.
179	Trench	6	5A	12	27	VER	Bone	Complete	1	0.5	Rockfish preopercular. Context A.
180	Trench	6	5A	12	27	VER	Bone	Complete	1	0.3	Rockfish hyomandibular. Context A.
181	Trench	6	5A	12	27	VER	Bone	Fragment	10	3.4	Undiff. Rockfish. Context A.
182	Trench	6	5B	27	34	VER	Bone	Fragment	29	90.6	Burned and saw-cut undiff. T mammal. Context B.
183	Trench	6	5B	27	34	VER	Bone	Fragment	49	102.1	Burned undiff. T mammal. Context B.
184	Trench	6	5B	27	34	VER	Bone	Fragment	11	23.8	Burned and cut undiff. T mammal. Context B.
185	Trench	6	5B	27	34	VER	Bone	Fragment	14	71.2	Burned, cut and sawed undiff. T mammal. Context B.
186	Trench	6	5B	27	34	VER	Bone	Fragment	6	5.9	Unmodified undiff. T mammal. Context B.
187	Trench	6	5B	27	34	VER	Bone	Fragment	4	11.7	Saw-cut undiff. T mammal. Context B.
188	Trench	6	5B	27	34	VER	Bone	Fragment	2	0.3	Undiff. Rockfish. Context B.
189	Trench	6	5B	27	34	VER	Bone	Almost Co	1	0.3	Burned rockfish vertebra. Context B.
190	Trench	6	5B	27	34	VER	Bone	Fragment	2	3	Burned avian vertebrae. Context B.
191	Trench	6	5B	27	34	VER	Bone	Fragment	18	10.9	Undiff. Burned avian. Context B.
192	Trench	6	5B	27	34	VER	Bone	Almost Co	1	0.1	Avian clavicle. Context B.
193	Trench	6	5B	27	34	VER	Bone	Complete	1	0.4	Avian vertebra. Context B.
194	Trench	6	5B	27	34	VER	Bone	Fragment	1	3.2	Avian R femur, unmod. Context B.
195	Trench	6	5B	27	34	VER	Bone	Fragment	2	4.1	Avian L humerus. Context B.

CAT	RTYPE	UNO	FEAT	TOPLEV	BOTLEV	OBJECT	MATERIAL	Condition	CT	WT	COMMENTS
196	Trench	6	5B	27	34	VER	Bone	Fragment	1	2.4	Avian L tibiotarsus. Context B.
197	Trench	6	5B	27	34	IVR	Shell	Fragment	1	0.8	Mussel shell. Context B.
198	Trench	6	5B	27	34	BOT	Shell	Fragment	2	1.5	Burned fruit pit in two halves. Context B. Washed with bone, not viable for testing.
199	Trench	6	5B	27	34	C14	Charcoal	Fragment	9	9.2	Charcoal, Context B. Washed with bone, not viable for testing.
200	Trench	6	5B	27	34	MET	Metal	Complete	1	0.2	Small screw. Context B.

Appendix C

Project Photographs



Photo 1. Cat # 59 is an intact personal grooming bottle recovered from Feature 5 Context C. The bottle was produced by Joseph Burnett between 1857–1890s.



Photo 2. Cat # 104 is an intact medicinal bottle recovered from Feature 5 Context B. The bottle was produced by Reverend G Trask between the 1880s–1907.



Photo 3. Cat # 69 consists of four sherds (two are pictured here) of a children's toy porcelain tea set recovered from Feature 5 Context A. This type of toy tea set has been available since the mid-1800s but demonstrates the presence of children and family residences in the area around Feature 5.



Photo 4. Cat # 86 consists of five sherds of kaolin clay pipes from Feature 5 Context B. This type of pipe was a simplified version of earlier clay pipes and was ubiquitous between the 1850s–1930s.

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Appendix D

DUD-LIB-1 Department of Parks and Recreation
523 forms

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #

Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 11

*Resource Name or #: DUD-LIB-1

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: ☒ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted

*a. County: Santa Cruz

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Santa Cruz Date: 1954, photo revised 1994 T 11S ; R 2W; NW ¼ of SE ¼ of Sec 13; B.M.

c. Address: City parking lot including 113 Lincoln St City: Santa Cruz Zip: 95060

d. UTM: Zone: 10S; 586642.96 mE/ 4092212.20 mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation: 15-16 ft amsl

From the intersection of Hwy 1 with Mission Street in downtown Santa Cruz, head south on Chestnut Street Extension for 0.2 miles then continue on Chestnut Street for another 0.2 miles, then turn left on Lincoln Street. The site is located below a paved Santa Cruz city parking lot southeast of the intersection between Lincoln and Cedar Streets. The site spans the full block between Lincoln Street and Cathcart Street.

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) DUD-LIB-1 consists of a historical period sheet refuse deposit (SRD) and five historical period refuse features located under a paved parking lot in downtown Santa Cruz. The site was identified during Extended Phase I and Phase II testing in November and December 2022 for a proposed library development. The SRD was found just below the gravel fill layer supporting the asphalt parking surface. Five historical period refuse deposits were all located within an area 35 feet long (E-W) by 9 feet wide (N-S) designated as Locus 1 and excavated by hand. A total of 825 historical period artifacts were recovered from the site, including 2,992 g of faunal bone, 1,035 g of marine shell, 1.8 g of avian shell, 28.5 g of charcoal, and 23.5 g of seeds. The artifact assemblage dated between the mid-1800s and the early 1930s and indicated refuse events likely associated with both middle class residences and mid-to-upper class hotels and/or restaurants. The SRD and features were heavily impacted by modern development. The findings correlate with the late nineteenth century parcel configuration shown on the 1892 Sanborn Map with Features 1, 2, 3, and 4 associated with the property at the southeast corner of the intersection of Lincoln and Cedar Streets (previously 25 and 40 Lincoln Street), while Feature 5 seems associated with the adjacent property to the east (previously 23 and 41 Lincoln Street).

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AH4. Trash scatter

*P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☒ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo: Locus 1 Overview with Calvary Church in background (Excavation of Trench 2 in progress). View W

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

*P7. Owner and Address:

City of Santa Cruz
809 Center Street, Room 206
Santa Cruz, CA 95060

*P8. Recorded by:

J. Schlagheck and J. Royer
Dudek
725 Front Street, Suite 400
Santa Cruz, CA 95060

*P9. Date Recorded: 01/18/2023

*P10. Survey Type: Extended Phase I and Phase II mechanical testing

*P11. Report Citation: Schlagheck, J., R. Brady, A. Moniz, J. Royer, and F. Steffen. 2023. Phase II Archaeological Testing and Evaluation for the Downtown Library Mixed-Use Project, Santa Cruz, California. Report prepared for City of Santa Cruz Economic Development Department.

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☒ Sketch Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☒ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required information

State of California — Natural Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Primary #
Trinomial

Page 2 of 11

*Resource Name or #: DUD-LIB-1

***A1. Dimensions: a. Length:** 310 ft. (N-S) × **b. Width:** 200 ft. (E-W)

Method of Measurement: ☐ Paced ☐ Taped ☐ Visual estimate ☒ Other: GPS (Field Maps App)

Method of Determination (Check any that apply.): ☐ Artifacts ☒ Features ☐ Soil ☐ Vegetation ☐ Topography
☐ Cut bank ☐ Animal burrow ☐ Excavation ☒ Property boundary ☒ Other (Explain): Sanborn maps

Reliability of Determination: ☐ High ☒ Medium ☐ Low Explain: Site boundary are approximate since area is completely paved over.

Limitations (Check any that apply): ☐ Restricted access ☒ Paved/built over ☐ Site limits incompletely defined
☒ Disturbances ☐ Vegetation ☐ Other (Explain):

A2. Depth: 36 inches ☐ None ☐ Unknown Method of Determination: Mechanical and hand excavation

***A3. Human Remains:** ☐ Present ☒ Absent ☐ Possible Unknown (Explain):

***A4. Features** (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map.):
One SRD and five features were identified within the limits of 11 test trenches. The features were characterized by artifact concentration and soil changes, but no features presented architectural components. See Continuation Sheet for detailed description and Locus 1 sketch map.

***A5. Cultural Constituents** (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.):
The SRD is intermittent just below the gravel fill layer supporting the asphalt parking surface in a layer of variable thickness from 2 to 10 inches. Artifact size and density is low and include historical period domestic artifacts (glass, ceramic, and metal) associated with the mid- to late nineteenth century and early to mid-twentieth century. The random nature of the layer and the artifacts suggests significant disturbance and that the artifacts are not in the location of original deposition. The five features are discrete concentrations of mostly glass, ceramic, and metal, however, bone and charred seeds were also present. Exposed area of the features was limited to the boundaries of the mechanical trenches, hence the actual dimensions of the features is not known.

***A6. Were Specimens Collected?** ☐ No ☒ Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.)

***A7. Site Condition:** ☐ Good ☒ Fair ☐ Poor (Describe disturbances.): Site has been disturbed by construction projects over the past century. A modern pipe approximately 30 inches below the surface appears to have impacted all five features.

***A8. Nearest Water** (Type, distance, and direction.): The San Lorenzo River runs north-south about 780 feet east of the site.

***A9. Elevation:** 15ft amsl

A10. Environmental Setting: The site is in the extreme lower San Lorenzo River Valley about 0.5 miles north of Monterey Bay and about two miles south of the foothills of the Santa Cruz Mountains of the greater Coast Ranges of western California. The geology of the vicinity is Holocene floodplain. Soils are classified as Baywood loamy sand, 0% to 2% slopes. Native vegetation of the area has been significantly changed by intensive modern development. Currently, the Project area is within an urban setting.

A11. Historical Information:

See Continuation Sheet

***A12. Age:** ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Protohistoric ☐ 1542-1769 ☐ 1769-1848 ☒ 1848-1880 ☒ 1880-1914 ☒ 1914-1945
☐ Post 1945 ☐ Undetermined Describe position in regional prehistoric chronology or factual historic dates if known:

A13. Interpretations (Discuss data potential, function[s], ethnic affiliation, and other interpretations):
The SRD is likely the last walking surface prior to construction of the current parking lot and has very low data potential. The features are let disturbed and contain historical period domestic artifacts associated with the mid-to-late nineteenth and early-to-mid-twentieth centuries land uses that existed along Lincoln and Cedar Streets at that time. The five features are examples of parcel-level dumping events indicative of residential refuse disposal behavior prior to centralized refuse collection that began in the mid-twentieth century.

A14. Remarks: The five features of Locus 1 were evaluated under CRHR and local Criteria. The SRD was not evaluated. See Continuation Sheet

A15. References (Documents, informants, maps, and other references): See Continuation Sheet

A16. Photographs (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.):
See Continuation sheet for Select Photographs Original Media/Negatives Kept at: Dudek Santa Cruz

***A17. Form Prepared by:** Dudek

Date: 01/18/2023

Affiliation and Address: 725 Front Street, Suite 400, Santa Cruz, CA 92024

***Required information**

CONTINUATION SHEET

***A4. Features** (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map.):

Feature 1:

F1 was found in the central portion of Trench 2 just under the gravel fill supporting the asphalt parking surface, at approximately 15 inches below the surface. The cultural layer was very thin (less than 2 inches) in TT 2, and F1 was surrounded by native silty sand that was identified as native soil. The observable dimensions of F1 were 18 inches long, 16 inches wide, and 14 inches thick, however, F1 clearly extended into the east sidewall of TT 2. A 2-inch metal utility pipe bounded F1 on the south side. Artifacts recovered from F1 included 78 ceramic whiteware sherds, 1 porcelain sherd, 18 glass shards, 7 metal artifacts including nails, 1 safety pin, and various fragments of unidentifiable slag, 29.9 grams of marine shell fragments, and 45 faunal bone specimens (see Table 4). Only six artifacts, all ceramic, were temporally diagnostic (see Exhibit 6 below). They date the feature between 1804 and the 1890s. See Exhibit 1 below for a plan view of F1.

Feature 2:

F2 was also found immediately below the gravel fill supporting the asphalt parking surface. The top of F2 was uncovered at 15 inches below the surface in the southeast corner of TT 2. The feature consisted of a concentration of historic refuse intrusive into native silty sand. The feature constituents appeared in situ and the feature seems likely to have been dug intentionally as part of one or several dumping events. The observable dimensions of F2 were 26 inches long (East-West) (24 inches in TT2 and 2 inches in TT2a), 20 inches wide (North-South), and 20 inches thick. The feature clearly extended into the south sidewall of TT 2 and TT2a, however. A 2-inch modern metal utility pipe bisected TT 2 between F1 and 2, approximately 14 inches north of F2. No utility trench was visible as the pipe seems to be laying directly in the same native silty sand than both features.

During Phase I excavation and monitoring a total of 171 historic period artifacts, 174 faunal bone specimens, 619.6 grams of avian shell, marine shell, and charcoal were recovered from F2. Specific collected material included 41 ceramic whiteware sherds, 3 porcelain sherds, 1 intact whiteware bowl, 37 glass bottle shards, 21 pane glass shards, 1 canning jar lid shard, 1 intact milk glass button, 2 colorless glass decorative knobs, 5 glass tumbler shards, 1 intact aqua glass bottle, 1 spoon with a bone or ivory handle, 42 miscellaneous slag-covered pieces of hardware, 1 small engraved photo frame, 1 skeleton key, 1 pocketknife, 2 fragments of an etched metal dish, 6 shell button/button fragments, and 12 burned seeds. One soil sample containing charred organic material was also recovered during excavation. Many of the artifacts were temporally diagnostic or bore unique patterns, marks, and/or characteristics. During Dudek's Phase II investigation, an additional 16 historic period artifacts, 63.9 grams of faunal bone, and 3.1 grams of marine shell were recovered. The historic period artifacts consisted of 6 ceramic whiteware sherds, 8 glass shards, a metal bell or funnel, and 1 nail. These artifacts date the feature between 1835 and 1910, similar to Feature 1. See Exhibit 2 below for the feature profile.

Feature 3:

F3 was found immediately below the gravel fill supporting the asphalt parking surface, about 13 inches below the surface. F3 was in the south 3 feet of TT 5. The feature consisted of a concentration of historic refuse intrusive into native silty sand. The feature constituents were generally smaller and sparser than those in F2. While clearly in situ, the feature seems likely to have been created by several dumping events. The observable dimensions of F3 were 36 inches long (East-West), 36 inches wide (North-South), and 13 inches thick. The same 2-inch modern metal utility pipe found in TT 2 extended into TT 5 and ran along the north edge of F3.

A total of 138 historic period artifacts, 994.3 grams of faunal bone, and 24.3 grams marine shell were recovered from F3. Specific collected material included 43 ceramic whiteware sherds, 1 brick fragment, 15 glass bottle shards, 1 pane glass shard, 27 nails, 1 spoon with a bone or ivory handle, 48 miscellaneous slag-covered pieces of hardware, 1 bottlecap, 1 fragment from a lock, 2 bullet casings, 1 fragment of slate, and 1 large fragment of pencil lead. A single artifact, a sherd of amethyst glass was temporally diagnostic. This artifact dates the feature between the mid-1870s and the early 1930s. See Exhibit 3 below for a plan view of the feature.

Feature 4:

F4 was exposed in the north sidewall of TT 2a. F4 found deeper than the other features just below the 2-inch modern metal utility pipe, at approximately 30 inches below the surface. The observable dimensions of F4 were 62 inches long (East-West) by 10 inches wide (North-South), and 10 inches thick. The feature clearly extended into the west and north sidewall of TT 2a, however. The long narrow shape of the feature and its location just below the metal utility pipe suggest the feature was impacted by installation of the pipe. No well-defined utility trench was visible around the pipe in TT 2a.

A total of 25 historic period artifacts and 188.8 grams of faunal bone were recovered from F4. Specific collected material included 4 ceramic whiteware sherds, 1 porcelain sherd, 1 clay pipe stem fragment, 13 glass bottle shards, 3 miscellaneous slag-covered

CONTINUATION SHEET

*A4. Features (*continued*)

pieces. A total of 25 historic period artifacts and 188.8 grams of faunal bone were recovered from F4. Specific collected material included 4 ceramic whiteware sherds, 1 porcelain sherds, 1 clay pipe stem fragment, 13 glass bottle shards, 3 miscellaneous slag-covered pieces of hardware, 2 fragments of tin cans, 1 fragment of a purse clasp, and 1 decorative metal embellishment. A few of the artifacts were relatively temporally diagnostic or bore unique patterns, marks, and/or characteristics. The recovery from this feature was dominated by nondiagnostic metal items. Only 3 artifacts were temporally diagnostic and date the feature between 1852 to the late-1930s. See Exhibit 4 below.

Feature 5:

F5 was found immediately below the gravel fill supporting the asphalt parking surface in TT 6. The top of F5 was uncovered at about 14 inches below the surface in the southeast corner of TT 6, however the gravel fill in this location was not level, and intruded into the top of Feature 5 to a depth of approximately 23 inches below the surface. The feature consisted of a concentration of historic refuse with three vertical contexts. Context A extended from the uneven top of the feature to about 27 inches and consisted of dark brown sandy loam clearly disturbed by placement of the modern fill. Context B was a layer of black silty clay loam extending from about 27 inches to 32 inches below the surface. Context C was black/dark gray clay loam extending from 32 to 46 inches below the surface. All three contexts appeared intrusive into native silty sand which extended to the bottom of the modern fill in the southeast corner of TT 6. The observable dimensions of F5 were 30 inches long (East-West), 42 inches wide (North-South), and 46 inches thick. The feature clearly extended into the west and south sidewalls of TT 6. The 2-inch modern metal utility pipe traversed F5 at about 28 inches below the surface. The utility trench for the metal pipe was clearly visible within Context B and contains soil from Context A.

A total of 378 historic period artifacts, 578.7 grams of faunal bone, 399.6 grams of marine shell, 9.3 grams of charcoal, and 11.5 grams of burned seeds/fruit pits were recovered from F5. Specific collected material in Context A included 3 ceramic whiteware sherds, 1 salt-glazed tile sherd, 5 clay pipe fragments, 4 sherds of a porcelain toy tea set, 1 sherd of blue-ombre painted porcelain, 14 glass bottle shards, 42 pane glass shards, 1 glass bottle stopper, 1 intact milk glass button, 70 nails, 27 miscellaneous slag-covered pieces of hardware, 1 fragment from a lock, and 2 pieces of a watch or jewelry chain. Specific collected material in Context B included 22 ceramic whiteware sherds, 1 porcelain sherd, 5 clay pipe fragments, 4 sherds of a porcelain toy tea set, 2 porcelain doorknobs, 47 glass bottle shards, 25 pane glass shards, 2 intact glass bottles, 1 glass marble, 78 miscellaneous slag-covered pieces of hardware, 1 large metal handle, 1 possible napkin ring, 1 large spoon, and 1 fragment of saw-cut slate. Additional artifacts were recovered from Context C, specifically 2 ceramic whiteware sherds, 2 porcelain sherds, 2 glass bottle bases, 3 glass champagne flute shards, 2 intact glass bottles, and 1 fragment of saw-cut slate. Only 19 of the 377 artifacts recovered from F5 were temporally diagnostic. These artifacts date the overall feature between 1860 and the late-1930s. There is almost no difference in date ranges between the three contexts found in this location. Specifically, Context A and B were dated between 1860-late 1930s and Context C between 1857-late 1920s. See Exhibit 5 for a profile of the feature.

A11. Historical Information:

According to the 1866 Forman and Wright survey, the property comprised part of a 1.5-acre lot that was owned by (Henry) Andrew Trust, an immigrant from Germany who arrived in Santa Cruz in 1849. Trust was responsible for the development of each of the residences that fronted his lot along this block of Lincoln Street. In 1866, the Santa Cruz Weekly Sentinel article announcing the completion of the Forman and Wright Survey suggested an extant residence on the lot owned by Trust by this time. It is believed that this is 41 Lincoln Street.

The next record of development on the site took place in November 1867 when the Santa Cruz Weekly Sentinel reported that Trust had a permit to construct a new one-story frame 'dwelling-house' at the cost of \$800 with the assistance of builder, John Morrow, and mason, Samuel Sharp. Based on a review of available records, this is the house located at the southwest corner of the present-day intersection of Lincoln and Cedar Streets (40 Lincoln). In 1873, Trust established a bakery, later known as the Pioneer Bakery, and began producing and selling baked goods from his property on Lincoln Street. In 1875, Trust moved a 2-story residence from another property he owned on the corner of Pacific Avenue and Bridge Street (now Soquel Avenue) to his lot on Lincoln Street to provide space for boarders during the busy summer season. Based on the description of the property in conjunction with an available 1886 Sanborn fire insurance map covering the property, this residence was moved to the east of the existing residences (1 Lincoln Street) (City of Santa Cruz 1944: L-2; Weekly Sentinel 1866: p.2, 1867: p.2, 1873a: p.3, 1873b: p.2, 1875: p.4; Sanborn 1886, 1888, 1892, 1905 and 1928).

In addition to the Trust family on the subject property, the land is also associated with numerous residential tenants between 1900 and 1939. Like Trust, the residents do not appear to have been a significant or important persons in our past information related to the other occupants and/or tenants prior to 1900 has yet to be found. Trust and his wife, Christine, both died in 1899, after which their properties passed to their three children. None of the three adult children occupied the properties after this point and they appear to rent out the properties as housing and restaurant space from this point onward. The two properties were demolished between 1940 and 1947 (Sentinel 1899: p.2; Santa Cruz Surf 1899: p.4).

CONTINUATION SHEET

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*Resource Name or # DUD-LIB-1

*Recorded by: Dudek

*Date: 01/18/2023

☒ Continuation

☐ Update

A13. Interpretations (Discuss data potential, function[s], ethnic affiliation, and other interpretations):

Features 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are historical period refuse deposits associated with multiple small scale dumping events. Together the Features are designated as Locus 1 of site DUD-LIB-1. The features contain historical period domestic artifacts associated with the mid- to late nineteenth and early to mid-twentieth century land uses that existed along Lincoln and Cedar Streets at that time. The location and characteristics of Locus 1 suggest the five features are examples of parcel-level dumping events indicative of residential refuse disposal behavior prior to centralized refuse collection that began in the mid-twentieth century. While Mr. Trust was a property owner, land developer, and business owner, he does not appear to have been a significant or important person in our past. The land is also associated with numerous residential tenants between 1900 and 1939. Like Trust, the residents do not appear to have been a significant or important persons in our past.

A14. Remarks: CRHR and Local Significance Evaluation

Resource Evaluation

Site DUD-LIB-1 consists of a sheet refuse deposit and five features. Sheet refuse deposits (SRD) lack integrity and are therefore de facto noncontributing elements to a potentially significant historic resource. However, the five features identified could have potential to elevate the site to the level of a historic resources if they have integrity and the potential to address research questions to establish the resource as a historic resource. All five features identified at Locus 1 at DUD-LIB-1 are evaluated below as potential contributors for historical significance in consideration of CRHR, and local (City of Santa Cruz) designation criteria. Since the dating of the resources clearly shows an association with the late nineteenth century, the evaluations below are presented in the context of the parcel configuration and ownership history as existed at that time. Specifically, Features 1, 2, 3, and 4 share an association with the property at the southeast corner of the intersection of Lincoln and Cedar Streets (previously addressed as 40 Lincoln Street and 25 Lincoln Street). Feature 5 is associated with the adjacent property to the east (previously addressed as 41 Lincoln Street and 23 Lincoln Street).

The significance evaluations were prepared by Dudek archaeologist John Schlagheck, MA, RPA, who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for historical archaeology. Mr. Schlagheck was assisted by Dudek historian Fallin Steffen, MPS. Ms. Steffen provided the historical research presented below.

CRHR Statement of Significance

CRHR Criterion 1: Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.

An 1873 article in the Santa Cruz Weekly Sentinel indicates that Andrew Trust was operating a Boarding house on his property addressed as 40 Lincoln Street. At that time, the property contained a one-story, L-shaped wood-frame residential building with a long porch located on the east elevation. Two smaller one-story out-buildings were present along the southern property line where the features 1, 2, 3, and 4 were identified. In 1873, Trust established a bakery, later known as the Pioneer Bakery, and began producing and selling baked goods from his Lincoln Street property. In 1875, Trust moved a 2-story residence from another property he owned on the corner of Pacific Avenue and Bridge Street (now Soquel Avenue) to an adjacent lot on Lincoln Street (41 Lincoln Street), where feature 5 was identified, to provide space for boarders during the busy summer season. No construction date has been found for either structure.

Circa 1930 photographs show the two buildings in disrepair and possibly abandoned. No renters were identified at that time for either building. The two properties were demolished between 1940 and 1947 (Sentinel 1899: p.2; Santa Cruz Surf 1899: p.4). By 1956, historic aerial photography indicates that the buildings had been demolished and a paved parking lot now occupies the site. The five features are therefore associated with residential development in this portion of Santa Cruz that began in the 1860s. However, with an ambiguous period of significance and limited purpose of the two associated structures as single-family homes and/or boarding houses, the features are only generally associated with residential development in Santa Cruz. The features cannot address questions that would suggest a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history in the City of Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz County, or the state. As such DUD-LIB-1 is not eligible for listing to the CRHR under Criterion 1.

CRHR Criterion 2: Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.

To be found eligible under CRHR Criterion 2, the property must be directly tied to the important person and the place where the individual conducted or produced the work for which he or she is known. The five features identified at DUD-LIB-1 are associated with two properties and structures (40 and 41 Lincoln Street) developed and owned by Andrew Trust, an immigrant from Germany who arrived in Santa Cruz in 1849. While Mr. Trust was a property owner, land developer, and business owner, he does not appear to have been a significant or important person in our past. The land is also associated with numerous residential tenants between 1900 and 1939. Like Trust, the residents do not appear to have been significant or important persons in our past. As such the DUD-LIB-1 is not recommended as eligible for listing for the CRHR under Criterion 2.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #

HRI#

Trinomial

Page 6 of 11

*Resource Name or # DUD-LIB-1

*Recorded by: Dudek

*Date: 01/18/2023

☒ Continuation

☐ Update

CRHR Criterion 3: Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.

Site DUD-LIB-1 contained five features within Locus 1. The features are examples of how residents and business owners disposed of unwanted items and garbage in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. The features are not structures or buildings. Digging holes in the rear of a parcel to bury refuse was a common behavior at the time. Given the small scale of the deposits, there is no record of the dumping events that created the features or which individuals were responsible for the dumping. As such Features 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are not associated with a master in the field of engineering. Consequently, site DUD-LIB-1 lacks significance CRHR Criterion 3.

CRHR Criterion 4: has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Site DUD-LIB-1 presents evidence of refuse disposal in two forms. One is as a SRD and the second as concentrated features. Since SRDs lack integrity to address questions about the past, the SRD component of the site does not yield important information about the past. Likewise, when considering the five features, they are examples of typical small scale dumping events. There is no evidence to indicate that the five refuse deposits are likely to yield additional information important to history beyond what is already known, such as what people ate, and the types of activities undertaken in residential or boarding house contexts. Therefore, DUD-LIB-1 is not recommended as eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 4.

City of Santa Cruz Statement of Significance

1. Recognized as a significant example of the cultural, natural, archaeological, or built heritage of the city, state, or nation.

All five features of Locus 1 are examples of how residents and business owners disposed of unwanted items and garbage in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Digging holes in the rear of a parcel to bury refuse was a common behavior at the time. Given the small scale of the deposits, there is no record of the dumping events that created the resources or which individuals were responsible for the dumping. As such Features 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are not significant examples. Therefore, the resources do not appear eligible under City Criterion 1.

2. Associated with a significant local, state, or national event.

As stated above for CRHR Criterion 1, the five features are associated with residential development in this portion of Santa Cruz that began in the early to mid-1800s. However, with an ambiguous period of significance and limited purpose of the two associated structures as single-family homes and/or boarding houses, the resources are only generally associated with residential development in Santa Cruz. The resources do not appear associated with a significant local, state, or national event. Therefore, the resources do not appear eligible under City Criterion 2.

3. Associated with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the development of the city, state, or nation.

As stated above for CRHR Criterion 2, the five resources are associated with two properties and structures (40 and 41 Lincoln Street) developed and owned by Andrew Trust, an immigrant from Germany who arrived in Santa Cruz in 1849. While Mr. Trust was a property owner, land developer, and business owner, he does not appear to have been a significant or important person in our past. The land is also associated with numerous residential tenants between 1900 and 1939. Like Trust, the residents do not appear to have been a significant or important persons in our past. Therefore, the resources are not known to have any historical associations with people important to the development of the city, state, or nation, and they do not appear eligible under City Criterion 3.

4. Associated with an architect, designer, or builder whose work has influenced the development of the city, state, or nation.

Features 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are not built environment resources and not associated with any architect, designer, or builder. Therefore, for the resources do not appear eligible under City Criterion 4.

5. Recognized as possessing special aesthetic merit or value as a building with quality of architecture and that retains sufficient features showing its architectural significance.

Features 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are not built environment resources and do not possess any special aesthetic merit or value. Therefore, for the resources do not appear eligible under City Criterion 5.

CONTINUATION SHEET

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*Resource Name or # DUD-LIB-1

*Recorded by: Dudek

*Date: 01/18/2023

☒ Continuation

☐ Update

6. Recognized as possessing distinctive stylistic characteristics or workmanship significant for the study of a period, method of construction, or use of native materials.

Features 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are not built environment resources and do not possess distinctive stylistic characteristics or workmanship. Therefore, for the resources do not appear eligible under City Criterion 6.

7. Retains sufficient integrity to accurately convey its significance.

While the five features do appear to be generally in their original depositional locations, post depositional disturbances are present including installation of a metal utility pipe through the features and grading for the current parking surface, that have impacted the resources and reduces their integrity. Therefore, the resources do not appear eligible under City Criterion 7.

Integrity

The integrity of a resource is based upon the historical significance and character defining features. An examination of integrity is typically undertaken only after eligibility is fully established. In this case, none of the resources described above are eligible under any CRHR or local criteria, therefore, the integrity of the resources does not require examination.

A15. References (Documents, informants, maps, and other references):

Brady, R., J. Schlagheck, A. Moniz, J. Royer, F. Steffen. 2022. Extended Phase I Archaeological Testing for the Downtown Library Mixed-Use Project, Santa Cruz, California. Submitted to City of Santa Cruz Economic Development Department.

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State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #
HRI#
Trinominal

Page 8 of 11

*Resource Name or # DUD-LIB-1

*Recorded by: Dudek

*Date: 01/18/2023

☒ Continuation

☐ Update



Exhibit 1: Feature 1 (Trench 2) at 20 inches below surface.
View E



Exhibit 2: Feature 2 (Trench 2) south profile. View S



Exhibit 3: Feature 3 (Trench 5) at 15 inches below surface.
View N



Exhibit 4: Feature 4 (Trench 2a) at 30 inches below surface.
View W



Exhibit 5: Feature 5 (Trench 6) south wall profile. View S

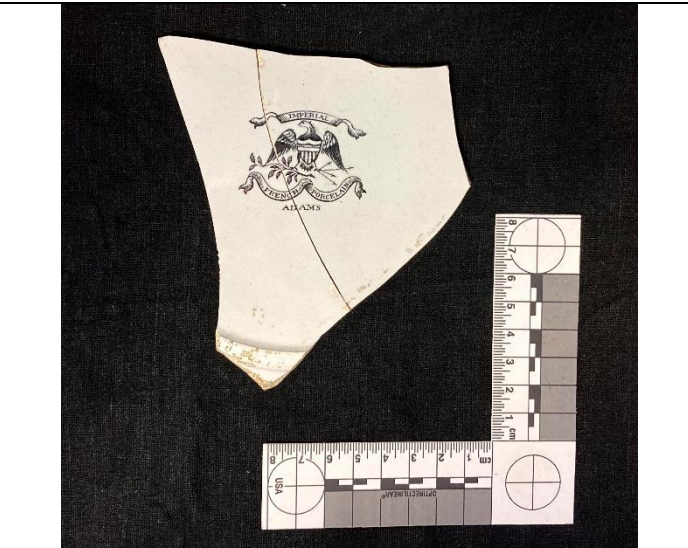
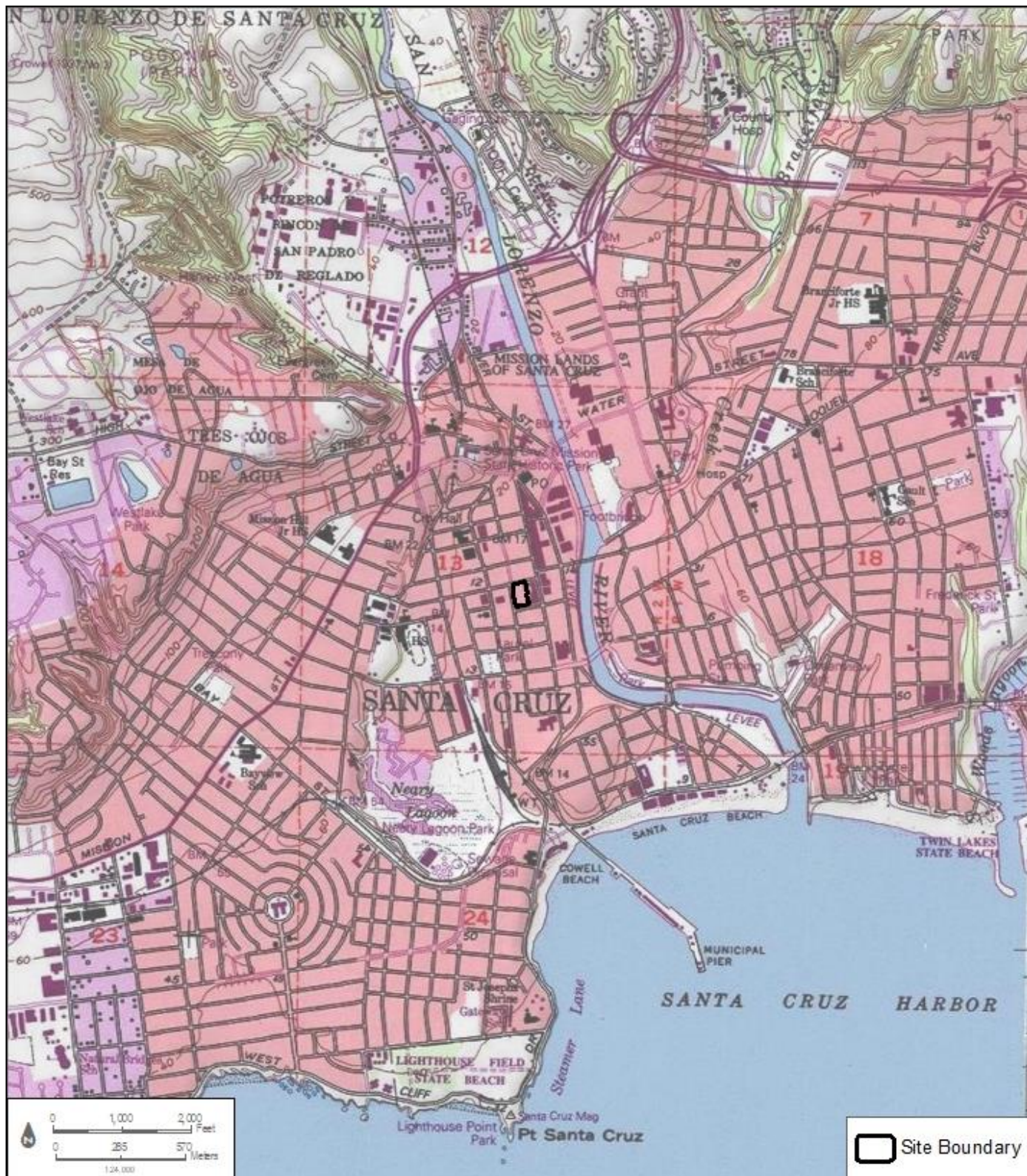


Exhibit 6: Two base sherds with a complete printed maker's mark from Feature 2 (Cat #95), dated between 1804 and 1840.



SKETCH MAP

Primary #

HRI#

Trinomial

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) DUD-LIB-1

*Drawn By: Dudek

*Date: 01/17/2023



SOURCE: Digital Globe Imagery (accessed 2022), Open Street Map 2019

SKETCH MAP

Primary #

HRI#

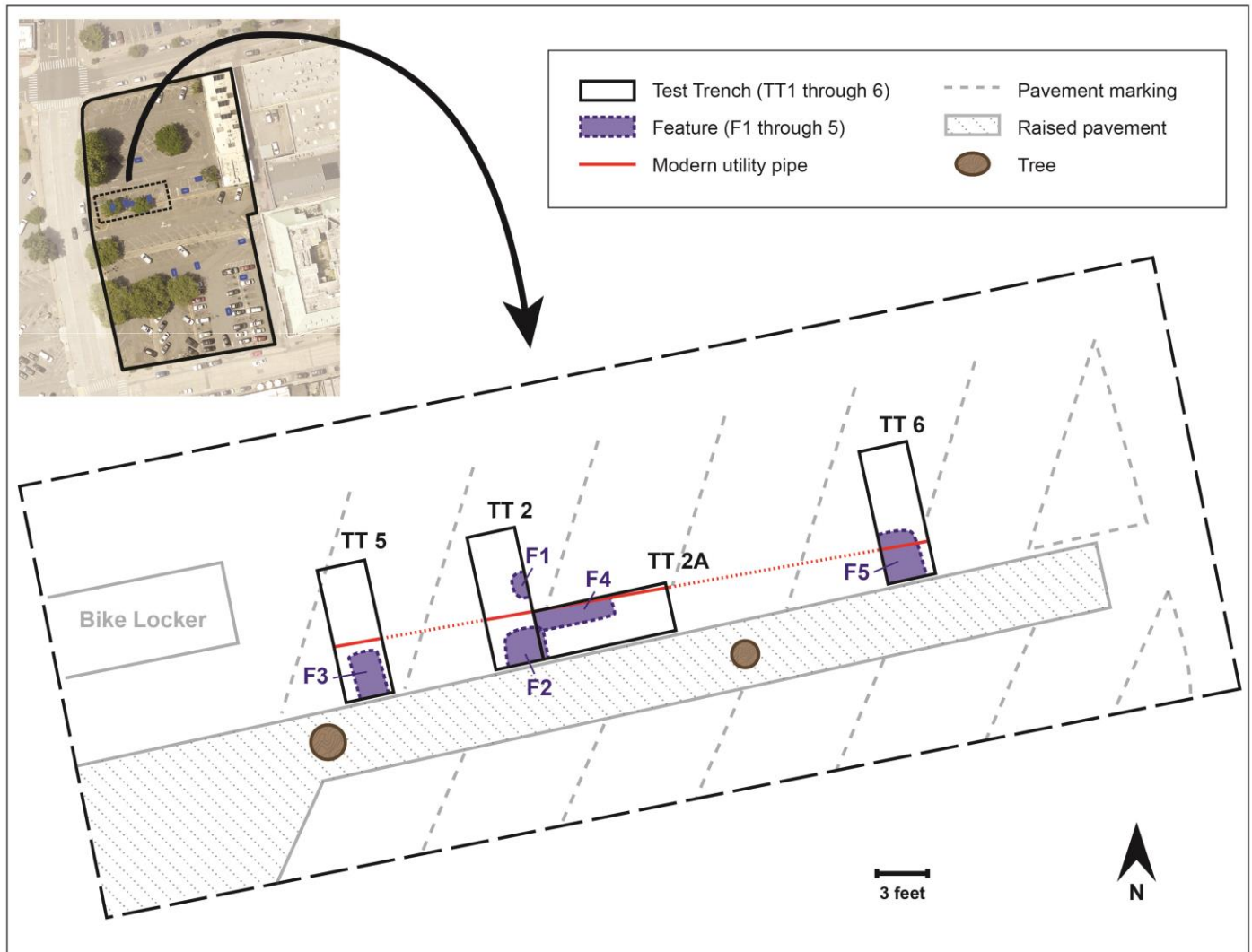
Trinomial

Page 11 of 11

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) DUD-LIB-1

*Drawn By: Dudek

*Date: 01/17/2023



Extended Phase I Archaeological Testing Report

Downtown Library Mixed-Use Project Santa Cruz, California

NOVEMBER 2022

Prepared for:

**CITY OF SANTA CRUZ
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT**

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym/Abbreviation	Definition
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
City	City of Santa Cruz
DPR	California Department of Parks and Recreation
F	Archaeological Feature
NWIC	Northwest Information Center
Project	Downtown Library Mixed-Use Project, Santa Cruz, California
TT	Test Trench

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1 Management Summary

This letter report presents the results of archaeological subsurface testing for the proposed development of a new downtown library mixed-use project (Project) in downtown Santa Cruz, California. The Project included mechanical subsurface archaeological testing at four locations where the potential for subsurface historical period resources was indicated in a preliminary Phase I archaeological report (D'Oro 2022). The purpose of the Project was to test for presence/absence of archaeological deposits to identify the potential presence of a historical resource, as described by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

No prehistoric deposits were identified, but the testing produced positive results for historical period archaeological resources in all four trench locations. In three trenches the artifacts were contained in a cultural layer of variable thickness between gravel fill used to support the modern asphalt parking surface and the native silty sand below. In one trench, two distinct historical period refuse deposits (features) were identified and excavated by hand. Analysis shows that both features contain domestic artifacts strongly associated with the mid- to late nineteenth century land uses that existed along Lincoln and Cedar Streets at that time. Although the artifacts in the other three trenches were not in discrete features, they do largely date also to the mid- to late nineteenth century.

Due to the small sample of the current Extended Phase I investigation, Dudek recommends a more extensive Phase II archaeological evaluation to broaden and intensify the geographic coverage of the investigation to complete a formal evaluation of found resources within the Project area for California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) eligibility under CEQA. The Phase II testing should be guided by a research design developed using the results of the previous Phase I investigation (D'Oro 2022) and this report, which should be integrated to a work plan that describes research questions, field work and analytical methods that will be used to make a CRHR eligibility determination for the resource under CEQA guidelines. National Archaeological Database information for this Project is provided in Appendix A.

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2 Project Description, Location, and Background

2.1 Project Description

The Project includes removal of all existing improvements and construction of a 308,000 square foot building in the Cedar Street Village Corridor of the City's Downtown Plan.

2.2 Project Location

The Project is in downtown Santa Cruz on the east side of Cedar Street and spans the full block between Lincoln Street and Cathcart Street. The project area of approximately 1.5 acres includes two parcels currently designated as Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 005-141-21 and 005-141-11. The Project location is found on the U.S Geological Survey (USGS) Santa Cruz 7.5-minute topographic map, a portion of which is reproduced in Figure 1, Project Location.

2.3 Project Background

The Project is subject to compliance with CEQA. As the CEQA lead agency, the City is required to complete an environmental review and make a determination regarding the effect of the Project on historic resources. As part of the environmental review process for cultural resources, a Phase I cultural resources report (D'Oro 2022) was prepared by Albion and submitted to the City.

Based on a review of records obtained from the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), Albion reported that no archaeological resources have been previously recorded within the Project area and that there are ten known resources within a 0.25-mile radius of the Project area. The Albion study was the first archaeological study for the Project area. Albion's visual inspection of the Project area surface revealed no evidence of buried archaeological deposits; not surprising given the Project area is almost entirely covered with modern hard surfaces including asphalt parking lots and one building.

Notwithstanding the above findings, Albion found potential for buried historical period resources indicated based on a review of maps and aerial photographs of the Project area dating from 1853 to 1964. Of particular interest were building footprints and privy pits associated with residential properties that existed in the nineteenth century. This evidence was shown clearly on maps dating before AD 1886. Based on that information, Albion recommended the Project area be considered to have a medium to high sensitivity for buried archaeological deposits and recommended an Extended Phase I investigation (subsurface testing) be conducted at four specific locations to test for presence/absence of deposits under the present hard surface of the parking lot and the one existing building. The present study follows from the Albion recommendations and this report is supplemental to Albion (D'Oro 2022).

Of the four testing locations suggested by Albion, one was under a currently occupied existing building. Because the City requested the subsurface testing be conducted during the planning phase, the testing location under the existing building was replaced with one currently accessible in the parking lot area where potential deposits were also indicated. The trench locations are shown on Figure 2, Project Area and Subsurface Test Locations.

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SOURCE: Digital Globe Imagery (accessed 2022), Open Street Map 2019

FIGURE 2

Project Area and Subsurface Test Locations

Downtown Library Mixed-Use Project

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3 Regulatory Context

3.1 State of California

3.1.1 The California Register of Historical Resources

In California, the term “historical resource” includes “any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California” (Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5020.1[j]). In 1992, the California legislature established the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) “to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state’s historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change” (PRC Section 5024.1[a]). The criteria for listing resources on the CRHR, enumerated in the following text, were developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing in the NRHP. According to PRC Section 5024.1(c)(1–4), a resource is considered historically significant if it (i) retains “substantial integrity,” and (ii) meets at least one of the following criteria:

- 1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage
- 2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past
- 3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values
- 4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

To understand the historic importance of a resource, sufficient time must have passed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource. A resource less than 50 years old may be considered for listing in the CRHR if it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to understand its historical importance (see 14 CCR 4852[d][2]).

The CRHR protects cultural resources by requiring evaluations of the significance of prehistoric and historic resources. The criteria for the CRHR are nearly identical to those for the NRHP, and properties listed or formally designated as eligible for listing in the NRHP are automatically listed in the CRHR, as are state landmarks and points of interest. The CRHR also includes properties designated under local ordinances or identified through local historical resource surveys.

3.1.2 California Environmental Quality Act

As described further in the following text, the following CEQA statutes and CEQA Guidelines are of relevance to the analysis of archaeological, historic, and tribal cultural resources:

PRC Section 21083.2(g) defines “unique archaeological resource.”

PRC Section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a) define “historical resources.” In addition, CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b) defines the phrase “substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource.” It also defines the circumstances when a project would materially impair the significance of a historical resource.

PRC Section 21074(a) defines “tribal cultural resources.”

PRC Section 5097.98 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e) set forth standards and steps to be employed following the accidental discovery of human remains in any location other than a dedicated ceremony.

PRC Sections 21083.2(b)–(c) and CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4 provide information regarding the mitigation framework for archaeological and historic resources, including examples of preservation-in-place mitigation measures; preservation-in-place is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to significant archaeological sites because it maintains the relationship between artifacts and the archaeological context, and may also help avoid conflict with religious or cultural values of groups associated with the archaeological site(s).

Under CEQA, a project may have a significant effect on the environment if it may cause “a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource” (PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5[b]). If a site is either listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, or if it is included in a local register of historic resources, or identified as significant in a historical resources survey (meeting the requirements of PRC Section 5024.1[q]), it is a “historical resource” and is presumed to be historically or culturally significant for purposes of CEQA (PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5[a]). The lead agency is not precluded from determining that a resource is a historical resource, even if it does not fall within this presumption (PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5[a]).

A “substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource” reflecting a significant effect under CEQA means “physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired” (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5[b][1]; PRC Section 5020.1[q]). In turn, the significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project does any of the following:

- 1) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register; or
- 2) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or
- 3) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA [CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(2)].

Pursuant to these sections, the CEQA inquiry begins with evaluating whether a project site contains any “historical resources,” then evaluates whether that project will cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource such that the resource’s historical significance is materially impaired.

If it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that they cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (Section 21083.2[a], [b], and [c]).

Section 21083.2(g) defines a unique archaeological resource as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

- 1) Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information
- 2) Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type
- 3) Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person

Impacts to non-unique archaeological resources are generally not considered a significant environmental impact (PRC Section 21083.2[a]; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5[c][4]). However, if a non-unique archaeological resource qualifies as tribal cultural resource (PRC 21074[c]; 21083.2[h]), further consideration of significant impacts is required.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 assigns special importance to human remains and specifies procedures to be used when Native American remains are discovered. As described in the following text, these procedures are detailed in PRC Section 5097.98.

3.1.3 Native American Historic Cultural Sites

State law (PRC Section 5097 et seq.) addresses the disposition of Native American burials in archaeological sites and protects such remains from disturbance, vandalism, or inadvertent destruction; establishes procedures to be implemented if Native American skeletal remains are discovered during construction of a project; and established the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to resolve disputes regarding the disposition of such remains. In addition, the Native American Historic Resource Protection Act makes it a misdemeanor punishable by up to 1 year in jail to deface or destroy an Indian historic or cultural site that is listed or may be eligible for listing in the CRHR.

3.1.4 California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5

In the event that Native American human remains or related cultural material are encountered, Section 15064.5(e) of the CEQA Guidelines (as incorporated from PRC Section 5097.98) and California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 define the subsequent protocol. If human remains are encountered, excavation or other disturbances shall be suspended of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains or related material. Protocol requires that a county-approved coroner be contacted in order to determine if the remains are of Native American origin. Should the coroner determine the remains to be Native American, the coroner must contact the NAHC within 24 hours. The NAHC will assign a most likely descendent, who may make recommendations to the landowner or the person responsible for the excavation work, for means of treating, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods as provided in PRC Section 5097.98 (14 CCR 15064.5[e]).

3.2 City of Santa Cruz

The Project must comply with the City of Santa Cruz Code Section 24.12.430 Santa Cruz City regulations specifically require an archaeological survey and report identifying and inventorying archaeological resources for any project involving ground-disturbing work in an area classified as archaeologically sensitive. The subject property is classified as “Highly Sensitive” for archaeological sensitivity on resources maps maintained by the City’s Planning Department. This report is intended to meet requirements put forth in local Policy HA1.2 of the City of Santa Cruz General Plan 2030 (adopted June 2012).

4 Natural and Cultural Contexts

4.1 Environmental Context

The Project area is in the extreme lower San Lorenzo River Valley about 0.5 miles north of Monterey Bay and about 2 miles south of the foothills of the Santa Cruz Mountains of the greater Coast Ranges of western California. The San Lorenzo River lies about 800 feet to the east. The geology of the vicinity is Holocene floodplain. Soils are classified as Baywood loamy sand, 0% to 2% slopes. Vegetation of the area is categorized as coastal prairie-scrub mosaic (Küchler 1977); however, the native landscape has been significantly changed by intensive modern development. Currently, the Project area is within an urban setting. The Monterey Bay area enjoys a Mediterranean climate.

4.2 Cultural Context

4.2.1 Prehistory

The prehistory of indigenous groups living within Santa Cruz County follows general patterns identified within the archaeological record of the greater Central Coast area of California. These patterns represent adaptive shifts in settlement, subsistence strategies, and technological innovation demonstrated by prehistoric people throughout the Holocene and earlier. The California Central Coast Chronology (Jones et. al. 2007) presents an overview of prehistoric life ranging upwards of 10,000 years. Six temporal periods describe changes in prehistoric settlement patterns, subsistence practices, and technological advances (Table 1).

Table 1. California Central Coast Chronology

Temporal Period	Date Range*
Paleo-Indian	pre-8000 cal BC
Milling Stone (or Early Archaic)	8000 to 3500 cal BC
Early	3500 to 600 cal BC
Middle	600 cal BC to cal AD 1000
Middle-Late Transition	cal AD 1000–1250
Late	cal AD to 1250–1769

Note:

* Calibrated dates.

4.2.1.1 Paleo-Indian

The Paleo-Indian era represents people’s initial occupation of the region. These were highly mobile hunters who focused subsistence efforts on large mammals. Multiple migrations into the region may have occurred both terrestrially and by sea (Erlandson et. al. 2007). Although no coastal Paleo-Indian sites in the Central California Coast region have been discovered, they may have been inundated because of rising ocean levels throughout the Holocene (Jones and Jones 1992).

Evidence of this era is generally found through isolated artifacts or sparse lithic scatters (Bertrando 2004). In the San Luis Obispo area, fluted points characterizing this era are documented near the town of Nipomo (Mills et. al.

2005) and Santa Margarita (Gibson 1996), but so far, no fluted points have been found in the Central Coast north of the Santa Barbara area. Possible evidence for Paleo-Indian occupation is reported in buried contexts in CA-SCL-178 in the Santa Clara Valley and at CA-SCR-177 in Scotts Valley (Cartier 1993). The early radiocarbon dates from charcoal, however, pose questions of validity (Jones et. al. 2007).

4.2.1.2 Milling Stone

Settlement in the Central Coast appears with more frequency in the Milling Stone Period. Sites of this era have been discovered in Big Sur (Jones 2003; Fitzgerald and Jones 1999) and Moss Landing (Jones and Jones 1992; Milliken et. al. 1999). Assemblages are characterized by abundant milling stones and hand stones, cores and core-cobble tools, thick rectangular (L-series) Olivella beads, and a low incidence of projectile points, which are generally lanceolate or large side-notched varieties (Jones et. al. 2007). Eccentric crescents are also found in milling stone components. Sites are often associated with shellfish remains and small mammal bone, which suggest a collecting-focused economy. Newsome et. al. (2004) report that stable isotope studies on human bone, from a milling stone component at CA-SCR-60/130, indicate a diet composed of 70%–84% marine resources. Contrary to these findings, deer remains are abundant at some milling stone sites (cf. Jones et. al. 2008), which suggests a flexible subsistence focus. Similar to the Paleo-Indian era, archaeologists generally view people living during the Milling Stone era as highly mobile.

4.2.1.3 Early

The Early Period corresponds with the earliest era of what Rogers (1929) called the “Hunting Culture.” According to Rogers, the “Hunting Culture” continues through to what is termed the Middle-Late Transition in the present framework. The Early Period is marked by a greater emphasis on formalized flaked stone tools, such as projectile points and bifaces, and the initial use of mortar and pestle technology. Early Period sites are located in more varied environmental contexts than milling stone sites, suggesting more intensive use of the landscape than practiced previously (Jones and Waugh 1997).

Early Period artifact assemblages are characterized by Large Side-notched points, Rossi Square-stemmed points, Spire-lopped (A), End-ground (B2b and B2c), Cap (B4), and Rectangular (L-series) Olivella beads. Other artifacts include less temporally diagnostic Contracting-stemmed and Año Nuevo long-stemmed points, and bone gorges. Ground stone artifacts are less common relative to flaked stone tools when compared with Milling Stone-era sites.

Early Period sites are common and often found in estuary settings along the coast or along river terraces inland and are present in both Monterey and Santa Cruz Counties. Coastal sites dating to this period include CA-MNT-108 (Breschini and Haversat 1992a), CA-SCR-7 (Jones and Hildebrandt 1990), and CA-SCR-38/123 (Jones and Hildebrandt 1994).

Archaeologists have long debated whether the shift in site locations and artifact assemblages during this time represent either population intrusion as a result of mid-Holocene warming trends, or an in situ adaptive shift (cf. Mikkelsen et. al. 2000). The initial use of mortars and pestles during this time appears to reflect a more labor-intensive economy associated with the adoption of acorn processing (cf. Basgall 1987).

4.2.1.4 Middle

The trend toward greater labor investment is apparent in the Middle Period. During this time, there is increased use of plant resources, more long-term occupation at habitation sites, and a greater variety of smaller “use-specific” localities. Artifacts common to this era include Contracting-stemmed projectile points, a greater variety of Olivella

shell beads and *Haliotis* ornaments that include discs and rings (Jones 2003). Bone tools and ornaments are also common, especially in the richer coastal contexts (Jones and Ferneau 2002a; Jones and Waugh 1995), and circular shell fishhooks are present for the first time. Grooved stone net sinkers are also found in coastal sites. Mortars and pestles become more common than milling stones and hand stones at some sites (Jones et. al. 2007). Important Middle Period sites include CA-MNT-282 at Willow Creek (Jones 2003; Pohorecky 1976), and CA-MNT-229 at Elkhorn Slough (Dietz et. al. 1988), CA-SCR-9 and CA-SMA 218 at Año Nuevo (Hylkema 1991).

Jones et. al. (2007) discuss the Middle Period in the context of Rogers' "Hunting Culture" because it is seen as a continuation of the pattern that begins in the Early Period. The pattern reflects a greater emphasis on labor-intensive technologies that include projectile and plant processing. Additionally, faunal evidence highlights a shift toward prey species that are more labor intensive to capture, either by search and processing time or technological needs. These labor-intensive species include small schooling fishes, sea otters, rabbits, and plants such as acorn. Jones and Haney (2005) offer that Early and Middle Period sites are difficult to distinguish without shell beads due to the similarity of artifact assemblages.

4.2.1.5 Middle-Late Transition

The Middle-Late Transition corresponds with the end of Rogers' "Hunting Culture." Artifacts associated with the Middle-Late Transition include contracting-stemmed, double side-notched, and small leaf-shaped projectile points. The latter are thought to represent the introduction of bow and arrow technology to the region. A variety of *Olivella* shell bead types are found in these deposits and include B2, B3, G1, G2, G6, and K1 varieties, notched line sinkers, hopper mortars, and circular shell fishhooks (Jones 1995; Jones et. al. 2007). Sites that correspond with this time are CA-MNT-1233 and -281 at Willow Creek (Pohorecky 1976), CA-MNT-1754, and CA-MNT-745 in Priest Valley (Hildebrandt 2006). A greater number of Middle-Late Transition sites are found in San Luis Obispo County to the south.

The Middle-Late Transition is a time that appears to correspond with social reorganization across the region. This era is also a period of rapid climatic change known as the Medieval Climatic Anomaly (cf. Stine 1994). The Medieval Climatic Anomaly is proposed as an impetus for the cultural change that was a response to fluctuations between cool-wet and warm-dry conditions that characterize the event (Jones et. al. 1999). Archaeological sites are rarer during this period, which may reflect a decline in regional population (Jones and Ferneau 2002b).

4.2.1.6 Late

Late Period sites are found in a variety of environmental conditions and include newly occupied task sites and encampments, as well as previously occupied localities. Artifacts associated with this era include Cottonwood (or Canaliño) and Desert Side-notched arrow points, flaked stone drills, steatite and clamshell disc beads, *Haliotis* disc beads, *Olivella* bead types E1 and E2, and earlier used B2, B3, G1, G6, and K1 types. Milling stones, hand stones, mortars, pestles, and circular shell fishhooks also continue to be used (Jones et. al. 2007). Sites dating to this era are found in coastal and interior contexts. Late Period sites include CA-MNT-143 at Asilomar State Beach (Brady et. al. 2009), CA-MNT-1765 at Moro Cojo Slough (Fitzgerald et. al. 1995), CA-MNT-1485/H and -1486/H at Rancho San Carlos (Breschini and Haversat 1992b), and CA-SCR-117 at Davenport Landing (Fitzgerald and Ruby 1997).

Coastal sites dating to the Late Period tend to be resource acquisition or processing sites, while evidence for residential occupation is more common inland (Jones et. al. 2007).

4.2.2 Ethnohistoric

The Project Area lies within the territory traditionally occupied by people called “Costanoan” by the Europeans at the time of contact. Many modern descendants prefer to be called “Ohlone,” or by their specific tribal band name. The Ohlone spoke eight separate dialects of the Penutian language family and lived between the vicinities of what is now Richmond in the north and Big Sur in the south. The Ohlone were organized under approximately fifty autonomous polities or tribelets (Levy 1978; Milliken 1995). At the time of European contact, the Awaswas Ohlone dialect was reportedly spoken within this portion of what is today Santa Cruz County. Ethnographic accounts of Ohlone at the time of contact described them as living in permanent villages, but also spending time in smaller camps to collect or process seasonal resources such as acorn or shellfish (Levy 1978).

4.2.3 Historical Period

The Santa Cruz area strongly associated with early Euro-American exploration and settlement beginning in the late eighteenth century as well as later commercial, industrial, and recreational development of the region throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The history of the Santa Cruz Area is generally divided into three periods: The Spanish Period (1769 to 1822), the Mexican Period (1822 to 1846), and the American Period (1846 to present).

4.2.3.1 Spanish Period (1769–1822)

The first European to explore the Central Coast was Sebastián Vizcaíno, who, in 1602, was sent by the Spanish government to map the Californian coastline for suitable ports. It was Vizcaíno who named the area “Puerto de Monterey” after the Conde de Monterey, the Viceroy of New Spain in Mexico (Chapman 1920; Hoover et. al. 2002). The Gaspar de Portolá expedition traveled through the region in 1769 and returned in 1770 to establish both the Monterey Presidio, Spain’s first military base in Alta California. Mission Santa Cruz was established in 1791 as the twelfth mission to be established in California. Native Americans were forced to build the mission church and auxiliary structures from local timber, limestone, and adobe, as well as cultivate wheat, barley, beans, corn, and lentils for the mission Padres and soldiers. Villa Branciforte was also established at that time on the eastern part of Santa Cruz as one of three Spanish civil settlements in California. The Spanish missions drastically altered the lifeways of the Native Americans. Spanish missionaries conscripted members of local Native American communities to move to the Mission, where they were indoctrinated as Catholic neophytes (Hoover et. al. 2002; Lehmann 2000; Koch 1973; Milliken 1995).

4.2.3.2 Mexican Period (1822–1846)

After more than a decade of intermittent rebellion and warfare, New Spain (Mexico and the California territory) won independence from Spain in 1821. In 1822, the new government ended Spanish policies and decreed California ports open to foreign merchants. The Spanish Missions across the territory were secularized during this period releasing the Native Americans from control of the mission-system. The City of Monterey continued as the capital of Alta California and the Californios, the Mexicans who settled in the region, were given land grants, in part to increase the population inland from the more settled coastal areas where the Spanish had first concentrated its colonization efforts. Land grants to citizens covered over 150,000 acres of present-day Santa Cruz County (Koch 1973; Lehmann 2000; Cleland 2005).

4.2.3.3 American Period (1846–Present)

The Mexican–American War, ending with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, brought California into control of the United States. As the Gold Rush picked up steam in 1849, a massive influx of people seeking gold steadily flooded the rural counties of California. The gold fields quickly dried up causing many new arrivals to refocus on other economic opportunities. In Santa Cruz County, one of the 27 original counties of California, insightful entrepreneurs saw the arrival of opportunity-seeking laborers as a means to harvest the abundant natural resources found throughout the area. The lumber, lime, cement, fishing, and leisure industries formed the economic foundation of the County. California officially became a state with the Compromise of 1850. The new state of California recognized the ownership of lands in the state distributed under the Mexican Land Grants of the previous decades (Lehmann 2000; Koch 1973).

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5 Methods

5.1 Field Methods

The Phase I investigation was “Extended” by executing four mechanical test trenches (TT) with 10-centimeter hand auger probes continuing down from the bottom of each TT. Each TT was excavated using a backhoe equipped with a 30-inch bucket with a straight blade. Each TT was approximately 10 feet long by 2.5 feet wide by 5 feet deep. Under the direction of Dudek’s project manager, work crews removed soil evenly from the TTs in approximately 4-inch lifts, keeping the bottom of the TT as level as possible. This excavation technique allowed Dudek archaeologists to observe and record soil stratigraphy and concentrations of artifacts. Dudek also collected two 5-gallon samples of excavated matrix at a minimum of three depths in each TT. The sample was screened through 0.25-inch mesh in search of small cultural constituents. All cultural material was collected in labelled plastic bags and returned to Santa Cruz laboratory for further analysis. Where archaeological features were encountered, Dudek halted mechanical testing and exposed the cultural deposits using hand tools including shovels, trowels, and small brushes.

Augers were hand-excavated in arbitrary 1-foot levels from the lowest depth of each TT to a depth of 7.5 feet below ground surface (when possible), with the excavated matrix screened through 0.25-inch mesh. All excavated matrix was screened through 0.25-inch mesh. The locations of the four TTs are shown on an ariel photograph in Figure 2 and on the 1892 Sanborn Map in Figure 3 (see Section 2.3, Project Background).

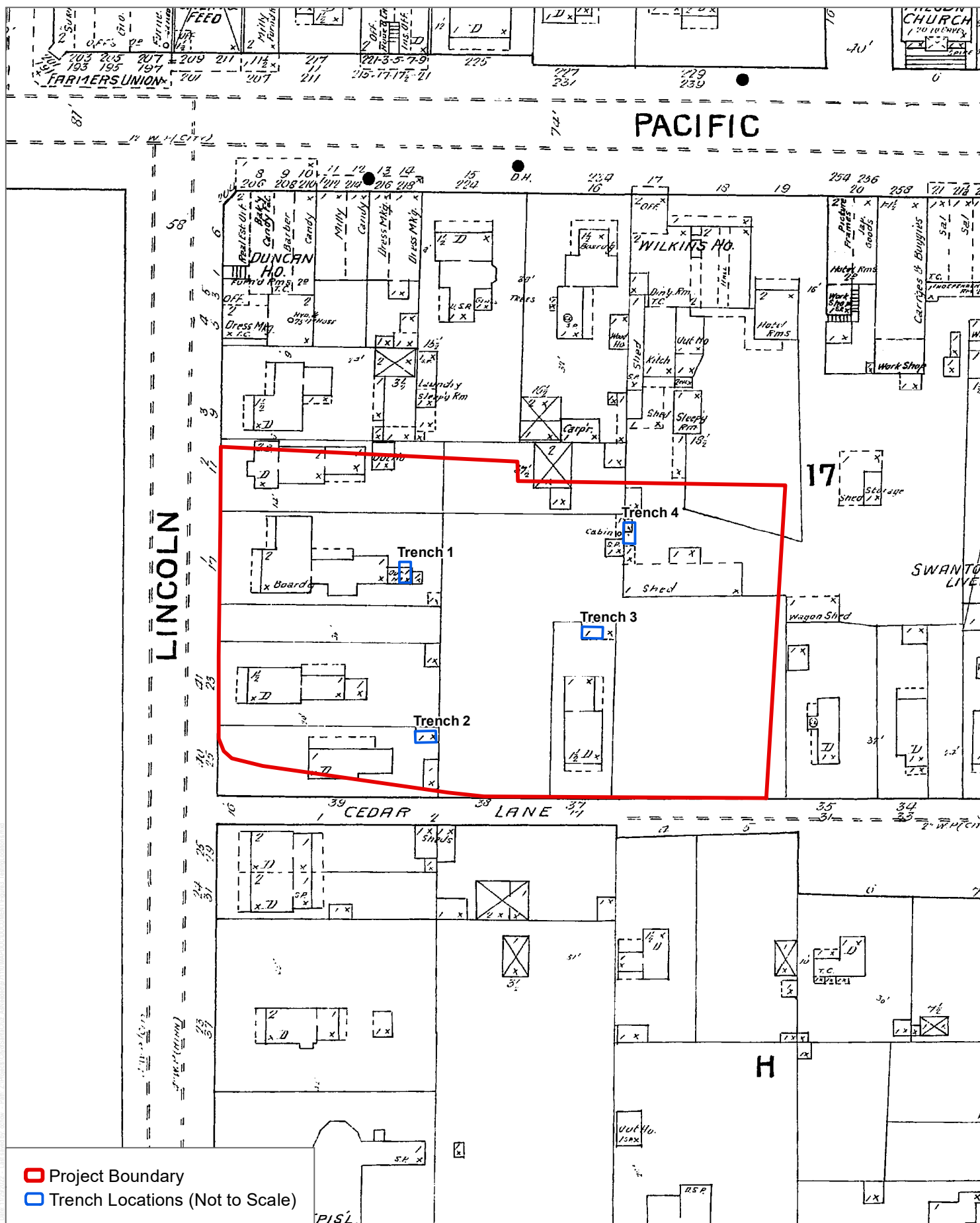
Photographs and profile drawings were used to document soils, stratigraphic information, and disturbances in all four TT. Field notes were recorded on standardized forms to log artifact and feature recovery, soil descriptions, disturbances, and any other pertinent information.

5.2 Laboratory Methods

Following the field work, laboratory analysis was performed in the Dudek’s Santa Cruz office. The work included sorting, washing, cataloging, and analyzing the archaeological collection. All recovered materials were individually examined and cataloged according to class, object (subclass), and material; counted and weighed on a digital scale. All coded data were entered into a general artifact catalog presented in Appendix B.

The cultural material was sorted into the following general classes: historic and modern artifacts were categorized by material type (glass, metal, and bone). Historic artifacts were then further analyzed to identify the form, function, and approximate age of the specimen to the highest degree possible. Ceramic artifacts were analyzed by domain (domestic, architectural, or infrastructural), function (i.e., food storage, tableware, insulator, or sewer pipe), material type, origin, stylistic motifs, and maker’s marks. Each specimen was measured by length, width, and thickness. Glass artifacts were classified as historic or modern/nondiagnostic. Historic attributes were determined by form, manufacturing technique, color, decoration, alteration, and maker’s marks. Metal artifacts were analyzed by form and function, with unidentifiable fragments weighed by bulk. Artifacts were quantified in a standard manner using counts and weights. References were consulted in order to attribute an approximate age of the artifacts. Photographs of selected diagnostic historical period artifacts are presented in Appendix C.

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SOURCE: Sanborn Map Company 1892

FIGURE 3

Testing Locations on 1892 Sanborn Map

Downtown Library Mixed-Use Project

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6 Results

6.1 Horizontal and Vertical Findings

6.1.1 Horizontal Findings

All four TT locations were positive for cultural materials. However, findings suggest that historical period features more likely exist in the northwest portion of the project area. In TT 1, TT 3, and TT 4, sparse artifacts were present in a layer of variable thickness that existed below the gravel fill layer supporting the asphalt parking surface. The random nature of the recovery suggests that the artifacts in the south and east portion of the project area are not in the locations of original deposition and have been significantly disturbed over time. In TT 2, located in the northwest portion of the Project area, two discrete historical period features were identified that contained notable quantities of artifacts likely in their original locations and with minimal post depositional disturbances.

6.1.2 Stratigraphy

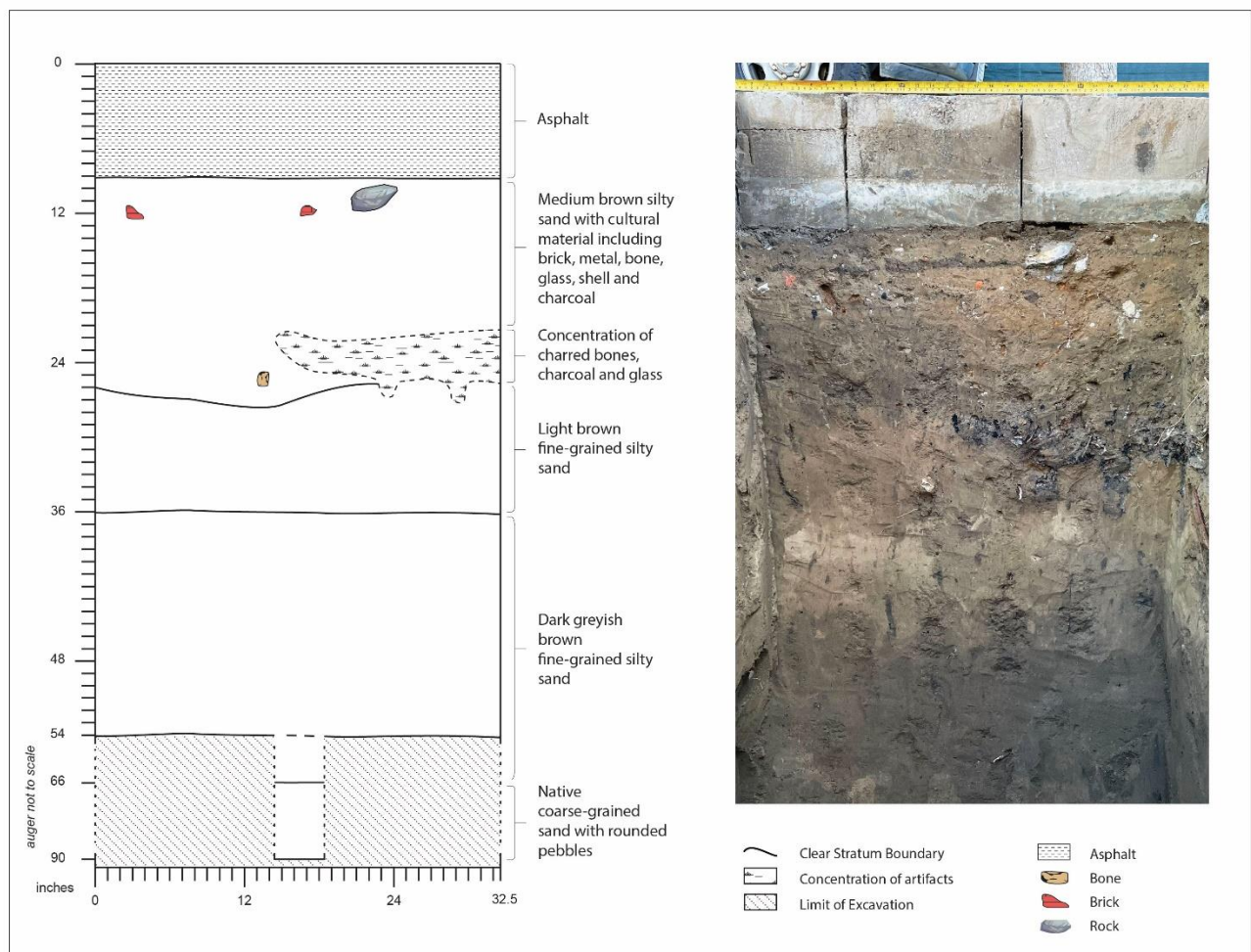
USDA Web soil survey shows a Baywood loamy sand soil complex with 0 to 2% slope in this location. The soil is excessively drained with very low runoff and no chance of flooding (USDA 2022).

Although soil profiles of the four TTs presented some variability, stratigraphy observed during the exploratory trenching effort showed reoccurring patterns over the tested area. Overall, four distinct strata were identified capped under a layer of 6 to 9 inches of asphalt. The first stratum was a layer of orange-brown construction fill extending as far as 25 inches below the ground surface (below parking lot grade). The second stratum was a disturbed mixed soil consisting of dark brown silty loam to medium brown silty sand which held cultural material. This layer was observed as deep as 50 inches below the ground surface. Two layers of native soils were identified underlying Stratum 2. These include a light brown fine grained silty sand situated above a coarse-grained sand with water-worn pebbles. The transition between the two layers ranged between 58 and 89 inches below ground surface.

Slight variations were observed throughout the four TTs. The soil profiles of each TT are described below and illustrated in Figures 4 through 7.

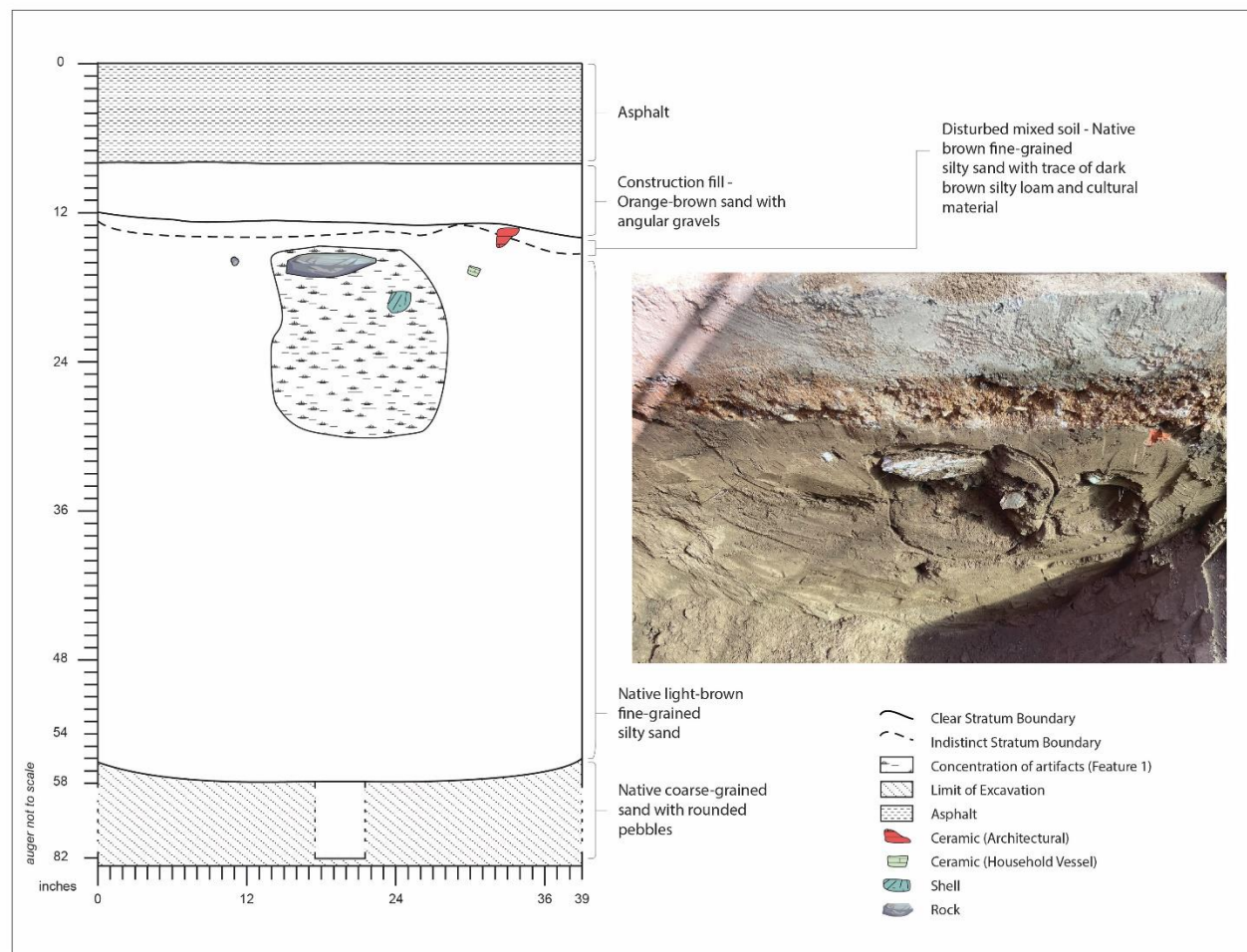
Test Trench 1

Dudek identified 4 unique soil strata capped by a layer of 9 inches of asphalt. The first stratum, directly below the asphalt, extended to 26 inches below the ground surface and consisted of a medium brown fine-grained silty sand with sparse cultural material including brick, metal, glass, shell, bone, and charcoal. A concentration of historic material showing heat treatment (glass, charred bone, and charcoal) was observed within this stratum in the southeast corner of the trench, from 21 to 26 inches below surface. The second stratum was observed from 26 to 36 inches below surface and consisted of a light brown fine-grained silty sand with very low cultural constituents. The last two strata appeared to be native sediments consisting of a dark greyish brown fine-grained silty sand transitioning to a coarse-grained sand with water-worn pebbles at 66 inches below ground surface. Cultural material was absent in both of these strata (Figure 4, TT 1 East Profile).

Figure 4. TT 1 East Profile

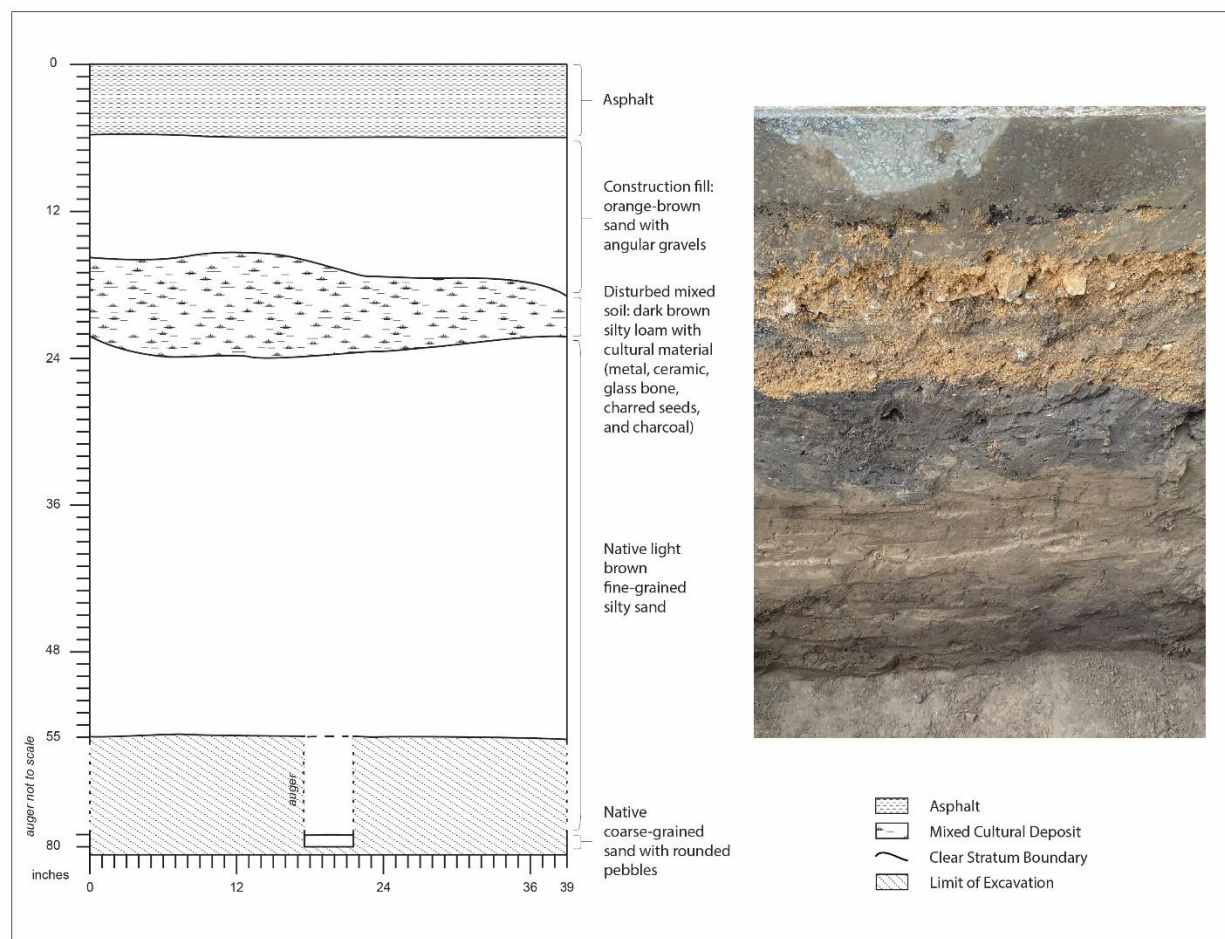
Test Trench 2

Dudek identified four distinct soil strata capped by a layer of 8 inches of asphalt (Figure 5, TT 2 East Profile). The first stratum was a layer of orange-brown gravelly sand construction fill extending 4 inches below the asphalt (to 12 inches below ground surface). A thin layer of mixed disturbed soil was observed below, down to 14 inches below ground surface. The stratum consisted of fine-grained brown silty sand containing historic material (similar to the first stratum in TT 1) mixed with dark brown silty loam. A layer of sterile lighter brown fine-grained silty sand was observed below, down to 58 inches below surface. Two concentrations of cultural material were found intrusive to this stratum. They are described below as Feature 1 and 2. The last stratum observed in this trench, from 58 inches until the bottom of the unit at 82 inches below ground surface, was the same coarse-grained sand with water-worn pebbles observed at the bottom of TT 1.

Figure 5. TT 2 East Profile

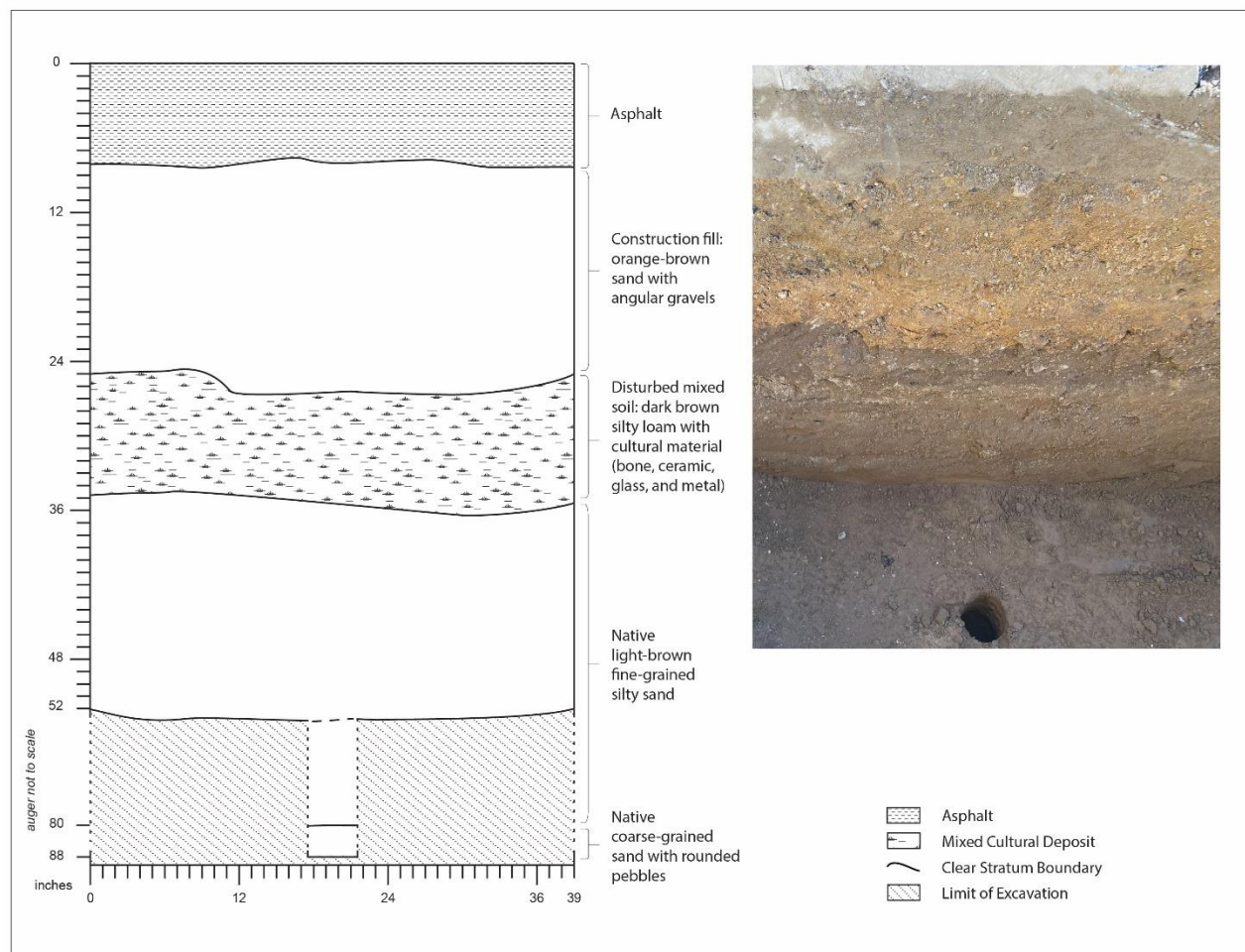
Test Trench 3

Dudek identified four distinct soil strata capped by a layer of 6 inches of asphalt (Figure 6, TT 3 East Profile). The first stratum was the same layer of construction fill observed in TT 2. The layer extended 10 inches below the asphalt (to 15 inches below ground surface). A layer of mixed disturbed soil was observed below, down to 24 inches below ground surface. The stratum consisted of dark brown silty loam containing a high density of cultural material including historic ceramic, glass, and metal artifacts along with bone, charred seeds and charcoal. Native light brown fine-grained silty sand (same as in TT 2) was observed below to a depth of 79 inches below ground surface. Lastly, the same coarse-grained sand with water-worn pebbles observed at the bottom of TT 1 and TT 2 was present at the bottom of TT 3 starting at 89 inches below surface.

Figure 6. TT 3 East Profile

Test Trench 4

Again, Dudek identified 4 distinct soil strata capped by a layer of 8 inches of asphalt. The first stratum was the same layer of construction fill observed in TTs 2 and 3. The layer was thicker than in previous trenches and extended to 25 inches below ground surface. A layer of mixed disturbed soil was observed below, down to 35 inches below ground surface. The stratum consisted of dark brown silty loam containing sparse cultural material including historic ceramic, glass, and metal artifacts, and faunal bone. Native light brown fine-grained silty sand (same as in TT 2 and 3) was observed below to a depth of 80 inches. Lastly, the same coarse-grained sand with water-worn pebbles observed at the bottom of TT 1, TT 2, and TT 3 was present at the bottom of TT 4 (Figure 7, TT 4 East Profile).

Figure 7. TT 4 East Profile

The layer of coarse-grained sand with water-worn pebbles mentioned above was identified at the bottom of each trench using the hand auger to excavate through the bottom center of each TT and confirmed that all soil below was culturally sterile native sand.

6.1.3 Features

Dudek identified two features during the Extended Phase I field effort, both in TT 2. The features were located 24 inches apart and were both exposed starting at approximately 15 inches below surface. Dudek excavated the features independently due to the discrete nature of each.

Feature 1

Feature 1 was found in the central portion of TT 2 just under the gravel fill supporting the asphalt parking surface, at approximately 15 inches below the surface. The cultural layer present in the other three trenches was very thin (less than 2 inches) in TT 2, and Feature 1 was surrounded by native silty sand that was identified as native soil in the other three TTs. Since Feature 1 is intrusive into native soil and appears in situ, it seems likely it was dug intentionally as part of one or several dumping events.

The observable dimensions of Feature 1 were 18 inches long, 16 inches wide, and 14 inches thick. These dimensions must be considered incomplete however, as Feature 1 clearly extended into the east sidewall of TT 2. A 2-inch metal utility pipe bounded Feature 1 on the south side in a narrow area of relative sterile soil between Feature 1 and Feature 2 to the south.

Artifacts recovered from Feature 1 included 78 ceramic whiteware sherds, 1 porcelain sherd, 18 glass shards, 7 metal artifacts including nails, 1 safety pin, and various fragments of unidentifiable slag, 29.9 grams of marine shell fragments, and 45 faunal bone specimens (see Table 2). See Section 6.2 below for a detailed analysis of the recovered artifacts. Feature 1 is shown in plan view in Figure 8.

Figure 8. Feature 1 Plan View at 20 Inches Below Surface (1240)



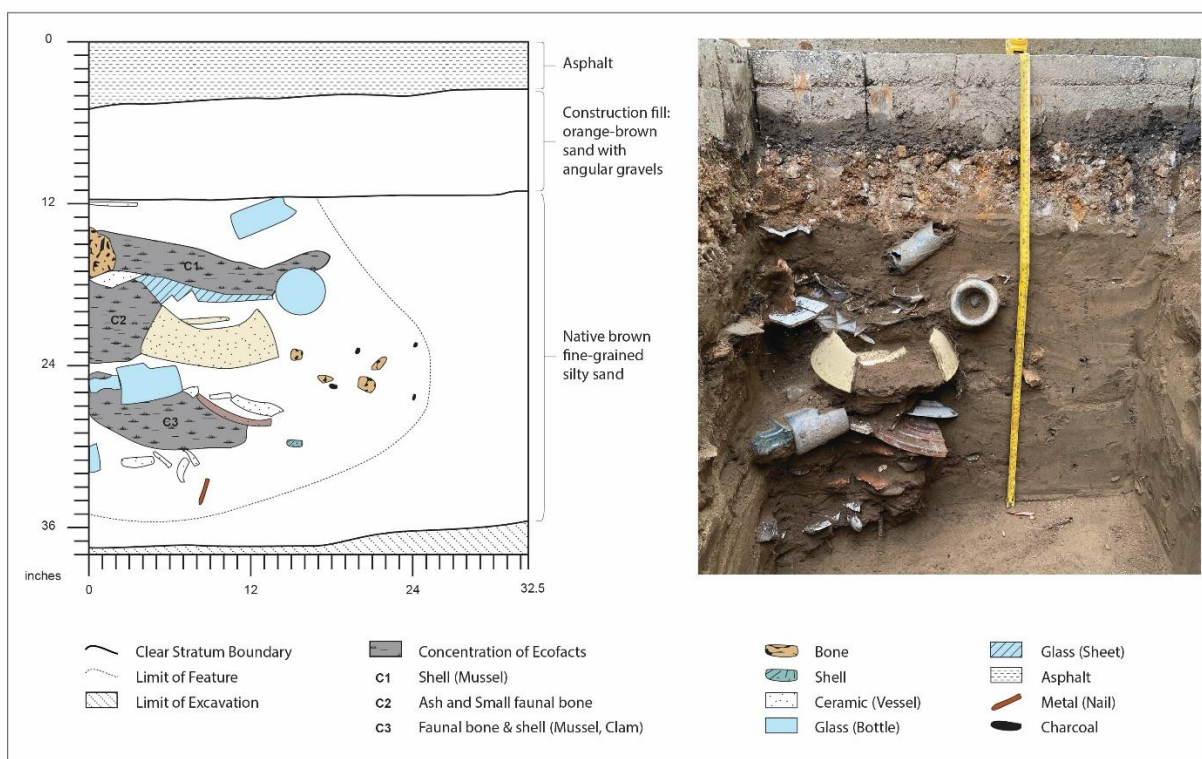
Feature 2

Like Feature 1, Feature 2 was found immediately below the gravel fill supporting the asphalt parking surface. However, Feature 2 was larger and more compact. The top of Feature 2 was uncovered at 15 inches below the surface in the southeast corner of TT 2. The feature consisted of a concentration of historic refuse intrusive into native silty sand. The feature constituents appeared in situ and the feature seems likely to have been dug intentionally as part of one or several dumping events.

The observable dimensions of Feature 2 were 24 inches long (East-West), 20 inches wide (North-South), and 20 inches thick. The feature clearly extended into the east and south sidewall of TT 2, however. A 2-inch modern metal utility pipe bisected TT 2 between Features 1 and 2, approximately 14 inches north of Feature 2. No utility trench was visible as the pipe seems to be laying directly in the same native silty sand than both features.

A total of 171 historic period artifacts, 174 faunal bone specimens, 619.6 grams of avian shell, marine shell, and charcoal were recovered from Feature 2. Specific collected material included 41 ceramic whiteware sherds, 3 porcelain sherds, 1 intact whiteware bowl, 37 glass bottle shards, 21 pane glass shards, 1 canning jar lid shard, 1 intact milk glass button, 2 colorless glass decorative knobs, 5 glass tumbler shards, 1 intact aqua glass bottle, 1 spoon with a bone or ivory handle, 42 miscellaneous slag-covered pieces of hardware, 1 small engraved photo frame, 1 skeleton key, 1 pocketknife, 2 fragments of an etched metal dish, 6 shell button/button fragments, and 12 burned seeds. One soil sample containing charred organic material was also recovered during excavation. Many of the artifacts were temporally diagnostic or bore unique patterns, marks, and/or characteristics. See Section 6.2 below for a detailed analysis of the recovered artifacts. Feature 2 is shown in profile in Figure 8.

Figure 9. Feature 2 Profile, View South



6.2 Material Recovery and Analysis

Following fieldwork, post-field laboratory analysis was performed in the Dudek office in Santa Cruz, California. The work included sorting, washing, cataloging, and analyzing the archaeological collection. All recovered materials were individually examined and cataloged according to class, object (subclass), and material; counted and weighed on a digital scale. All coded data were entered into the general artifact catalog. All artifacts recovered during the excavation corresponded to the historic period and were thus categorized by material type. Dudek conducted further analysis for items that possessed diagnostic characteristics.

Table 2 presents gross material recovery by type and testing location. A total of 754 historical period items (including 686 grams of marine and avian shell) were recovered between the four TTs. An overwhelming percentage of the artifacts recovered were from TT 2, with 149 artifacts and 29.9 grams of marine shell specifically recovered from Feature 1 and 353 artifacts and 619.6 grams of avian shell, marine shell, and charcoal recovered from Feature 2 (see Table 2 for artifact count by TT and Feature). The complete artifact catalog is included in Appendix B.

Table 2. Recovered Artifacts and Ecofacts by Class and Trench

Test Location and Depth (in)	Artifacts by Class Type									
	Historical Period Artifacts				Ecofacts					Row Artifact Total Count (ct) / Weight (g)
	Glass	Ceramic	Metal	Other	Faunal Bone	Marine Shell (g)	Avian Shell (g)	Coal (g)	Seeds	
TT 1										
0-21	26	8	59	—	1	0.3	—	9.2	—	94ct / 9.5g
21-25	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 ct
25-36	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 ct
TT 1 Total	27	8	61	—	1	0.3	—	9.2	—	97ct / 9.5g
TT 2										
0-20	5	12	—	—	9	—	—	0.1	—	26ct / 0.1g
20-82	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 ct
TT 2 Total	6	12	—	—	9	—	—	0.1	—	27ct / 0.1g
TT 2, Feature 1										
15-29	18	79	7	—	45	29.9	—	—	—	149ct / 29.9g
TT 2, Feature 1 Total	18	79	7	—	45	29.9	—	—	—	149ct / 29.9g
TT 2, Feature 2										
15-35	68	47	49	7	170	607.8	1.8	10	12	353ct / 619.6g
TT 2 Feature 2 Total	68	47	49	7	170	607.8	1.8	10	12	353ct / 619.6g

Table 2. Recovered Artifacts and Ecofacts by Class and Trench

Test Location and Depth (in)	Artifacts by Class Type									
	Historical Period Artifacts				Ecofacts					Row Artifact Total Count (ct) / Weight (g)
	Glass	Ceramic	Metal	Other	Faunal Bone	Marine Shell (g)	Avian Shell (g)	Coal (g)	Seeds	
TT 3										
0-20	9	7	61	—	41	21.3	—	5.1	—	118ct / 26.4g
20-34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	—	0.5g
TT 3 Total	9	7	61	—	41	21.3	—	5.6	—	118ct / 26.9g
TT 4										
0-30	5	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	10ct
TT 4 Total	5	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	10ct
Excavation Total	133	156	179	6	267	659.3	1.8	24.9	12	754ct / 686g

Notes: in = inches below the surface; TT = Test Trench.
Soil sample from TT 2 not included in totals.

6.2.1 Glass

One hundred and thirty-three glass artifacts were recovered between all four trenches. Several artifacts exhibited no diagnostic artifacts. These included 81 bottle shards of various colors, 9 fragments of paneled colorless glass tumblers, 1 shard of white milk glass from a canning jar lid, 3 colorless decorative knobs, and 21 shards of thin, aqua pane glass likely from photo frames (see Table 3 for recovered glass artifacts by TT). Three identical paneled aqua bottles without diagnostic characteristics were recovered in various stages of fragmentation (one intact, one broken at the neck, and one in seven shards; Cat Nos. 96, 48, and 57, respectively). One intact colorless glass bottle (Cat No. 16) was embossed with sunburst lines on the base, but the manufacturer could not be identified. One intact round, white, molded milk glass button (Cat No. 125) was recovered from Feature 2, but a finite temporal range could not be established. Five catalogue numbers (Cat Nos. 19, 46, 47, 87, and 99) exhibited characteristics that corresponded to a temporal range between the 1830s and the 1910s (see Table 4). These final five artifacts are described in detail below.

Table 3. Glass Artifacts by Trench

Unit	Bottle Shards	Pane Shards	Tumbler Shards	Canning Lid Shards	Decorative Glass	Buttons	Nearly Complete Bottles	Complete Bottles	Row Total
TT 1	24	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	27
TT 2	Isolate	—	2	—	—	—	1	3	6
	Feature 1	16	2	—	—	—	—	—	18
	Feature 2	37	21	1	2	1	—	1	68
TT 3	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
TT 4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Total by Type	91	21	9	1	3	1	2	5	133

Table 4. Temporally Diagnostic Glass Artifacts

ID	Unit	Feature / Depth (in)	Function	Mark	Date	Reference	Comments
Cat No. 19	TT 1	25 in	Ink bottle	None	1890s-1910s	Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA) 2021a	Complete semi-automated machine-manufactured bottle
Cat No. 46	TT 2	14 in	Unknown	None	1865-1870	SHA 2021b	Complete dip-molded bottle with no seams
Cat No. 47	TT 2	14 in	Medicinal bottle	Hegeman & Co, Chemists, New York	1859-1878	Bay Bottles 2016	Fragmented cod liver oil bottle
Cat No. 87	TT 2	20 in	Sauce/Dressing bottle	Worcestershire Sauce, Lea & Perrins, B CO V	1840s-1877	Odyssey's 2022	Intact bottle
Cat No. 99	TT 2	Feature 2 / 15-35 in	Perfume bottle	Murray & Lanman, Druggists, New-York	1835-1853	Bay Bottles 2018	Fragmented Murray & Lanman's Florida Water bottle for toilets, handkerchiefs, or cologne

Cat No. 19 is an intact, colorless ink bottle recovered from TT 1 at 25 inches below surface. The ink bottle bears no maker's mark but exhibits characteristics that identify it as an early example of semi-automated machine manufacturing. Identifying characteristics include a sharp horizontal ring encircling the base of the cylindrical bottle with side mold seams that end at the base of the finish (SHA 2021a). Based on these attributes, the bottle dates to the late 1890s–1910s.

Cat No. 46 is an intact colorless glass bottle with a flaking patina recovered from TT 2 above Features 1 and 2. No visible seams or maker's mark are present, and the glass matrix contains bubble inclusions. While the patination does not provide useful information to date the bottle, the lack of mold seams and the presence of the bubbles indicate the bottle was likely dip-molded versus manufactured in an automated machine (SHA 2021b). These characteristics suggest the bottle was manufactured between 1865 and 1870, when the manufacturing process transitioned to semi-automation.

Cat No. 47 is a complete aqua medicinal glass bottle recovered from TT 2 above Features 1 and 2. The bottle is embossed with "HEGEMAN & CO//CHEMISTS//NEW YORK///[mold mark]", and bubbles were noted within the glass matrix. Hegeman & Company was first established in New York in 1843 when William L. Rushton, an established wholesaler of pharmaceuticals and preparations created by himself, partnered with his employee, William Hegeman. After Rushton's death in 1855 and the creation and dissolution of multiple partnerships, Hegeman & Co. was established in 1859 (Bay Bottles 2016). Hegeman & Co. was primarily known for three products: Camphor Ice with Glycerin, Concentrated Benzine, and Cod Liver Oil, the latter of which was likely the contents of Cat No. 47. In 1878, Hegeman & Co. incorporated and began embossing the word "Incorporated" under the company name on their products. Cat No. 47 does not include this additional embossing and therefore likely dates between 1859 and 1878.

Cat No. 87 is a complete aqua glass bottle recovered from TT 2 as an isolate below 20 inches. The bottle is embossed with "WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE/LEA & PERRINS///B/C O/V". First commercially produced in England in 1838, Lea & Perrins began being imported into the US in the 1840s by John Duncan's Sons, New York (Odyssey's 2022). In 1877, John Duncan began production of Lea & Perrins Worcestershire Sauce in partnership with Salem Glass Works, who embossed the bases of those bottle with the initials "JDS". Since Cat No. 87 lacks the embossed JDS initials, it likely was an imported bottle rather than one produced in the US. These characteristics date the bottle between the early 1840s and 1877.

Cat No. 99 is a nearly complete aqua glass bottle in 10 fragments, and one of two significant glass specimens recovered from Feature 2 in TT 2. The bottle is embossed with "RIDA/MURRAY & LANMAN/DRUGGISTS/[N]EW YORK///19". Murray & Lanman first registered in 1835 and was a partnership between Lindley Murray and Davin Trumball Lanman. Both Murray and his brother were established druggists in New York at the time. After Murray's death in 1848, Lanman ran the business as a sole proprietor until 1853 when he formed a new partnership with George Kemp called David T. Lanham & Co. (Bay Bottles 2018). Murray & Lanham produced Florida Water, a toilet water or perfume that could be added to toilets, baths, or handkerchiefs. Under different incorporations, the same product has been sold now for over 200 years. Although it was first available in the US in 1808, bottles were not embossed with the Murray & Lanman name until 1835. Based upon these characteristics, the bottle dates between 1835 and 1853.

6.2.2 Ceramics

Ceramic artifacts were also recovered from all four trenches, totaling 156 specimens (see Table 5). Several ceramic sherds exhibited no diagnostic characteristics. These included 89 undecorated/unmarked whiteware sherds, 18 unmarked whiteware sherds exhibiting decoration (molded or printed pattern), 6 porcelain sherds, and 10 sherds of miscellaneous composition (brick, terra cotta, Monterey stone). Half of a white porcelain bead with black paint (Cat No. 8) was recovered from TT 1 21 inches below the surface. A complete, undecorated, white clay bead (Cat No. 126) was recovered from TT 2 between 21 and 35 inches below the surface. Neither bead exhibited distinguishable characteristics. The rest of the ceramic assemblage was highly fragmented. Sixteen sherds contained portions of printed or embossed maker's marks that were illegible (Cat Nos. 44, 73, 76, 94, 105, 136, 138, and 143). Twelve sherds (Cat Nos. 71, 72, 74, 75, 77, 95, 106, 139, and 144) recovered from TT 2 exhibited complete or identifiable portions of maker's marks that corresponded to a temporal range of roughly 90 years, between 1804 and the 1890s (see Table 6). These final 14 artifacts are described in detail below.

Table 5. Ceramic Artifacts

Unit		Undecorated Whiteware Sherds	Decorated Whiteware Sherds	Porcelain Sherds	Beads	Misc. Sherds (brick, terra cotta, Monterey Stone)	Complete Whiteware	Row Total
TT 1		—	1	1	1 (porcelain)	5	—	8
TT 2	Isolate	6	6	—	—	—	—	12
	Feature 1	68	10	1	—	—	—	79
	Feature 2	40	1	3	1 (clay)	1	1	47
TT 3		2	—	1	—	4	—	7
TT 4		3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Total by Type		119	18	6	2	10	1	156

Table 6. Temporally Diagnostic Ceramic Artifacts

ID	Unit	Feature / Depth (in)	Description	Date	Reference
Cat No. 71	TT 2	Feature 1 / 15-29 in	Single WIE base sherd with partial mark reading, "Porcelain, Adams".	1804-1840	The Potteries 2022a
Cat No. 72	TT 2	Feature 1 / 15-29 in	Single WIE base sherd with partial mark of the Prince of Wales Coat of Arms, and "[Ro]yal Patent, Ironstone, [Bur]gess & Goddard" below.	1840s-1890s	The Potteries 2022b
Cat No. 74	TT 2	Feature 1 / 15-29 in	Nearly complete WIE bowl consisting of a single, large sherd with a complete printed mark consisting of the Prince of Wales Coat of arms above "Royal Patent, Ironstone, Burgess & Goddard".	1840s-1890s	The Potteries 2022b
Cat No. 75	TT 2	Feature 1 / 15-29 in	Two WIE base sherds that fit together with a printed mark that reads, "Imperial White Granite" and "Gelson Bros, Hanley" above and below a Royal Coat of Arms respectively.	1867- 1876	The Potteries 2022c
Cat No. 77	TT 2	Feature 1 / 15-29 in	Single WIE base sherd with a printed mark of a Crown & Banner. Inside a blank triangle in the center of the design "Ironstone, China, Powell & Bishop" is printed.	1867- 1878	The Potteries 2022d
Cat No. 95	TT 2	Feature 2 / 15-35 in	2 base sherds of WIE with intact mark of an eagle and shield with "French Porcelain, Adams" in a banner below.	1804-1840	The Potteries 2022a
Cat No. 106	TT 2	Feature 2 / 15-35 in	Single WIE base sherd with a printed mark of a Royal Coat of Arms. In the banner of the image "Dieu et Mon Droit, Stone China, J.T Cose & Co, Stoke Upon Trent" is written.	1860s	The Potteries 2022f
Cat No. 139	TT 2	Feature 2 / 21-35 in	Two WIE base sherds with a printed mark consisting of a Royal Coat of Arms. In the banner, "[Di]eu et Mon Droit, W&T Adams, Ironstone China, Tunstall" is written.	1862- 1866	The Potteries 2022e
Cat No. 144	TT 2	Feature 2 / 21-35 in	Single WIE base sherd with a partial printed mark reading "T Adams, Ironstone Chi[na], Tunstall" written in a banner.	1862- 1866	The Potteries 2022e

Cat No. 71 consists of a single plain whiteware base sherd with a partial printed maker's mark reading, "PORCELAIN"/ADAMS". The sherd was recovered from TT 2 Feature 1. Additionally, Cat No. 95, recovered from TT 2 Feature 2, is printed with an identical but complete printed maker's mark. Cat No. 95 consists of 2 plain whiteware sherds that retrofit together, displaying a mark that reads, "{In banner: IMPERIAL}/{Eagle with Coat of Arms}/{In banner: FRENCH PORCELAIN}/ADAMS". The eagle in this printed mark represents the Great Seal of the United States, used to authenticate certain federal documents, and dates between 1804 and 1840 (The Potteries 2022a).

Cat No. 72 is a single plain whiteware base sherd with a partial printed maker's mark reading, "{partial Prince of Wales Coat of Arms. In banner: "ET MON DROIT"} / [RO]YAL.PATENT./[I]RONSTONE./[BUR]GESS & GODDARD", recovered from Feature 1 in TT 2. Cat No. 74, also recovered from Feature 1 in TT 2, is a nearly complete plain whiteware bowl with an intact printed maker's mark identical to Cat No. 72 reading, "{Prince of Wales Royal Coat

of Arms)/ROYAL PATENT/IRONSTONE/BURGESS & GODDARD". Burgess and Goodard were importers based out of Longton in the UK. The company traded under the name Burgess & Goddard in the US and Goodard & Burgess in the UK 9 (The Potteries 2022b). The company operated between the 1840s and the 1890s.

Cat No. 75 consists of two plain whiteware sherds that fit together with the printed maker's mark reading, "IMPERIAL WHITE GRANITE/{Royal Coat of Arms}/GELSON BROS HANLEY." The sherds were recovered from Feature 1 in TT 2. The partners of Gelson Bros included Elizabeth Sander, Thomas Gelson, William Gelson, James Gelson, and George Gelson. The company originally produced white graniteware specifically for the American market but eventually switched production to high class goods for the home trade, such as gilded, printed or enameled service sets (The Potteries 2022c). The partnership dissolved in 1876. Cat No. 75 dates between 1867 and 1876, but likely was produced in the late 1860s before the company abandoned the American market.

Cat No. 77 consists of a complete plain whiteware base sherd with a printed maker's mark that reads, "{Crown & Banner/ Inside triangle of design: IRONSTONE/CHINA/In banner: POWELL & BISHOP.}". The sherd was recovered from Feature 1 in TT 2. Powell & Bishop was originally founded in 1851 as Livesley, Powell & Co. Shortly thereafter in 1860, the partnership with Livesley was dissolved and the company rebranded as Powell & Bishop in 1867. Powell & Bishop produced China and earthenware in Stoke-on-Trent together until 1878, when a new partner joined the company and they rebranded again as Powell, Bishop & Stonier (The Potteries 2022d). Cat No. 77 likely dates between 1867 and 1878 as the printed maker's mark reads "Powell & Bishop" without another partner's name.

Cat No. 139 consists of 2 plain whiteware sherds that fit together with a printed maker's mark that reads, "{Royal Coat of Arms}/ {In banner: EU ET MON DROIT/W&T ADAMS/IRONSTONE CHINA}/ TUNSTALL". The sherds were recovered from Feature 2 in TT 2 between 21 and 35 inches. Similarly, Cat No. 144 consists of a single plain whiteware sherd, also recovered from Feature 2 in TT 2 between 21 and 35 inches. Cat No. 144 has a partial printed maker's mark that reads, "{In banner: T. ADAMS/CHI[NA]}/TUNSTALL". William and Thomas Adams were brothers in a large family of potters from the UK. The brothers, along with three of their cousins, extensively produced various forms of ceramic products throughout the 19th century. The Adams family began earthenware production as early as 1650 (The Potteries 2022e). Ironstone and other earthenware bearing the printed maker's mark with both brothers' initials date between 1862 and 1866.

Cat No. 106 is a single plain whiteware sherd recovered from Feature 2 in TT 2. The printed maker's mark on the sherd reads, "{Royal Coat of Arms}/{In banner: DIEU ET MON DROIT}/ STONE CHINA/J.T. CLOSE & CO/STOKE UPON TRENT". J.T. Close & Co. was owned and primarily solely operated by John Theophilus Close in Stoke-on-Trent between 1855 and 1869. Close operated out of the Bridge Bank Works, a factory previously managed by competing potters William Adams & Sons. Close struggled financially, filing for bankruptcy at least three times and even marked his earliest wares with a "late W. Adams & Sons" mark to gain popularity in the market (The Potteries 2022f). In the later years of production Close took on partners and added "& Co." to his business name. Since Cat No. 106 is printed with "& CO." it likely dates to the 1860s when Close had added partners.

6.2.3 Metal

Between the four trenches, 179 metal artifacts were recovered (see Table 7). Several of the metal artifacts exhibited no diagnostic characteristics. These included 44 miscellaneous chunks of slag, 128 slag-covered hardware (including nails, bolts, washers, and wire), 2 fragments of a thin, decoratively etched brass dish, 1 similarly engraved 4-inch brass picture frame, and 1 etched bowl-end of a spoon. Three artifacts were identifiable, but a specific date range of manufacture could not be constructed (Cat Nos. 131 and 132; see Table 8). These artifacts are briefly described in detail below.

Table 7. Metal Artifacts

Unit		Partial & Complete Nails	Misc. Hardware	Unidentifiable Slag	Tools	Tableware	Personal/Decorative Items	Row Total
TT 1		48	2	11	—	—	—	61
TT 2	Isolate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Feature 1	4	1	2	—	—	—	7
	Feature 2	16	5	21	3	1	3	49
TT 3		50	1	10	—	—	—	61
TT 4		1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total by Type		119	9	44	3	1	3	179

Table 8. Temporally Diagnostic Metal Artifacts

ID	Unit	Feature / Depth (in)	Function	Description	Date	Reference
Cat No. 131	TT 2	Feature 2 / 21-35 in	Tool	Barrel key with decoratively shaped bow in two pieces.	Early to mid-1800s	LockRite 2022
Cat No. 132	TT 2	Feature 2 / 21-35 in	Tool	Nearly complete pocketknife with etched wood grain design. Blade appears to have broken off but may contain other attachments embedded in slag.	1850s to early 1900s	Peterson 1958

Cat No. 131 is a barrel key in two pieces recovered from Feature 2 in TT 2 between 21 and 35 inches. Cat No.131 appears to be a barrel key, which is very similar to a skeleton key but lighter due to its hollow shaft. Barrel keys also lack the pre-cut pattern skeleton keys have on the tip and biting. Medium-sized keys like Cat No. 131 were between 2 and 4 inches and were usually manufactured for doors. The modern “flat key” was first created and mass-produced ca. 1848 by Linus Yale Sr. and Jr. (LockRite 2022). Based on its style and size, Cat No.131 most likely dates between the early to mid-1800s.

Cat No. 132 is a slag-covered pocketknife recovered from Feature 2 in TT 2. The knife is engraved with a faux-bone design on at least one side. The blade of the knife is extended and broken near the base. Folding knives have existed since the Roman era, with many different styles and sizes. During the American Revolution soldiers carried a large, folding single-blade knife called a ‘Jack knife” (Peterson 1958). Later during the 19th century during the Industrial Revolution many different specialized blades became available. Folding knives began to include accessory tools such as corkscrews, saws, awls, screwdrivers, scissors, files, and can openers during this period. While it’s difficult to discern much detail on Cat No. 132 due to the effects of rust, it appears the knife may contain accessory attachments and likely dates between the 1850s to early 1900s.

6.2.4 Other Historical Artifacts

Four shell buttons were recovered from Feature 2. Cat Nos. 110 and 123 are very degraded shell (likely mother-of-pearl or abalone) buttons in 2 pieces. Both have 4 holes in a depressed center with no hard edge. Cat No. 124 is an abalone 1-5/8-inch button with 2 holes in a raised center. Similarly, Cat No. 154 is also an abalone 1-5/8-inch button but has flat sides and 4 holes concentrated in the center. During the nineteenth century, shell buttons with two holes were the most common, but styles with four holes are found frequently in historical contexts. Shell buttons were frequently made from bivalves, including mussel, oyster, clam, and abalone. Buttons in the early to mid-1800s would have been handmade until ca. 1850 when machine-cut versions began dominating the market during the Industrial Revolution (Nichols 2019).

6.2.5 Ecofacts

TT 2 yielded 12 burned stone fruit pits and coffee beans (Cat Nos. 89 and 153) both recovered from within Feature 2 at 21–35 inches and 16.5–20 inches respectively. Twenty-one fragments of charcoal (Cat No. 90) weighing 10 grams were found in association with Cat No. 89. An additional fragment of charcoal (Cat No. 82; 0.1g) was recovered at 13 inches in TT 2, as well as 25 fragments weighing 5.6 grams from TT 3 (Cat Nos. 38 and 45) and 17 fragments weighing 9.2 grams from TT 1 (Cat No. 18). A gallon-Ziplock bag soil sample was taken from the surrounding soil (Cat No. 88). The seeds, pit, and charcoal were carefully separated and are stored in a manner preserving their integrity in case radiocarbon analysis is determined to be necessary,

Additionally, 1.8 grams of avian eggshell fragments (Cat No. 147) were recovered from Feature 2 in TT 2 at 70 inches. The shell fragments are white and likely the remnants of a hard-boiled chicken or duck egg. The amount of shell and texture indicate a medium-sized egg that is not from wild fowl such as quail or turkey.

6.2.5.1 Invertebrate Remains

Several fragments of invertebrate remains from locally available species were recovered from TT 1, 2, and 3 (see Table 9). Over 450 mussel (*Mytilus* sp.) fragments weighing 549.2 grams were recovered, with 93% exclusively from TT 2. Additional species recovered from Feature 2 in TT 2 included Black Turban Snail (*Tegula* sp.), abalone (*Haliotis* sp.), and various clams (*Leukoma* sp., *Tivela* sp., and *Venerupis* sp.). Although the collected invertebrate assemblage appears degraded from soil leeching and exposure to the elements, no anthropogenic modifications, such as burning, were observed.

Table 9. Recovered Marine Shell by Trench

Unit		Abalone (g)	Clam (g)	Mussel (g)	Turban Snail (g)	Row Total
TT 1		—	—	0.3	—	0.3
TT 2	Isolate	—	—	—	—	—
	Feature 1	24.1	—	5.8	—	29.9
	Feature 2	—	81.6	521.8	4.4	607.8
TT 3		—	—	21.3	—	21.3
TT 4		—	—	—	—	—
Total by Type		24.1	81.6	549.2	4.4	659.3

6.2.5.2 Vertebrate Remains

The vertebrate assemblage consisted of diverse species both domestic and wild. All specimens reflect species that would have been locally available historically. The number of identified specimens (NISP) recovered totaled 269 between all four trenches (see Table 10). An overwhelming percentage of the faunal material recovered was from TT 2 with 16.8% (NISP=45) of the overall assemblage recovered from Feature 1 and 64.6% (NISP=174) from Feature 2. Over half of the assemblage (53.9%; NISP=144) was anthropogenically modified, including evidence of cut marks, burning, and saw cut portioning. Several of the specimens recovered (NISP=186) were too fragmented or too burned to identify beyond Class. Of this portion 140 specimens were attributed to Terrestrial Mammals and 50 to Avian.

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Table 10. Number of Identifiable Vertebrate Specimens (NISP) by Trench

Unit		Terrestrial Mammal								Avian				Fish						Row Total	
		Undiff.		B. taurus		O. aries		O. beecheyi		Undiff.		M. gallopavo		Undiff.		Sebastes sp.		Salmonidae			
		NISP	g	NISP	g	NISP	g	NISP	g	NISP	g	NISP	g	NISP	g	NISP	g	NISP	g	NISP	g
TT 1		1	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.3
TT 2	Isolate	1	6.4	4	38.4	—	—	—	—	2	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	45.6
	Feature 1	14	84.1	2	40.3	11	162.1	—	—	18	17.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	304
	Feature 2	83	135.2	23	578.9	17	78.7	—	—	30	44.1	2	17.1	—	—	17	5.9	2	2.5	174	862.4
TT 3		40	29.6	—	—	—	—	1	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	29.9
TT 4		1	1.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.4
Total by Type		140	257	29	657.6	28	240.8	1	0.3	50	62.4	2	17.1	—	—	17	5.9	2	2.5	269	1,243.6

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Seventy-nine terrestrial mammal specimens identifiable to a species level. Mammals observed in the assemblage included ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*; NISP=1), domestic sheep (*Ovis aries*; NISP=28), and cow (*Bos taurus*; NISP=29). Terrestrial mammals were the most modified and exhibited the widest variety of modifications in proportion to the percentage modified. Cut marks, burning, and saw cut portioning were common within this classification. All of the specimens identified as domestic sheep exhibited unfused epiphyses indicating the individual was a juvenile. Age determination was not possible on most specimens as this portion of the assemblage was highly modified and fragmented.

Several avian specimens were recovered reflecting consumption of wild game. Intact specimens and the portions of shaft fragments from long bone indicate wild turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*; NISP=2) and smaller game, such as quail (*Callipepla californica*) or Clapper rail-sized fowl (NISP=38) were consumed. No domesticated avian specimens were recovered during excavation.

Pelagic fish were also represented in the faunal assemblage recovered specifically from Feature 2 in TT 2. Cranial elements (NISP=19) recovered indicate at least two species of fish were consumed, including Pacific Rockfish (Subcats Nos. 41-43, 50, and 60-65; NISP=17) and an individual from the Salmonidae family (Subcats Nos. 44 and 45; NISP=2). Salmonidae consists of extant species of ray-finned Salmonid fish such as Atlantic and Pacific salmon, trout, char, freshwater whitefish, grayling, taimen, and lenoks. Nine of the specimens exhibited evidence of burning (Subcats Nos. 60-65). No other anthropogenic modifications were noted.

6.2.6 Discussion

The artifact assemblage for the overall project correlates to a date range roughly between the 1840s and 1890s. These dates are primarily associated with the dense glass and ceramic components recovered from Features 1 and 2 in TT 2. Few specimens of these categories correlated to earlier dates but may be reflexive of items individuals and families have passed down or had in a collection before discarding. The recovered assemblage suggests the area around Trench 1 and 2 included middle to upper class hotels and/or restaurants at that time. The assemblage is impersonal in nature; only the ink bottle (Cat No.19), pocketknife (Cat No. 132), photo frame (Cat No. 134), and buttons (Cat Nos. 110, 123, 124, 125, and 154) appear to be relatively personal items. In a residential site, it is common to recover a much wider variety of personal items at greater frequency relative to the overall assemblage. These items would typically include such artifacts as personal grooming items (cold cream jars, perfume/cologne bottles, mirrors or combs, etc.) hobby and personal interest items (tobacco pipes, children's toys, etc.), or bottles from medicinal treatments.

The artifact assemblage also reflects a middle to higher socioeconomic status near TT 2. The presence of several types of dishes of similar design and style are typical of a dining set with pieces for different forms of consumption and events. The ceramic portion of the artifact assemblage consists of porcelain, plates with printed designs, bowl fragments, decorative knobs and handles, and dish fragments with decorative molded designs. The glass tumbler fragments recovered (Cat Nos. 83, 98, and 122) appeared to belong to two distinctive matching sets with decorative embossed paneling and design. The single spoon recovered (Cat No. 145) was decoratively engraved and had a bone handle. A typical lower socioeconomic household or establishment would have fewer styles of dishes and without flair or decoration due to the relatively higher cost.

Feature 1

Feature 1 was found in the central portion of TT 2 just under the gravel fill supporting the asphalt parking surface, at approximately 15 inches below the surface. Feature 1 is intrusive into native soil and appears in situ, it seems likely it was dug intentionally as part of one or several dumping events. Although a total of 149 artifacts and 29.9g of marine shell were recovered from Feature 1, only six ceramic artifacts were temporally diagnostic (Cat Nos. 71, 72, 74, 75 and 77). These artifacts date the Feature between 1804 and the 1890s. This broad temporal range is similar to Feature 2 as well as the material recovered from the other trenches. TT 1 contained a single diagnostic artifact, Cat No. 19, an ink bottle dating between the 1890s and 1910. Isolates recovered from above the Features in TT 2 date between the 1840s to 1878 (Cat Nos. 46-48, 87). No temporally diagnostic material was recovered from TT 3 or TT 4.

Feature 2

Like Feature 1, Feature 2 was found immediately below the gravel fill supporting the asphalt parking surface. However, Feature 2 was larger and more compact. The top of Feature 2 was uncovered at 15 inches below the surface in the southeast corner of TT 2. The feature consisted of a concentration of historic refuse intrusive into native silty sand. The feature constituents appeared in situ and the feature seems likely to have been dug intentionally as part of one or several dumping events. Like Feature 1, only a small portion (19 of 171 artifacts) were temporally diagnostic (Cat Nos. 95, 99, 106, 131, 132, 139, and 144). These artifacts date the Feature between 1835 and 1910, similar to Feature 1, and the isolates from TT 2, and TT 1.

Consumption activities, or at the least the discarding of the evidence of consumption activities, is concentrated around Feature 2. The highest percentage of ecofacts, including burned coffee beans and stone fruit pits, were recovered between 16 and 36 inches below the surface within Feature 2. Individuals appear to have consumed domestically raised lamb, beef, and other terrestrial mammals that were primarily butchered utilizing a bone saw. The domestic sheep bone fragment is consistent with a hind shank meat cut, which would have been typical for the mid- to late 1800s. Historic-era meat cuts were typically standardized, which resulted in relatively uniform cuts between meats. Over time these cuts became more specialized to each species with less of the “undesirable” portions, such as large portions of long bone, being sold to the public by the early to mid-1900s (Milne and Crabtree 2000). Locally available fish including Pacific Rockfish and salmon or trout as well as shoreline-accessible shellfish (mussel, abalone, clam) were represented in the assemblage. Wild avian resources were also exploited as elements from small undomesticated fowl were observed.

7 Associated Historical Research

This section presents historical research focused on the property at the southeast corner of the intersection of Lincoln and Cedar Streets. Information from the 1886, 1888, 1892, 1905, 1915, Sanborn maps and the 1940 aerial photos provided by Albion (D'Oro 2022) suggest the building located at the corner (previously addressed as 40 Lincoln Street and 25 Lincoln Street) was the main structure on the parcel where F1 and F2 were identified. The research was conducted by Dudek historian, Fallin Steffen, MPS.

According to the 1866 Forman and Wright survey, the property comprised part of a 1.5-acre lot that was owned by Andrew Trust. An 1873 article in the Santa Cruz Weekly Sentinel indicates that Andrew Trust was operating a Boarding house on his property. The earliest available Sanborn map covering the property dates to 1886. At this time, the property contained a one-story, L-shaped wood-frame residential building with a long porch located on the east elevation. Two smaller one-story out-buildings are present along the southern property line. The 1888 and 1892 Sanborn maps show no visible changes to the property. The 1905 Sanborn map indicates that the two outbuildings have been replaced or combined to form a rectangular stable building situated along the southern property line. The 1928 Sanborn map indicates that the main residence has had an expansion added to the rear of the building, and the stable has been replaced by a small, one-story L-shaped building. A small building constructed of stone is now present between the main residence and the new rear building. By 1956, historic aerial photography indicates that the buildings on the property have been demolished and a paved parking lot now occupies the site (City of Santa Cruz 1944: L-2; SC Weekly Sentinel 1873: 3; Sanborn Map Company 1886, 1888, 1892, 1905 and 1928). The structures at the northwest corner of Lincoln and Cedar are shown in circa 1925-1935 photograph in Figure 10. Note that the shape of the structures matches the building footprints and porch locations shown in Figure 3.

Figure 10. Historical Photograph of the Northwest Corner of the Intersection of Lincoln and Cedar Streets, View Southeast, Circa 1925–1935



8 Summary and Recommendations

The present subsurface testing has confirmed the presence of a potentially significant historical period archaeological resource within the Project Area. Results suggest that the sensitivity for finding prehistoric-era archaeological resources is low. Due to the fact that historic artifacts were recovered in each excavated trench, it is likely that the entire project area is a historic-era archaeological site. That two intact historic features were identified within one of the trenches highlights the sensitivity of the parcel for harboring intact historic contexts that could be used to evaluate the site as a potential historical resource under CEQA. However, due to the small sample size, the current study cannot characterize the cultural deposits present across the entire project area.

The results of this Extended Phase I investigation highlight that there is potential for the resource identified to be classified as a historic resource, as defined by CEQA. However, the sample size for the testing presented in this report is too small to confidently characterize the archaeological potential of the project area to address relevant research questions that could be used to determine whether the resource represents a historic resource under CEQA or whether it does not meet that threshold. Therefore, Dudek recommends Phase II archaeological testing to broaden and intensify the geographic coverage of the investigation. The Phase II testing should be guided by a research design developed using the results of Albion (D'Oro 2022) and this report and integrated into a work plan to describe the field work and analytical methods that will be used to complete the Phase II evaluation. A final Phase II report should evaluate the historic archaeological resources in the project area for CRHR eligibility under CEQA.

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Appendix A

National Archaeological Database Information

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE (NADB) INFORMATION

Authors: Ryan Brady, MA, RPA, John Schlagheck, MA, RPA, and Angela Moniz, MA, RPA, Julie Royer, MA, and Fallin Steffen, MPS

Firm: Dudek

Project Proponent: City of Santa Cruz, California

Report Date: November 2022

Report Title: Extended Phase I Archaeological Testing for the Downtown Library Mixed-Use Project, Santa Cruz, California

Type of Study: Archaeological Testing

Resources: None

USGS Quads: 7.5-minute *Santa Cruz* Quad

Acreage: ~1.5 acres

Permit Numbers: Permit Pending

Keywords: Central Coast, Archaeological Testing, Historical Period Archaeology, Santa Cruz, CA

Appendix B

Artifact Catalog

Appendix B. Master Catalog Report

CAT	RTYPE	UNO	FEAT	TOPLEV	BOTLEV	OBJECT	MATERIA	Condition	CT	WT	COMMENTS
1	Trench	1			21	MET	Metal	Complete	1	13.2	Complete bolt covered in slag.
2	Trench	1			21	MET	Metal	Complete	22	101.8	Complete nails covered in slag.
3	Trench	1			21	MET	Metal	Fragment	24	69.9	Partial nails covered in slag.
4	Trench	1			21	MET	Metal	Fragment	11	6.6	Misc. metal fragments covered in slag.
5	Trench	1			21	MOD	Metal	Complete	1	1.3	Part of a clamp
6	Trench	1			21	IVR	Shell	Fragment	1	0.3	Mytilus
7	Trench	1			21	VER	Bone	Fragment	1	0.3	Burned bone fragment
8	Trench	1			21	OCR	Ceramic	Fragment	1	0.4	Half of a ceramic bead, black & white.
9	Trench	1			21	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	5.3	Fragment of WIE with printed floral motif.
10	Trench	1			21	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	3.3	Porcelain w/ green stripe and gold filagree design.
11	Trench	1			21	GLS	Glass	Fragment	2	1.2	Olive green bottle shards.
12	Trench	1			21	GLS	Glass	Fragment	2	3.2	Amber bottle shards.
13	Trench	1			21	GLS	Glass	Fragment	5	11.9	Aqua bottle shards.
14	Trench	1			21	GLS	Glass	Fragment	15	14.6	Colorless bottle shards.
15	Trench	1			21	GLS	Glass	Complete	1	7.7	Colorless decorative knob/handle.
16	Trench	1			21	GLS	Glass	Almost Complete	1	31.6	Nearly complete colorless bottle with patina. Seam on sides//panel on front//sunburst lines with 1 in center on bottom.
17	Trench	1			21	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	5	1133.9	Brick fragments with no MM.
18	Trench	1			21	C14	Charcoal	Fragment	17	9.2	Charcoal fragments.
19	Trench	1			25	GLS	Glass	Complete	1	105.3	Intact colorless ink bottle.
20	Trench	1			25	MET	Metal	Fragment	2	5.9	Partial nails.
21	Trench	3			20	IVR	Shell	Fragment	34	21.3	Mytilus
22	Trench	3			20	VER	Bone	Fragment	18	9	Unmodified, unidentifiable T mammal fragments.

CAT	RTYPE	UNO	FEAT	TOPLEV	BOTLEV	OBJECT	MATERIA	Condition	CT	WT	COMMENTS
23	Trench	3			20	VER	Bone	Fragment	2	2.1	Unidentifiable T mammal fragments with cut marks.
24	Trench	3			20	VER	Bone	Fragment	1	0.3	T mammal with cut mark. L tibia prx fragment.
25	Trench	3			20	VER	Bone	Fragment	4	5.1	Saw-cut T Mammal fragments.
26	Trench	3			20	VER	Bone	Fragment	16	13.4	Burned unidentifiable T mammal fragments. No other mods.
27	Trench	3			20	GLS	Glass	Fragment	4	3.8	Colorless bottle shards.
28	Trench	3			20	GLS	Glass	Fragment	5	8.6	Aqua bottle shards.
29	Trench	3			20	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	28.7	Brown glazed ceramic sherd. Possible sewage pipe fragment.
30	Trench	3			20	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	6.4	Possible slate or monterey stone fragment.
31	Trench	3			20	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	0.2	Porcelain, white.
32	Trench	3			20	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	2	1	Two brick fragments.
33	Trench	3			20	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	2	3.3	Two white WIE sherds.
34	Trench	3			20	MET	Metal	Almost Complete	1	14.9	Nearly complete bolt.
35	Trench	3			20	MET	Metal	Complete	18	79	Complete nails.
36	Trench	3			20	MET	Metal	Fragment	32	51.3	Partial nails.
37	Trench	3			20	MET	Metal	Fragment	10	12.3	Misc. undertermined metal fragments covered in slag.
38	Trench	3			20	C14	Charcoal	Fragment	18	5.1	Charcoal fragments.
39	Trench	4			30	MOD	Other	Fragment	1	0	Styrofoam fragment
40	Trench	4			30	MET	Metal	Complete	1	3.2	Complete nail.
41	Trench	4			30	VER	Bone	Fragment	1	1.4	Saw-cut T Mammal fragment.
42	Trench	4			30	GLS	Glass	Fragment	2	5.9	Aqua bottle shards.
43	Trench	4			30	GLS	Glass	Fragment	3	2.7	Colorless bottle shards.
44	Trench	4			30	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	3	28.7	3 White WIE sherds. 1 Has an "R" printed on base. No other MM visible.
45	Trench	3			34	C14	Charcoal	Fragment	7	0.5	Charcoal fragments.

CAT	RTYPE	UNO	FEAT	TOPLEV	BOTLEV	OBJECT	MATERIA	Condition	CT	WT	COMMENTS
46	Trench	2			14	GLS	Glass	Complete	1	251.2	Complete colorless bottle w/flaking patina. Some bubbles and no seams. No MM.
47	Trench	2			14	GLS	Glass	Complete	1	110.1	Complete aqua medicinal bottle. "HEGEMAN & CO//CHEMISTS//NEW YORK///{mold mark}". Bubbles also noted.
48	Trench	2			14	GLS	Glass	Almost Complete	1	234.5	Aqua bottle broken at neck. Panneling all around body & shoulders. Bubbles noted, no MM.
49	Trench	2	1			IVR	Shell	Fragment	1	5.8	Mytilus
50	Trench	2	1			IVR	Shell	Fragment	1	24.1	Haliotis
51	Trench	2	1			MET	Metal	Complete	4	31.7	Complete nails.
52	Trench	2	1			MET	Metal	Fragment	2	5.3	Misc. metal slag fragments.
53	Trench	2	1			MET	Metal	Almost Complete	1	0.9	Safety pin missing clasp end.
54	Trench	2	1			GLS	Glass	Almost Complete	2	364.1	Two colorless tumblers with panneling around body. Mold mark on bottom, no MM.
55	Trench	2	1			GLS	Glass	Fragment	2	12.3	Olive bottle shards.
56	Trench	2	1			GLS	Glass	Fragment	3	10.2	Colorless bottle shards.
57	Trench	2	1			GLS	Glass	Fragment	11	141	Aqua bottle in several shards.
58	Trench	2	1			VER	Bone	Fragment	3	26.7	Burned T Mammal fragments, No other mods observed.
59	Trench	2	1			VER	Bone	Almost Complete	2	88.4	Juvenile T mammal, L humerus in 2 pieces (shaft & distal epiphysis).
60	Trench	2	1			VER	Bone	Almost Complete	2	34.8	Juvenile T mammal, R humerus in 2 shaft fragments.
61	Trench	2	1			VER	Bone	Almost Complete	6	9.1	Misc. juvenile T mammal bones, mostly carpals.
62	Trench	2	1			VER	Bone	Fragment	13	128	Misc. juvenile T. mammal bones.
63	Trench	2	1			VER	Bone	Complete	1	0.1	Complete Phalange, T mammal.
64	Trench	2	1			VER	Bone	Complete	1	2.1	Avian R femur
65	Trench	2	1			VER	Bone	Fragment	9	7.7	Misc. Avian fragments
66	Trench	2	1			CER	Ceramic	Fragment	5	188.5	White WIE sherds with ribbed pattern.
67	Trench	2	1			CER	Ceramic	Fragment	4	279.8	White WIE sherds with decorative molding.

CAT	RTYPE	UNO	FEAT	TOPLEV	BOTLEV	OBJECT	MATERIA	Condition	CT	WT	COMMENTS
68	Trench	2	1			CER	Ceramic	Fragment	12	1256.1	White WIE sherds from a single vessel. Lots of crazing present, no MM.
69	Trench	2	1			CER	Ceramic	Fragment	47	2164.9	Misc. white WIE sherds.
70	Trench	2	1			CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	9.8	White porcelain rim fragment with gold trim.
71	Trench	2	1			CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	62.9	White WIE base sherd with {partial Coat of Arms. In banner: "PORCELAIN"}/ADAMS.
72	Trench	2	1			CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	45.5	White WIE base sherd with: {partial Coat of Arms. In banner: "ET MON DROIT"}/[RO]YAL.PATENT./[I]RONSTONE./[BUR]GESS & GODDARD.
73	Trench	2	1			CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	92.8	White WIE base sherd with: "STCK/BUR" embossed.
74	Trench	2	1			CER	Ceramic	Almost Complete	1	146.5	Half of white WIE bowl with panneling on interior edge. Base printed with: {Royal Coat of Arms}/ROYAL PATENT/IRONSTONE/BURGESS & GODDARD.
75	Trench	2	1			CER	Ceramic	Fragment	2	287.8	White WIE bowl printed with IMPERIAL WHITE GRANITE/{Royal Coat of Arms}/GELSON BROS HANLEY.
76	Trench	2	1			CER	Ceramic	Fragment	3	210.5	White WIE sherds with partial embossed MM. Possibly reads: "MAS HOGH{illegible}/{illegible}".
77	Trench	2	1			CER	Ceramic	Base	1	584.5	Complete base sherd, white WIE, printed with {Crown & Banner/ Inside triangle of design: IRONSTONE/CHINA/In banner: POWELL & BISHOP.}
78	Trench	2				CER	Ceramic	Fragment	6	195.6	White WIE sherds.
79	Trench	2				CER	Ceramic	Fragment	3	98.8	White WIE sherds with decorative molding.
80	Trench	2				CER	Ceramic	Fragment	2	86	White WIE sherds with panneling on interior edge.
81	Trench	2				CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	5.9	White porcelain sherd with panneling on interior edge.
82	Trench	2				C14	Charcoal	Fragment	1	0.1	Charcoal fragment
83	Trench	2				GLS	Glass	Fragment	2	63.2	Colorless glass tumbler shards.
84	Trench	2				VER	Bone	Fragment	4	38.5	Saw-cut T mammal.
85	Trench	2				VER	Bone	Fragment	1	6.4	Burned T mammal.

CAT	RTYPE	UNO	FEAT	TOPLEV	BOTLEV	OBJECT	MATERIA	Condition	CT	WT	COMMENTS
86	Trench	2				VER	Bone	Fragment	1	0.4	Avian shaft fragment.
87	Trench	2			20	GLS	Glass	Complete	1	200.6	Intact aqua bottle with flaking patina. Embossed with: WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE/LEA & PERRINS///B/C O/V.
88	Trench	2	2		20	SSA	Soil	Complete	1	2173.7	Soil sample w/charcoal & burned seeds from under metal object 16.5-20".
89	Trench	2	2		20	BOT	Seed	Complete	10	1.6	Mix of intact and halved burned seeds.
90	Trench	2	2		20	C14	Charcoal	Fragment	21	10	Charcoal fragments in association with burned seeds in CAT 89 and burned faunal in CAT 91.
91	Trench	2	2		20	VER	Bone	Fragment	1	0.3	Burned unidentifiable T mammal fragment, no other mods.
92	Trench	2	2		23	CER	Ceramic	Almost Complete	6	1248.5	Large WIE bowl in 6 sherds, missing few small fragments. Brown ochre glaze on outer edge. No MM.
93	Trench	2	2			CER	Ceramic	Almost Complete	1	901.6	Brown-glazed WIE lid with round handle.
94	Trench	2	2			CER	Ceramic	Almost Complete	1	380.4	White WIE plate sherd with illegible embossed MM on base.
95	Trench	2	2			CER	Ceramic	Fragment	2	96.8	White WIE base sherds with printed MM: {In banner:IMPERIAL}/{Eagle with Coat of Arms}/{In banner:FRENCH PORCELAIN}/ADAMS.
96	Trench	2	2			GLS	Glass	Complete	1	216.7	Intact aqua bottle with panneling on front and sides, bubble, no MM.
97	Trench	2	2			GLS	Glass	Base	1	643.2	Base of olive wine bottle w/flaking patina. No MM.
98	Trench	2	2			GLS	Glass	Almost Complete	1	316.6	Colorless tumbler.
99	Trench	2	2			GLS	Glass	Fragment	10	171.4	Fragments from aqua bottle embossed with: "RIDA/MURRAY & LANMAN/DRUGGISTS/[N]EW-YORK///19".
100	Trench	2	2			GLS	Glass	Fragment	7	107.2	Shards of aqua plane glass, likely from picture frame (very thin).
101	Trench	2	2			GLS	Glass	Fragment	1	10.7	Colorless bottle shard.
102	Trench	2	2			CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	158.2	Sherd of terra-cotta type ceramic, possibly a teja?
103	Trench	2	2			CER	Ceramic	Fragment	4	172.1	White WIE sherds, no MM.
104	Trench	2	2			CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	174.6	Possibly same lid as CAT92?

CAT	RTYPE	UNO	FEAT	TOPLEV	BOTLEV	OBJECT	MATERIA	Condition	CT	WT	COMMENTS
105	Trench	2	2			CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	32.8	White WIE sherewith partial embossed MM, illegible. High degree of crazing, possibly burned?
106	Trench	2	2			CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	117.4	White WIE sherd with printed MM: {Royal Coat of Arms}/{In banner: DIEU ET MON DROIT}/ STONE CHINA/J.T. CLOSE & CO/STOKE UPON TRENT". Additional embossed MM below.
107	Trench	2	2			IVR	Shell	Fragment	48	34.1	Mytilus
108	Trench	2	2			VER	Bone	Fragment	16	5.9	Burned unidentifiable T Mammal fragments.
109	Trench	2	2			VER	Bone	Fragment	1	51.4	Distal femoral fragment, burned, T mammal.
110	Trench	2	2			OTH	Shell	Complete	2	0	XS shell button in 2 pieces, 4 holes.
111	Trench	2	2			IVR	Shell	Complete	1	4.7	Clam shell
112	Trench	2	2	21	35	GLS	Glass	Base	2	672.2	Olive green wine bottle with flaking patina.
113	Trench	2	2	21	35	GLS	Glass	Base	2	438.5	Olive green wine bottle.
114	Trench	2	2	21	35	GLS	Glass	Fragment	14	93.8	Aqua pane glass shards. Very thin, possibly from photo frames? Patina flaking.
115	Trench	2	2	21	35	GLS	Glass	Fragment	3	7.2	Aqua bottle shards
116	Trench	2	2	21	35	GLS	Glass	Fragment	1	2.3	Canning jar lid shard.
117	Trench	2	2	21	35	GLS	Glass	Fragment	1	1.7	Amber bottle shard.
118	Trench	2	2	21	35	GLS	Glass	Fragment	3	29.1	Olive bottle shards.
119	Trench	2	2	21	35	GLS	Glass	Fragment	14	112.4	Colorless bottle shards.
120	Trench	2	2	21	35	GLS	Glass	Fragment	1	35.7	Colorless handle, possibly to CAT 98?
121	Trench	2	2	21	35	GLS	Glass	Fragment	1	24.9	Colorless decorative knob.
122	Trench	2	2	21	35	GLS	Glass	Base	4	275	Colorless tumbler bases each in 2 pieces. No MM.
123	Trench	2	2	21	35	OTH	Shell	Complete	2	1.2	Two abalone shell buttons, one slightly smaller than the other. Both have 4 holes in a depressed center.
124	Trench	2	2	21	35	OTH	Shell	Complete	1	0.8	Abalone shell button with 2 holes in raised center.
125	Trench	2	2	21	35	OTH	Glass	Complete	1	0.5	White milk glass button with 4 holes in sunken center.

CAT	RTYPE	UNO	FEAT	TOPLEV	BOTLEV	OBJECT	MATERIA	Condition	CT	WT	COMMENTS
126	Trench	2	2	21	35	OTH	Ceramic	Complete	1	0.4	White clay bead.
127	Trench	2	2	21	35	MET	Metal	Fragment	8	59.2	Partial nails.
128	Trench	2	2	21	35	MET	Metal	Complete	2	24	Washers.
129	Trench	2	2	21	35	MET	Metal	Fragment	2	7	Decorative metal dish with floral filagree engraved.
130	Trench	2	2	21	35	MET	Metal	Complete	8	123.2	Complete nails.
131	Trench	2	2	21	35	MET	Metal	Complete	2	50.5	Skeleton key covered in slag. Handle in 2 pieces.
132	Trench	2	2	21	35	MET	Metal	Almost Complete	1	40.5	Pocket knife with woodgrain design etched.
133	Trench	2	2	21	35	MET	Metal	Fragment	3	33.3	Sections of wire.
134	Trench	2	2	21	35	MET	Metal	Complete	1	18.6	Decorative picture frame with filagree etching.
135	Trench	2	2	21	35	MET	Metal	Fragment	21	74.1	Misc. fragments of metal and slag.
136	Trench	2	2	21	35	CER	Ceramic	Complete	2	387.8	White WIE bowl with "EGEWOOD & CLARKE" embossed on base.
137	Trench	2	2	21	35	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	13	661.3	White WIE sherds with no MM.
138	Trench	2	2	21	35	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	3	262.5	White WIE with embossed MM "STOKE..."
139	Trench	2	2	21	35	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	2	138	White WIE with printed MM reading: {Royal Coat of Arms}/ {In banner: EU ET MON DROIT/W&T ADAMS/IRONSTONE CHINA}/ TUNSTALL.
140	Trench	2	2	21	35	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	5.7	White porcelain.
141	Trench	2	2	21	35	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	13.9	White porcelain handle with gold paint.
142	Trench	2	2	21	35	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	21.3	WIE with printed religious scene and partial "X".
143	Trench	2	2	21	35	CER	Ceramic	Almost Complete	2	132.4	Nearly complete white WIE bolwl with illegible embossed MM.
144	Trench	2	2	21	35	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	62.6	White WIE sherd with partial printed MM reading :{In banner: T. ADAMS/CHI[NA]}/TUNSTALL
145	Trench	2	2	21	35	MET	Metal	Complete	1	14.1	Spoon with filagree design on back. Handle is CAT 146.
146	Trench	2	2	21	35	OTH	Bone	Complete	1	15.4	Bovine or Porcine spoon handle.
147	Trench	2	2		70	OTH	Other	Fragment	50	1.8	Eggshell fragments.
148	Trench	2	2	21	35	IVR	Shell	Fragment	400	487.7	Mytilus

CAT	RTYPE	UNO	FEAT	TOPLEV	BOTLEV	OBJECT	MATERIA	Condition	CT	WT	COMMENTS
149	Trench	2	2	21	35	IVR	Shell	Almost Complete	5	41.2	Clam shell
150	Trench	2	2	21	35	IVR	Shell	Almost Complete	6	22.5	Clam shell
151	Trench	2	2	21	35	IVR	Shell	Fragment	1	13.2	Clam shell
152	Trench	2	2	21	35	IVR	Shell	Complete	1	4.4	Turban snail
153	Trench	2	2	21	35	BOT	Seed	Complete	2	1.9	Burned seeds.
154	Trench	2	2	21	35	OTH	Shell	Almost Complete	1	0.7	Abalone shell button with 4 holes in a depressed center.
155	Trench	2	2	21	35	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	4.7	White porcelain.
156	Trench	2	2	21	35	VER	Bone	Fragment	26	36.3	Incomplete Avian.
157	Trench	2	2	21	35	VER	Bone	Complete	4	26.5	Complete Avian.
158	Trench	2	2	21	35	VER	Bone	Complete	10	4.4	Fish
159	Trench	2	2	21	35	VER	Bone	Fragment	10	5.8	Fish
160	Trench	2	2	21	35	VER	Bone	Fragment	11	23.3	Incomplete T mammal fragments, burned. No other mods.
161	Trench	2	2	21	35	VER	Bone	Complete	20	18.3	Complete T mammal.
162	Trench	2	2	21	35	VER	Bone	Fragment	38	91.8	Incomplete T Mammal.
163	Trench	2	2	21	35	VER	Bone	Fragment	28	611.1	Incomplete, saw-cut T Mammal.
164	Trench	2	2	16		VER	Bone	Fragment	10	13.2	Burned T Mammal, no other mods.

Faunal Analysis Report

sub cat	taxon	common name	element	Ct	wt	side	portion	epiphyseal fusion	burned?	comments
22	T Mammal		Indeterminate	1	0.3	INT	Fragment		yes	
2	T Mammal		Indeterminate	18	9	INT	fragment		no	
3	T Mammal		Indeterminate	2	2.1	INT	fragment		no	cut marks present but not counted
4	T Mammal	Ground squirrel	Tibia	1	0.3	L	PXFR		no	
5	T Mammal		Long bone	4	5.1	INT	fragment		no	saw cut
6	T Mammal		Indeterminate	16	13.4	INT	fragment		yes	
7	T Mammal		Long bone	1	1.4	INT	fragment		no	saw cut
8	T Mammal		Indeterminate	3	26.7	INT	fragment		yes	
9	T Mammal	sheep	Femur	2	88.4	R	Shaft and dista	Incomplete	no	cut marks
10	T Mammal	sheep	Femur	2	34.8	L	shaft	Incomplete	no	cut marks
13	T Mammal	sheep	VRT	1	4.3	A	Fragment	Incomplete	no	Incomplete T vert
12	T Mammal	sheep	PHX	1	0.3	INT	CO	Incomplete	no	1 PHX1
11	T Mammal	sheep	MC	4	4.5	INT	shaft	Incomplete	no	3 MCs with an epiphyseal cap
17	T Mammal		Indeterminate	10	57.3	INT	Fragment		no	
15	T Mammal	cow	Rib	1	13.2	INT	SHFR		no	saw cut
16	T Mammal	cow	VRT	1	27.1	A	Fragment	complete	no	saw cut with cut marks
14	T Mammal	sheep	Tibia	1	29.8	L	PXFR	Incomplete	no	cut marks
18	T Mammal		Phalanx	1	0.1	INT	CO		no	
19	Avian		Femur	1	2.1	R	CO		no	
20	Avian		Tarsometatarsus	5	4.2	R	Fragment		no	Quail-sized
48	Avian		Indeterminate	9	7.7	INT	Indeterminate		no	
21	Avian		Indeterminate	3	3.5	INT	Fragment		no	Quail-sized

sub cat	taxon	common name	element	Ct	wt	side	portion	epiphyseal fusion	burned?	comments
52	T Mammal	cow	Rib	1	17.5	INT	Fragment		no	cut marks and saw cut
53	T Mammal	cow	Indeterminate	3	20.9	INT	Fragment		no	saw cut
1	T Mammal		Indeterminate	1	6.4	INT	fragment		yes	
58	Avian		Indeterminate	1	0.4	INT	SHFR		no	Quail-sized
54	Avian		Indeterminate	1	0.4	INT	SHFR		no	
57	T Mammal		Indeterminate	1	0.3	INT	Indeterminate		yes	
56	T Mammal		Indeterminate	16	5.9	INT	Indeterminate		yes	
55	T Mammal		Femur	1	50.9	R	DSFR		yes	
24	Avian		Indeterminate	1	1.2	INT	Fragment		yes	Quail-sized
23	Avian		Indeterminate	25	34.1	INT	Fragment		no	Quail-sized
51	Avian		tibiotarsus	1	3.4	INT	CO	Complete	no	Quail-sized
49	Avian		Tarsometatarsus	2	4.8	L	CO	Complete	no	Quail-sized
50	Avian	turkey	humerus	2	17.1	L	CO	Complete	no	cut marks
64	Fish	Sebastes/Rockfis	Maxilla	1	0.8	R	CO		yes	
63	Fish	Sebastes/Rockfis	Opercular	1	0.8	R	CO		yes	
62	Fish	Sebastes/Rockfis	Articular	1	0.4	L	CO		yes	
66	Avian		sternal rostrum	1	0.6	INT	Fragment		no	
61	Fish	Sebastes/Rockfis	Tooth	1	0.2	INT	CO		yes	
60	Fish	Sebastes/Rockfis	Vertebrae	4	1.2	A	Fragment		yes	
65	Fish	Sebastes/Rockfis	supracleithrum	1	0.1	R	CO		yes	
42	Fish	Sebastes/Rockfis	Vomer	1	0.2	INT	Fragment		no	
43	Fish	Sebastes/Rockfis	Postcleithrum	1	0.1	INT	Fragment		no	
41	Fish	Sebastes/Rockfis	angular	2	0.9	INT	Fragment		no	
47	T Mammal		Sacrum	1	0.3	A	Fragment		no	

sub cat	taxon	common name	element	Ct	wt	side	portion	epiphyseal fusion	burned?	comments
45	Fish	Salmonidae	Angular	1	1.5	INT	Fragment		no	
46	Fish	Sebastes/Rockfis	Indeterminate	1	0.1	INT	Fragment		no	
44	Fish	Salmonidae	Dentary	1	1	L	Fragment		no	
40	Fish	Sebastes/Rockfis	Dentary	3	1.1	L	Fragment		no	
39	T Mammal		Indeterminate	11	23.3	INT	Indeterminate		no	
38	T Mammal	sheep	Rib	1	2.4	INT	SHFR		no	
37	T Mammal		VRT	1	0.5	A	Fragment	Incomplete	yes	Epiphyseal cap from centrum
36	T Mammal	sheep	Tibia	1	9	L	PXFR	Incomplete	no	
35	T Mammal		Phalanx	17	5.5	INT	CO	Complete	yes	
34	T Mammal	sheep	humerus	1	12.7	R	DSFR		no	
29	T Mammal	sheep	Rib	13	24.9	INT	fragment		no	saw cut
30	T Mammal		Indeterminate	15	19.1	INT	fragment		no	
31	T Mammal		Indeterminate	5	1.7	INT	fragment		yes	
33	T Mammal	sheep	Tibia	1	29.7	L	PXFR		no	saw cut
32	T Mammal		Phalanx	1	0.2	INT	DSFR		yes	
28	T Mammal		VRT	4	14.3	INT	Fragment		no	saw cut
27	T Mammal	cow	VRT	19	119.9	INT	Fragment		no	saw cut
26	T Mammal	cow	Innominate	2	113.1	INT	Fragment		yes	
25	T Mammal	cow	Femur	2	345.9	R	Fragement	Incomplete	yes	
59	T Mammal		Indeterminate	10	13.2	INT	Indeterminate		yes	

Appendix C

Project Photographs



Photo 1. Cat # 47 is an intact medicinal bottle recovered from TT 2 above Features 1 and 2. The bottle was produced by Hegeman & Co. between 1859–1878.



Photo 2. Cat # 99 is a fragmented perfume bottle recovered from TT 2 Feature 2 (4 out of 10 sherds pictured). The bottle was produced by Murray & Lanham between 1835–1853.



Photo 3. Cat # 95 consists of two WIE base sherds with a complete printed maker's mark from TT 2 Feature 2. The eagle and shield in this printed mark represents the Great Seal of the United States, used to authenticate certain federal documents, and dates between 1804 and 1840.



Photo 4. Cat # 75 is a WIE complete base with a printed Crown seal maker's mark from TT 2 Feature 1. This WIE was produced by Powell & Bishop and dates between 1867–1878.



Photo 5. Cat # 123 consists of two degraded shell beads with 4 holes in the center recovered from TT 2 Feature 2. Buttons such as these were typical of men's shirts and were produced by hand and mechanically throughout the 19th century.

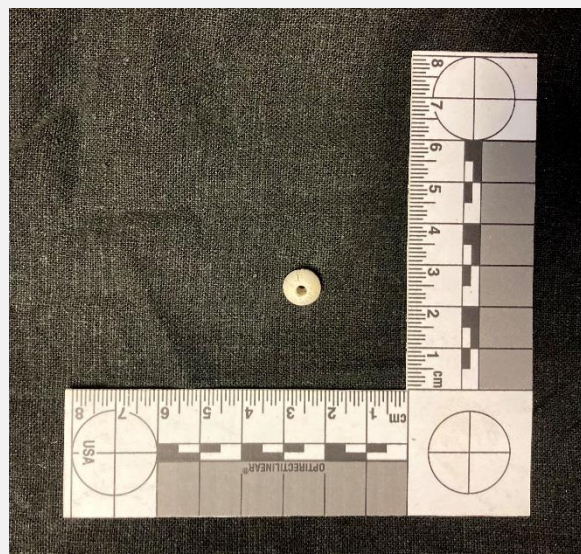


Photo 6. Cat # 126 is a white clay bead with mold seams recovered from TT 2 Feature 2. Beads, like most items in the 19th century, began being mass produced in factories by machines rather than by hand.



Photo 7. Cat # 131 is a barrel key with the bow broken off recovered from TT2 Feature 2. Barrel keys were similar to skeleton keys but lighter and hollow. This key was likely used in a door lock between the early to mid-1800s.



Photo 8. Cat # 131 is a pocketknife with the blade broken off recovered from TT2 Feature 2. This knife has faux-bone engraving on at least one side and was a common style between the 1850s through the early 1900s.

Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory

for the Santa Cruz Library Project, Santa Cruz

Santa Cruz County, California

Prepared for Weber, Hayes & Associates



Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory for the Santa Cruz Library Project, Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz County, California

MARCH 2022 FINAL
J2022-006.01
Photo Credit: Matthew Manigault

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Executive Summary

In January 2022, Weber, Hayes & Associates contracted with Albion Environmental, Inc. (Albion) to conduct a cultural resources assessment of an approximately 1.5-acre Project Area at APN 005141-21 and APN 005141-11 (Project Area) located in downtown Santa Cruz, California. The owners are proposing to demolish the existing parking lot and commercial building for a new downtown library and mixed-use project (Project).

Albion's investigation included archival research, a background records search at the California Historical Resources Information System's Northwest Information Center at Sonoma State University (NWIC), and a field investigation entailing pedestrian survey. Albion designed the investigation to address treatment of cultural resources under current guidelines outlined by the City of Santa Cruz General Plan (2030; Chapter 2, HA1.2), City of Santa Cruz Historic Preservation Ordinance 2003-14, and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) guidelines.

A search of records at the NWIC indicated that no archaeological resources have been previously identified within the Project Area. Ten resources have been recorded within a 1/4-mile radius of the Project Area. No archaeological studies have been conducted within the Project Area and five archaeological studies have been conducted within a 500-foot radius of the Project Area. Visual inspection of the Project Area surface revealed no evidence of precolonial or historic-era artifacts or intact archaeological deposits.

Visual inspection of the Project Area surface revealed no evidence of precolonial or historic-era artifacts or intact archaeological deposits. Albion's background research of historic maps suggests that the Project Area has a high potential to contain historic-era archaeological deposits. According to historic maps, the Project Area was developed prior to 1886. For precolonial resources, it is Albion's judgement that the Project Area has medium to high potential to contain buried archaeological deposits. The Baywood loam soils mapped in the Project Area are Holocene in age and the San Lorenzo River is located approximately 755 feet east of the Project Area; therefore, the study area holds a medium to high sensitivity for buried archaeological sites.

Albion's investigation indicates that potentially significant cultural materials may be located in the Project Area. Albion, therefore, recommends an Extended Phase I evaluation to locate subsurface resources. Our methodology includes strategically targeting trenches to the depths of impacts in locations where historic maps indicate potential resources.

Since many important cultural resources, such as Tribal Cultural Resources, do not necessarily leave an archaeological footprint or have physically identifiable manifestations, it is vital to seek out information regarding the possible presence of these important resources and their locations through consultation with local Tribal members. Under the authority of Assembly Bill 52, the City of Santa Cruz (City) may have received information from interested Native American tribes or representatives concerning Tribal Cultural Resources at the Project site. The City is responsible for

collecting and incorporating Tribal information into the environmental review process. At this time, Albion does not know if the City has received any such information.

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A Records Search Results

Introduction



This report documents the results of a cultural resource assessment of an approximately 1.5-acre Project Area at APN 005141-21 and APN 005141-11 in downtown Santa Cruz, California. The owners are proposing to demolish the existing parking lot and commercial building for a new downtown library and mixed-use project.

Albion was contracted to conduct a cultural resource assessment that comprised four tasks: (1) archival research; (2) a review of records from the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System at Sonoma State University (NWIC); (3) a surface survey of the parcel; and (4) a report of findings and recommendations for the City of Santa Cruz Planning Department.

Albion designed the investigation to address treatment of cultural resources under current guidelines outlined by the City of Santa Cruz General Plan (2030; Chapter 2, HA1.2), City of Santa Cruz Historic Preservation Ordinance 2003-14, and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) guidelines. All work was conducted in accordance with guidelines and regulations set forth in CEQA.

The records search was requested by Albion Senior Archaeologist Stella D'Oro in January 2022 and was conducted by Justin Murazzo (NWIC File No.: 21-1197). The subsequent pedestrian survey was conducted on February 9, 2022, by Albion archaeologist Matthew Paul Manigault, who earned a BA in Anthropology and has worked in California archaeology for 10 years. Mr. Manigault conducted the fieldwork under the supervision of Stella D'Oro, who holds an MA in Applied Anthropology and has been working in California archaeology for 17 years.

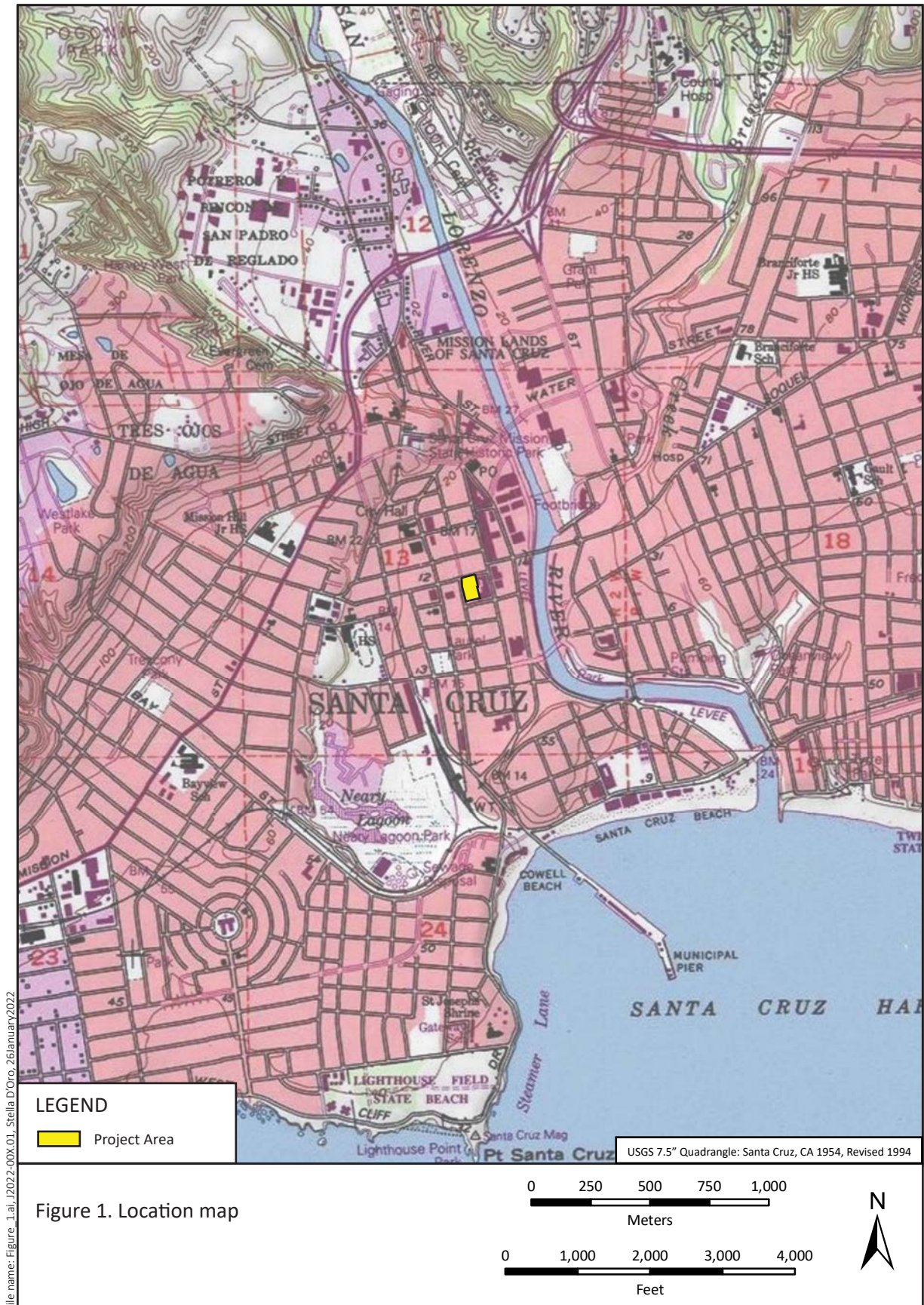
Project Location and Description

2

The Project Area consists of a 1.5-acre area located on two parcels (APN 005141-21 and APN 005141-11), in Santa Cruz, California. The Project Area is bordered on the north by Lincoln Street, on the west by Cedar Street, and on the south by Cathcart Street (Figure 1). The Project Area is relatively flat and approximately 10 feet (3 m) above sea level. The built environment includes a commercial building currently occupied by Toadal Fitness, a parking lot, and 10 trees interspersed throughout the parking lot. The nearest water source is the San Lorenzo River, located approximately 755 feet (230 m) east of the Project Area.

The owners are proposing to demolish the existing parking lot and commercial building to construct a new library. Although the plans for depths of impacts have not been decided yet, below are the following options:

- **Mat Foundation Option with Soil Improvement** – This foundation option would have varying foundation thickness from 24 to 40 inches thick, in some spots, usually over an aggregate sub base and soil improvement. Often the soil improvement is uniformly spaced at around 8 feet on-center (o.c.) and extend to bedrock anywhere from 25 to 60 feet depending on the site.
- **Mat Foundation Option without Soil Improvement** – This foundation option would have varying foundation thickness from 24 to 40 inches thick, in some spots, usually over an aggregate sub base. Soil improvement may not be required if more detailed liquefaction analysis is provided for the project by the Geotechnical Engineer.
- **Spread Footing Foundation with Soil Improvement** – Spread footings would be located under concrete column and wall elements varying in depth from 24 to 40 inches. These often are located on native material. Often the soil improvement is concentrated under the footings and uniformly spaced at around 8 feet o.c. under the slab-on-grade. The soil improvement typically extends to bedrock anywhere from 25 to 60 feet depending on the site.
- **Spread Footing Foundation without Soil Improvement** - Spread footings would be located under concrete column and wall elements varying in depth from 24 to 40 inches. These often are located on native material. Soil improvement may not be required if more detailed liquefaction analysis is provided for the project by the Geotechnical Engineer.



File name: Figure_1.ai, J2022-00X.01, Stella D'Oro, 26 January 2022

Sources Consulted

3

RECORDS SEARCH

Justin Murazzo, Researcher for the NWIC, provided the results of a records search for cultural resources within a 1/4-mile radius of the Project Area and for studies within a 500-foot radius of the Project Area on January 31, 2022 (Appendix A). In addition to official maps and records, the following sources of information were consulted as part of the records search:

- Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD), which includes:
 - National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)
 - California Historical Landmarks
 - Office of Historic Preservation Historic Properties Directory
- Office of Historic Preservation Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility
- California Inventory of Historical Resources
- Special Research Collections at the UCSC and UCSB Libraries (aerial images and historic maps)

BERD

One hundred fifty-seven (157) properties are listed on the Directory within a 1/8-mile radius of the Project Area. The properties are discussed below.

Ninety-three (93) properties are contributors to a multi-component resource like a district listed in the National Register by the Keeper:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| ▪ 313 Cedar Street, built in 1910 | ▪ 419 Cedar Street, built in 1910 |
| ▪ 315 Cedar Street, built in 1910 | ▪ 324 Center Street, built in 1915 |
| ▪ 317 Cedar Street, built in 1910 | ▪ 408 Center Street, built in 1880 |
| ▪ 403 Cedar Street, built in 1910 | ▪ 412 Center Street, built in 1910 |
| ▪ 408 Cedar Street, built in 1870 | ▪ 415 Center Street, built in 1870 |
| ▪ 411 Cedar Street, built in 1865 | ▪ 416 Center Street, built in 1900 |
| ▪ 417 Cedar Street, built in 1860 | ▪ 419 Center Street, built in 1860 |
| ▪ 418 Cedar Street, built in 1880 | ▪ 505 Center Street, built in 1870 |

- 506 Center Street, built in 1910
- 508 Center Street, built in 1915
- 509 Center Street, built in 1930
- 510 Center Street, built in 1915
- 512 Center Street, built in 1920
- 516 Center Street, built in 1930
- 346 Church Street, built in 1877
- 210 Elm Street, built in 1860
- 211 Elm Street, built in 1905
- 213 Elm Street, built in 1905
- 214 Elm Street, built in 1870
- 215 Elm Street, built in 1905
- 219 Elm Street, built in 1905
- 307 Elm Street, built in 1885
- 311 Elm Street, built in 1860
- 312 Elm Street, built in 1930
- 315 Elm Street, built in 1865
- 316 Elm Street, built in 1920
- 320 Elm Street, built in 1905
- 314 Lincoln Street, built in 1900
- 315 Lincoln Street, built in 1910
- 326 Lincoln Street, built in 1890
- 329 Lincoln Street, built in 1884
- 402 Lincoln Street, built in 1905
- 406 Lincoln Street, built in 1895
- 408 Lincoln Street, built in 1865
- 410 Lincoln Street, built in 1860
- 412 Lincoln Street, built in 1894
- 413 Lincoln Street, built in 1870
- 120 Maple Street, built in 1910
- 126 Maple Street, built in 1910
- 130 Maple Street, built in 1910
- 201 Maple Street, built in 1875
- 209 Maple Street, built in 1905
- 211 Maple Street, built in 1870
- 220 Maple Street, built in 1890
- 304 Maple Street, built in 1910
- 308 Maple Street, built in 1915
- 312 Maple Street, built in 1885
- 318 Maple Street, built in 1895
- 322 Maple Street, built in 1876
- 115 New Street, built in 1870
- 209 Walnut Avenue, built in 1895
- 211 Walnut Avenue, built in 1895
- 215 Walnut Avenue, built in 1890
- 219 Walnut Avenue, built in 1895
- 223 Walnut Avenue, built in 1890
- 231 Walnut Avenue, built in 1910
- 234 Walnut Avenue, built in 1877
- 235 Walnut Avenue, built in 1870
- 236 Walnut Avenue, built in 1870
- 239 Walnut Avenue, built in 1900
- 240 Walnut Avenue, built in 1885
- 241 Walnut Avenue, built in 1877
- 244 Walnut Avenue, built in 1885
- 245 Walnut Avenue, built in 1895
- 249 Walnut Avenue, built in 1870
- 508 Washington Street, built in 1900
- 511 Washington Street, built in 1925
- 512 Washington Street, built in 1900
- 514 Washington Street, built in 1900
- 515 Washington Street, built in 1925
- 518 Washington Street, built in 1900
- 519 Washington Street, built in 1930
- 525 Washington Street, built in 1900
- 603 Washington Street, built in 1900

- 607 Washington Street, no date
- 609 Washington Street, built in 1910
- 612 Washington Street, built in 1915
- 615 Washington Street, built in 1918
- 616 Washington Street, built in 1890
- 619 Washington Street, built in 1870
- 620 Washington Street, built in 1870
- 621 Washington Street, built in 1880
- 701 Washington Street, built in 1890
- 707 Washington Street, built in 1880
- 708 Washington Street, built in 1884

Two properties are individually listed in the National Register by the Keeper. The properties are also listed in the California Register:

- 118 Cooper Street, built in 1882
- 1111 Pacific Avenue, built in 1908

Three properties were determined eligible for the National Register by consensus through the Section 106 process and are listed in the California Register:

- 809 Center Street, built in 1936
- 1214 Pacific Avenue, built in 1910
- 1344 Pacific Avenue, built in 1928

One property was individually determined eligible for the National Register by Part 1 Tax Certification. The property is listed in the California Register:

- 115 Cooper Street, built in 1894

One property appears eligible for National Register individually through survey evaluation:

- 1208 Pacific Avenue, built in 1910

Thirty (30) properties were removed from the National Register by the Keeper:

- 107 Cooper Street, built in 1894
- 110 Cooper Street, built in 1894
- 703 Front Street, built in 1925
- 1110 Pacific Avenue, built in 1900
- 1115 Pacific Avenue, built in 1910
- 1116 Pacific Avenue, built in 1906
- 1121 Pacific Avenue, built in 1910
- 1122 Pacific Avenue, built in 1936
- 1128 Pacific Avenue, built in 1936
- 1129 Pacific Avenue, built in 1937
- 1134 Pacific Avenue, built in 1884
- 1201 Pacific Avenue, built in 194
- 1220 Pacific Avenue, built in 1887
- 1230 Pacific Avenue, built in 1956
- 1306 Pacific Avenue, built in 1956
- 1308 Pacific Avenue, built in 1956
- 1319 Pacific Avenue, built in 1973
- 1320 Pacific Avenue, built in 1960

- 1325 Pacific Avenue, built in 1973
- 1330 Pacific Avenue, built in 1929
- 1335 Pacific Avenue, built in 1977
- 1339 Pacific Avenue, built in 1979
- 1345 Pacific Avenue, built in 1883
- 1349 Pacific Avenue, built in 1890
- 1359 Pacific Avenue, built in 1890
- 1364 Pacific Avenue, built in 1900
- 1367 Pacific Avenue, built in 1875
- 1374 Pacific Avenue, built in 1875
- 1415 Pacific Avenue, built in 1910
- 102 Walnut Avenue, built in 1920

Nineteen (19) properties were determined ineligible for the National Register by the State Historic Resource Commission or the Keeper:

- 320 Cedar Street, built in 1945
- 407 Cedar Street, built in 1920
- 412 Cedar Street, built in 1980
- 409 Center Street, built in 1940
- 513 Center Street, built in 1970
- 208 Elm Street, built in 1940
- 314 Elm Street, built in 1980
- 323 Elm Street, built in 1920
- 705 Front Street, built in 1936
- 316 Lincoln Street, built in 1960
- 324 Lincoln Street, built in 1960
- 325 Lincoln Street, built in 1970
- 330 Lincoln Street, built in 1880
- 122 Maple Street, no date
- 401 Maple Street, built in 1960
- 604 Washington Street, built in 1940
- 608 Washington Street, built in 1950
- 704 Washington Street, built in 1950
- 715 Washington Street, built in 1950

One property was determined ineligible for the National Register by consensus through the Section 106 process and has not been evaluated for the California Register or local listing:

- 112 Elm Street, built in 1860

Seven properties were identified in Reconnaissance Level Survey or in an Area of Potential Effect, but have not been evaluated:

- 532 Center Street, built in 1864
- 117 Elm Street, built in 1912
- 208 Lincoln Street, built in 1870
- 115 Maple Street, built in 1910
- 210 Maple Street, built in 1920
- 205 Walnut Avenue, built in 1884
- 232 Walnut Avenue, built in 1877

OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION ARCHAEOLOGICAL DETERMINATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY

No properties are listed on the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility Directory within a 1/4-mile radius of the Project Area.

CALIFORNIA INVENTORY OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

Four properties are listed on the Directory within a 1/4-mile radius of the Project Area. They are listed below.

- The Cavalry Episcopal Church on Lincoln and Center Streets is listed as having an architectural theme.
- 249 Walnut Avenue, the Hihn-Cope House, is listed as having an economic/industrial theme.
- The Octagon Building on the corner of Front and Cooper Streets is listed as having an architectural theme.
- The Santa Cruz Hotel at the corner of Locust and Cedar Streets is listed as having an economical/industrial theme.

PREVIOUSLY CONDUCTED CULTURAL RESOURCE STUDIES

According to the NWIC, no cultural resource studies have been conducted within the Project Area.

NWIC indicates five cultural resource studies have been previously conducted within a 500-foot radius of the Project Area. The previous studies are listed in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Cultural Resource Studies Conducted Within a 500-Foot Radius of the Project Area.

Report No.	Citation Title	Authors	Citation Year
S-026569	Historic Architectural Survey Report, AT&T Wireless Services Site ID# 960008037C-Downtown Santa Cruz, 1101 Pacific Avenue, Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz County, California	R. Windmiller	2003
S-026667	1010 Pacific Avenue, APN 005-152-19, -20 &-21 (letter report)	M. Doane	2002
S-030779	Collocation ("CO") Submission Packet, FCC Form 621, Downtown Santa Cruz, SF-16610A	D. E. Supernowicz	2005
S-039563	Collocation Submission Packet and a Cultural Resource Study of the Downtown Santa Cruz; CNU3493; 1101 Pacific Street, Santa Cruz	L. Billat	2012
S-049916	Cultural Resources Assessment for the Santa Cruz Crown Castle DAS Project, Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz County, California (BCR Consulting Project No. SYN1609) (letter report)	D. Brunzell	2017

PREVIOUSLY RECORDED CULTURAL RESOURCES

The records search identified no cultural resources located within the Project Area and 10 previously recorded resources located within a $\frac{1}{4}$ -mile radius of the Project Area. All of the resources are historic. The resources are listed in Table 2 below.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within a $\frac{1}{4}$ -Mile Radius of the Project Area.

Resource No.	Trinomial	Resource Description	Recorded By	Proximity to Project Area
P-44-000214	CA-SCR-212H	The Octagon Building built in 1882	Cooper (1979)	275 meters northeast of the Project Area
P-44-000227	None	Hotel Metropole built in 1908	Peterson (1978)	Adjacent and east of the Project Area
P-44-000247	CA-SCR-245H	County Bank of Santa Cruz built in 1894	McGregor (1981a)	2 meters north of the Project Area
P-44-000250	CA-SCR-248H	Cope Row Houses built in 1894	McGregor (1981b)	250 meters west of the Project Area
P-44-000269	CA-SCR-267H	Concentration of historic artifacts relating to Chinatown and other activities	Detlefs (1984)	305 meters northeast of the Project Area
P-44-000554	None	Commercial building constructed in 1953	Billat (2002)	162 meters northwest of the Project Area
P-44-000853	None	Pacific Garden Mall with various addresses on Pacific Avenue, Cooper Street, and Front Street	Pearson (1985)	70 meters northeast of the Project Area
P-44-000939	None	Downtown Historic District	Mathews et al. (1989)	58 meters west of the Project Area
P-44-000972	None	Historic artifacts from the early 20th Century	Peelo (2014)	
P-44-001128	None	San Lorenzo River Bridge built in 1968	Blackmore and Stewart (2014)	352 meters southeast of the Project Area

HISTORICAL IMAGERY

Albion conducted an online search of historic maps and aerials and found information pertinent to the Project Area from the following:

- 1853 US Coast Survey map
- 1860 GLO plat map

- 1886 Sanborn map
- 1888 Sanborn map
- 1892 Sanborn map
- 1905 Sanborn map
- 1915 Sanborn map
- 1940 aerial photograph
- 1944 plat map
- 1947 plat map
- 1956 aerial photograph
- 1957 Sanborn map
- 1964 aerial photograph

Background

4

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

The Project Area is relatively flat and approximately 10 feet (3 m) above sea level. The nearest water source is the San Lorenzo River, located approximately 755 feet (230 m) east of the Project Area. Soils in the area are characterized as Baywood loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes (United States Department of Agriculture 2021). Baywood loamy sand consists of somewhat excessively drained soils formed by Eolian deposits. The stratigraphy is characterized by loamy sand from 0 to 61 inches below surface. Geological maps indicate the Project Area is within a Holocene floodplain.

CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT

Prehistory of the southern San Francisco Bay area is complex due to the dramatic increase in human populations from middle to late Holocene times (Milliken et al. 2007). Cultural chronology is quite variable spatially but is generally framed within a tripartite sequence that is commonly used in central California—Early, Middle, and Late (Hylkema 2002; Milliken et al. 2007). These temporal periods are preceded by early to middle Holocene occupation, often characterized as the Millingstone era (Hylkema 2002; Milliken et al. 2007).

The Millingstone Period (9000–5500 years Before Present [BP]) (Ingram et al. 1996) is characterized by small groups who travelled widely and practiced broad spectrum foraging of easily acquired plant and animal resources. Artifacts common to this time period are handstones and millingstones. Flaked stone implements, such as projectile points, are much less common than grinding and battering tools (Fitzgerald 2000). Common foods are thought to have included a variety of small seeds, shellfish, and small mammals.

The Early Period ranges from approximately 5500–2500 BP and encompasses an era where people are thought to still have practiced wide ranging residential mobility but placed a greater emphasis on hunting larger game. Large pinnipeds, such as northern fur seal, are common to coastal archaeological sites during this time. Several styles of large projectile points correspond to this general time frame, which also marks the initial use of mortar and pestle technology.

The Middle Period dates from 2500–1000 BP and appears to represent a time when people were somewhat more residentially stable and practiced more logistical (short term) mobility (Milliken et al. 2007:106). By this time, people apparently went on extended resource acquisition forays for the purpose of bringing subsistence or trade items back to residential base camps. Large, terrestrial mammals were hunted more often during this time and grinding implements become more common (Milliken et al. 2007:107).

The Late Period begins at 1000 BP and extends to ca. 1550 BP (Hylkema 2002:33), or perhaps more recently. The Late Period is characterized by increased sociopolitical complexity and settlement centralization. Large village sites in the northern Santa Clara Valley are often found in the valley center along perennial streams (Bergthold 1982; Milliken et al. 2007). There is a continued prevalence of mortar and pestle technology, thought to signify a greater reliance on acorn than in earlier times. Other labor-intensive foods were also used with greater frequency during this latest time period (Hylkema 2002). For example, sea otter and harbor seal were exploited more heavily. These animals are thought to be more labor-intensive to capture compared to other pinnipeds and large mammals, which were more commonly hunted in earlier time. Bow and arrow technology is also believed to have been adopted by aboriginal hunters during this latest precolonial interval (Milliken et al. 2007:117).

ETHNOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND

The Project Area was inhabited by Ohlone, or Costanoan populations (Levy 1978; Milliken et al. 2007). When first encountered by Spanish explorers, aboriginal inhabitants of the Bay Area and vicinity were referred to as *Costaños* (Levy 1978). The people came to be known as Costanoans (cf. Levy 1978), although now, the descendants of those earlier inhabitants prefer to be referred to as Ohlone (Bean 1994). Both terms refer to the language group spoken by the people, rather than any sort of political group. The Ohlone inhabited the San Francisco Peninsula, the East Bay to the Delta, and south past Santa Clara Valley to the coast of Monterey Bay.

At Spanish contact, aboriginal groups residing in the southern Bay Area were organized under a tribelet system where villages, thought to number around 50, were autonomous political units (Levy 1978). The Ohlone exploited all of the regional habitats including bay marshes, valley grasslands, mountainous uplands and open coastal environs. Resources exploited included elk, pronghorn, deer, sea mammals, salmon, trout, shellfish, ducks, geese, acorns, seeds, grasses, and roots (Baumhoff 1963).

HISTORIC CONTEXT

SPANISH MEXICAN PERIOD

The Santa Cruz Mission

European occupation of Santa Cruz begins with the establishment of the *Misión la Exaltacion de la Santa Cruz*. The Mission, founded in 1791, was the twelfth Franciscan mission in *Alta California*. During the Spanish occupation, the current route of Mission Street was the main thoroughfare connecting Mission Santa Cruz to Santa Clara and Mission Dolores in San Francisco. The first mission chapel at Santa Cruz was a temporary structure of thatch and mud built close to the San Lorenzo River. Between 1793 and 1794, a more permanent adobe chapel was constructed on a high bluff overlooking the river. The site of the second church is where Holy Cross Church currently stands on Mission Hill.

By the early 19th century, a complex of mission buildings was erected around the chapel and the mission prospered with extensive gardens, a grist mill, and more than 4,000 head of cattle. Mission lands included a wide-ranging grazing area that extended as far as Año Nuevo more than 25 miles

north of Santa Cruz. The complex was bounded by current High, Emmet, Mission and Sylvar Streets. The church and the priests' quarters were located on what is now High Street. The women's quarters were on what is now known as School Street, while the storehouses and rooms for looms were located on Sylvar Street. Across School Street was an adobe building (still extant) thought to have been the mission guardhouse; this structure was later converted to a residence now known as the Neary-Rodriguez Adobe (Hoover et al. 1990). This building, located at 136 School Street, is the only remaining remnant of the 1793–1794 mission complex.

Damage to the church occurred in 1818 in response to threats of a pirate attack; the attack never occurred, but the church itself and many of its furnishings were damaged in the attempt to save mission property. In 1834, Governor Figueroa secularized the mission property. In 1840 an earthquake weakened the church walls, and in 1857 another tremor caused the structure to collapse entirely (Hoover et al. 1990).

Villa de Branciforte

Established in 1797, *Villa de Branciforte* was one of the three original Spanish towns (*pueblos*) in Alta California, the others being San Jose (1776) and Los Angeles (1781). Named after the viceroy of New Spain, the Villa was intended to be a mixed community of active and retired Spanish soldiers as well as civilians who would defend the coast against incursions from enemy powers, (i.e., Russia and Britain). The padres at the nearby mission were vehemently opposed to the foundation of the Villa and offered little assistance to the new settlers. The Villa was located on the river terrace across the San Lorenzo River from the mission. The Villa's main thoroughfare, Branciforte Avenue, which was also used as a horserace track, was lined with crude huts, then adobe houses, some of which lasted until the middle of the 20th century (Reader 1997).

The community grew slowly due to the lack of support by the Spanish government and competition with nearby Mission Santa Cruz for cattle grazing lands. Gradually more immigrants arrived during the Mexican period (1823–1846) and the Villa grew from a population of 17 in 1807 to 194 in 1845 (Reader 1997). The Branciforte area was annexed into the City of Santa Cruz in 1905.

AMERICAN PERIOD

Americans began to settle in Santa Cruz in the 1840s, introducing more industrial and commercial enterprise to the area. The lumber trade became an important business, necessitating the construction of a wharf. The business district soon grew up around the wharf, and Front Street became the principal business area. In 1860, the town of Santa Cruz was the county seat, with a population of 800 persons. Its shipping facilities were excellent; the wharf continued to encourage commercial growth and soon several sawmills and tanneries were operating at the edges of the town. The town of Santa Cruz was incorporated in 1866; the City was incorporated ten years later. Land use patterns of the Spanish and Mexican periods left a strong imprint on the development of the City. Parts of the former mission lands became ranchos and farms that were later subdivided into lots and ultimately into housing tracts. The primary residential area in the City of Santa Cruz was between Mission Hill and the wharf area, although homes were being built along the Coast Road (Mission Street) and around Mission Hill in the mid-19th century. In the 1870s, small farms and ranches were also built up along Mission Street beyond Bay Street.

In 1876, the narrow-gauge Santa Cruz Railroad line was completed from Santa Cruz to Watsonville, where it connected with the Southern Pacific line to San Francisco. Prior to that time, the primary mode of transportation for goods and passengers to Santa Cruz was by ocean steamer, although there was a toll road between Los Gatos and Santa Cruz. The completion of the Santa Cruz Railroad line was particularly important to the City, already well known for its exceptionally fine beaches, scenery, and weather, as it further opened the area to large numbers of tourists. Southern Pacific purchased the Santa Cruz Railroad line in 1881 for the express purpose of expanding its tourist business; by 1887 it ran two round trips per day between San Francisco and Santa Cruz. In 1906–1907, the narrow-gauge track was switched to standard gauge, giving railroad shipping a larger role in the development of the City.

By the mid-1870s, Santa Cruz was a popular resort city. Tourism was accelerated by the promotional activities of Fred Swanton, who owned and developed the boardwalk area. He also owned the Santa Cruz—Capitola Railroad Company, which contracted to build an electric railroad line from Santa Cruz to the beach in preparation for President Roosevelt’s visit in May of 1903. In that year, he purchased the existing Neptune’s Bath beachfront property and constructed several hundred resort cottages, as well as the huge casino and natatorium complex on the beach. By 1907, he had replaced the original casino and natatorium, which had been destroyed by fire, with the existing Mission Revival-style complex.

In the late 1800s the study area occupied a growing residential region between Santa Cruz proper and what was then known as Seabright, a resort community established by F.N. Mott (Koch 1999). Upon acquiring tracts of land between the San Lorenzo River and Arana Gulch, Mott laid out streets and building lots, establishing a somewhat self-supporting community served by its own post office, water supply, and railroad station. Seabright was officially annexed to the City of Santa Cruz in 1905. The area contained a number of low buildings and small residential cottages; however, larger, more elaborate homes were also built during this time, no doubt in response to tremendous economic growth experienced throughout the county. Many of these once-grand homes can be seen along streets of Santa Cruz’s east side including Ocean View Avenue. Remnant historic structures, walls, privy pits and trash dumps are found throughout this part of the City and contribute to the historically sensitive nature of the area.

The opening of the highway from Los Gatos in 1915 caused a change in the nature of tourism in Santa Cruz. Families no longer stayed for weeks at a time in resorts and tent cities. With the advent of the automobile and the availability of good roads, tourists came for only a day or a weekend. While the growth of automobile-based tourist enterprises was eventually stimulated, the rail-based tourist businesses suffered. The net result was a temporary decline in the prosperity of Santa Cruz as it adjusted to the culture of the automobile. The Great Depression had less impact on Santa Cruz than it did elsewhere, largely because the primary base economy of the city had shifted from manufacturing to agriculture. The onset of World War II, however, brought a drastic decline to the tourism industry due to wartime travel restrictions and gasoline rationing.

HISTORY OF THE PROJECT AREA

The Santa Cruz Harbor was surveyed in 1853 by A. W. Harrison at the request of the Superintendent of the US Coast Survey, Alexander Dallas Bache, the grandson of Benjamin Franklin (Clark 1986). An 1853 map shows that the Project parcel was within cultivated area (Figure 2).

A General Land Office (GLO) map from 1860 indicates the Project Area is within the Township 11S, Range 2W, in the northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of the southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 13 (Figure 3). Public records indicate two patents were granted for Section 13. Joseph Leedoe Alemany patented the section on September 2, 1859, and Nicholas Dodero patented the section on June 7, 1866.

As indicated on an 1886 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, eight parcels are within the Project Area, six of which contain structures (Figure 4). Dwellings and outbuildings are located at 40 and 41 Lincoln Street and at 37 Cedar Lane. At 1 and 2 Lincoln Street, there were two boarding houses; a privy is attached to the boarding house at 1 Lincoln Street and there is a detached privy at 2 Lincoln Street. A hen house is located in the east end of the parcel at 38 Cedar Lane, and a shed is located within the Project Area on the west end of the parcel at 17 and 18 Pacific Avenue.

A Sanborn map from 1888 indicates the parcels with dwellings and boarding houses had retained the same configuration with the exception that the privy behind the boarding house at 2 Lincoln Street moved from the far southern end of the parcel to just behind the boarding house. The hen house located at the eastern edge of 38 Cedar Lane had been replaced with a one- and two-story structure with a new address, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cedar Lane. The shed located on the west end of parcel at 17 and 18 Pacific Avenue has an addition on the eastern side of it (Figure 5).

By 1892, a Sanborn map shows an additional outbuilding behind the boarding house at 1 Lincoln Street, but the address has changed to 17 Lincoln Street. The one- and two-story structure at 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cedar Lane was removed, but there are two new structures on the eastern edge of the parcel at 37 Cedar Lane, one of which is labeled as a cabin. The west end of parcel at 17 and 18 Pacific Avenue includes additional unknown structures, most likely associated with the Wilkins House (Figure 6).

According to a Sanborn map from 1905, the outbuildings behind the dwelling at 25 Lincoln Street (formerly 40 Lincoln Street) had been attached. The structure outbuilding behind the dwelling, formerly a boarding house, at 17 Lincoln Street had been removed. The boarding house at 11 Lincoln Street had also become a dwelling and, lot became deeper, and a new outbuilding appears in the southwestern corner of the lot. The large lot at 38 Cedar Lane is subdivided, and a new structure appears on the southern boundary of the new lot at 29 Cedar Lane. The outbuilding that was in the southeastern edge of the lot at 11 Cedar Lane (formerly 37 Cedar Lane is gone and a new one appears in the northeastern corner of the lot. The lot at the same location expanded southward. The west end of parcel at 240 through 250 Pacific Avenue (17 and 18 Pacific Avenue) becomes two structures, most likely associated with Grand Central, formerly the Wilkins House (Figure 7).

A Sanborn Map from 1915 shows the configuration of lots and structures the same as the 1905, with one exception: there is a new structure east of the shed at 250 Pacific Avenue (Figure 8).

An aerial photograph from 1940 shows the same configuration of structures as the 1915 Sanborn; however, there appears to be a structure in the lot south of 17 Lincoln Street. It should be noted that structures may be obscured by the presence of trees (Figure 9).

By 1944, a plat map indicates the lot lines were simplified from previous Sanborn maps. Helen W. Mitchell owned the lot in the northwest corner of the Project Area. Eva L. Abrams owns the narrow lot to the east of Ms. Mitchell's lot. There appears to be an alley of unknown ownership in the northeast corner of the Project Area. A small portion in the western edge of the lot owned by Jeanne Rheim is included in the Project Area. The Project Area also includes the northwest section of

a lot owned by B&A Geoffrey et al. (the site of Grand Central in the 1915 Sanborn Map) and the majority of the lot in the southeast corner of the Project Area owned by the George H. Poehlmann Trust (Figure 10).

According to a plat map from 1947, ownership had changed little from the 1944 map with the following exceptions: the property owned by B&A Geoffrey et al. changed ownership to Graeme & M. B. McDonald, and the Poehlmann Trust sold the southern portion of the property to Pietro Valergo. The entirety of the Poehlmann Trust is in the Project Area, while the majority of the Valergo property lies within the Project Area (Figure 11).

An aerial photograph from 1956 indicates the dwellings on Lincoln Street have been replaced with a parking lot in the northwest portion, two large structures in the center, and the alley in the northeast corner of the Project Area. The dwelling at 11 Cedar Lane still appears to be standing, however, there is a larger structure to the north of it. The southwestern portion of the Project Area had become a parking lot and the southeastern portion of the Project Area is occupied by the rear half of a large structure (Figure 12).

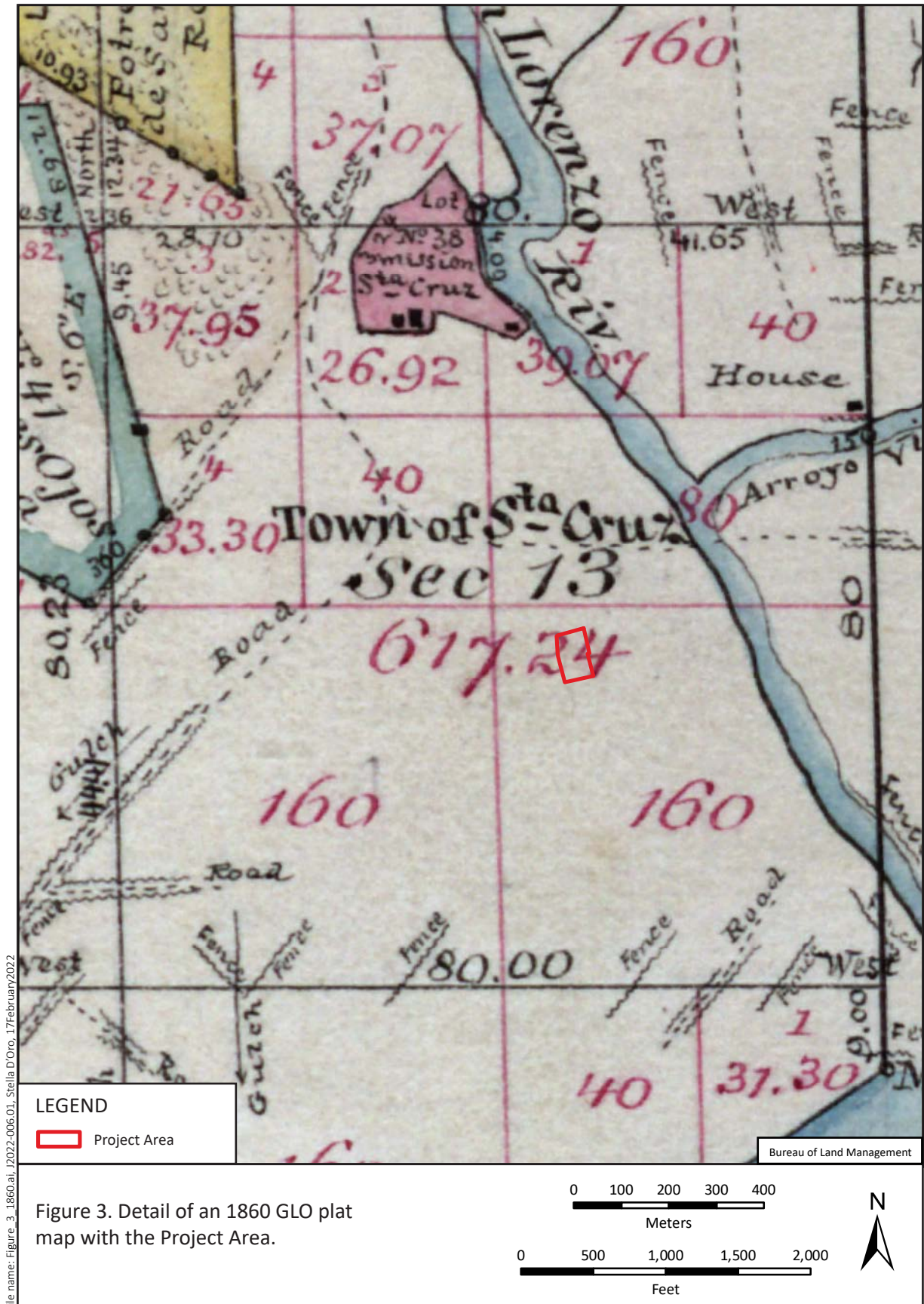
A 1957 Sanborn map lists new addresses for the structures in the Project Area. It also mirrors the parking lot configuration in the 1956 aerial. The structures in the northeast corner of the Project area are identified as stores, the one on the west is a frame building, while the store on the east is reinforced concrete with plastered walls. The alley remains where it has been in previous maps. The building at 616 Cedar Street is a two-story apartment building (The letter F indicates flats). There is a frame-built store at 612 Cedar Street and the old dwelling at 610 Cedar Street (formerly 11 Cedar Lane). The southeastern portion of the Project Area contains the mezzanine of a department store made of reinforced concrete (Figure 13).

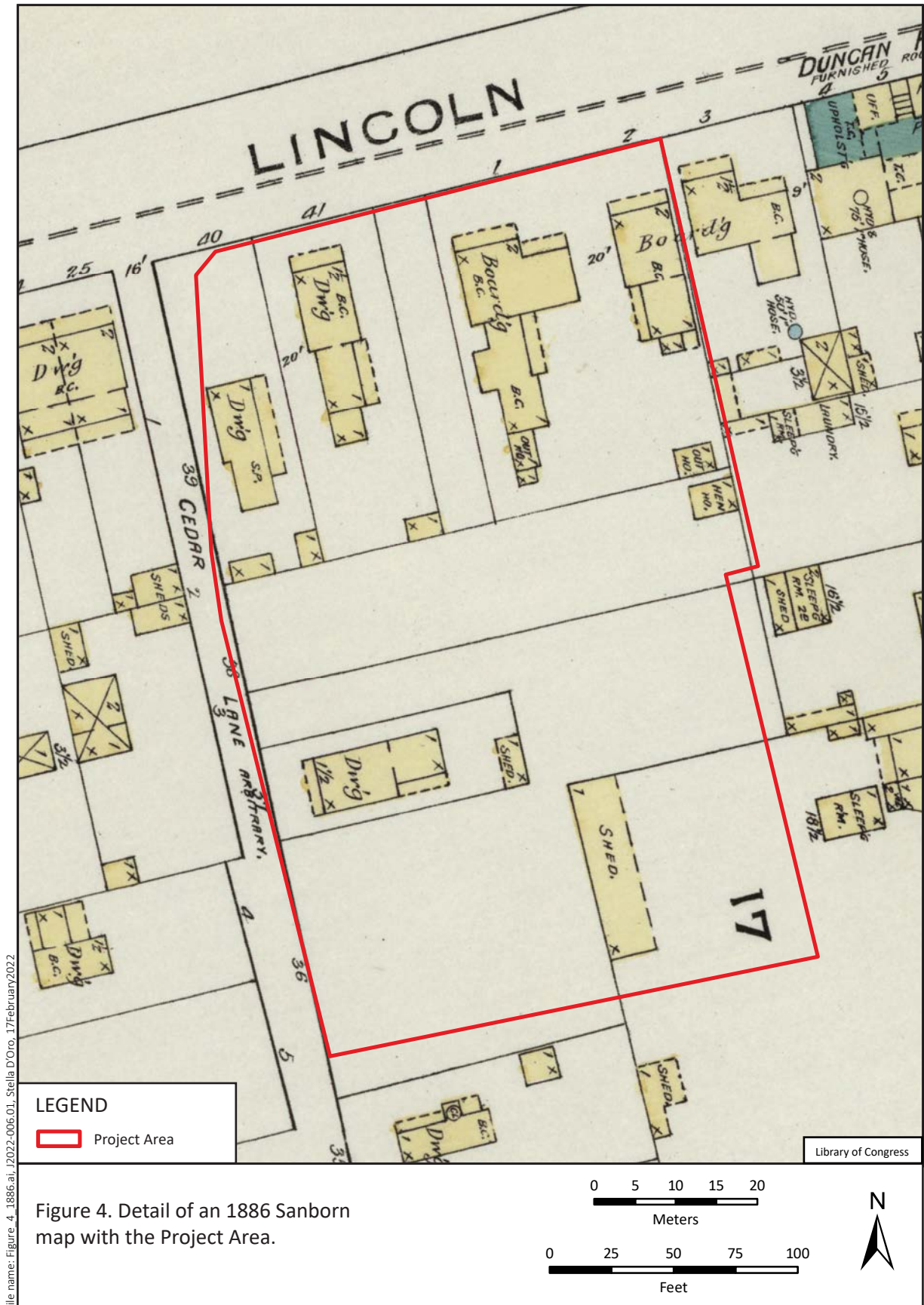
An aerial photograph from 1964 shows the same configuration of structures as the 1957 Sanborn, except there are no longer any structures along Cedar Street. The entire Project Area had become a parking lot with the exception of the two stores and alley way along Lincoln Street and the mezzanine floor of the department store in the southeastern portion of the Project Area (Figure 14).

File name: Figure 2_1853.ai, 2022-006.01, Stella D'Oro, 16february2022

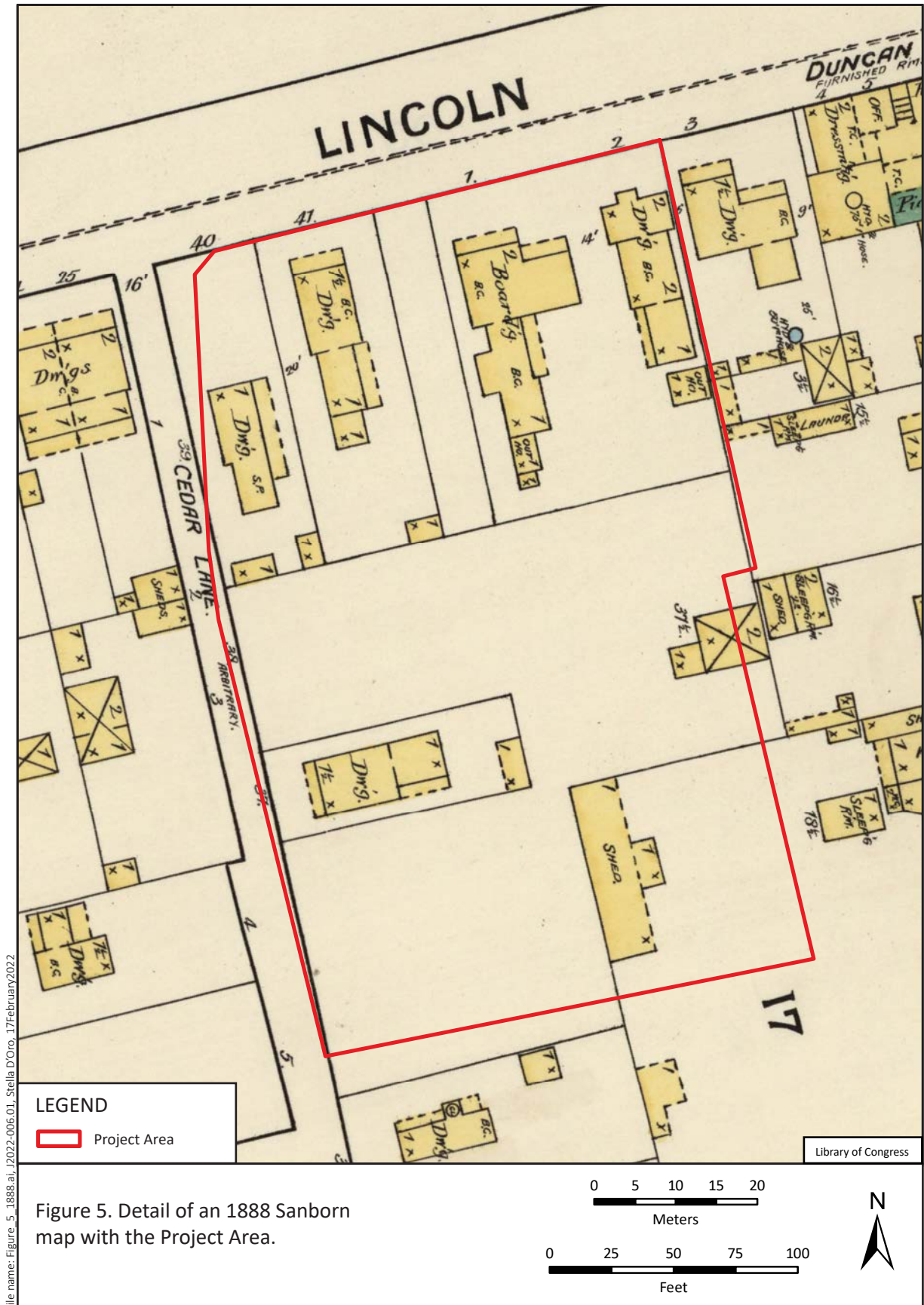


Figure 2. Detail of an 1853 US Coast Survey map of the Santa Cruz Harbor with the Project Area.

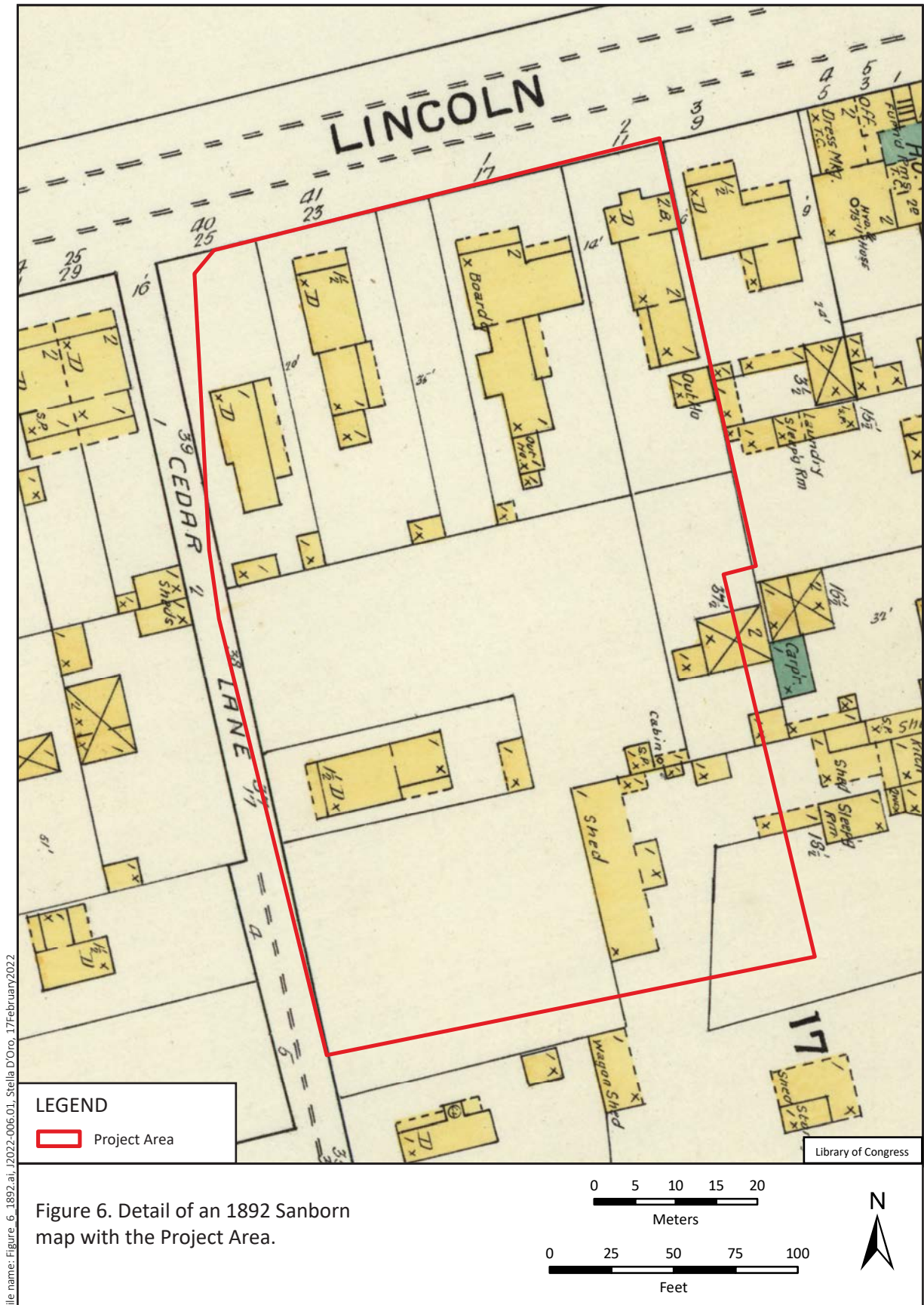




File name: Figure 4_1886.ai, 2022-006.01, Stella D'Oro, 17February2022



File name: Figure 5_1888.ai, 2022-006.01, Stella D'Oro, 17February2022



File name: Figure 6_1892.ai, 2022-006.01, Stella D'Oro, 17February2022

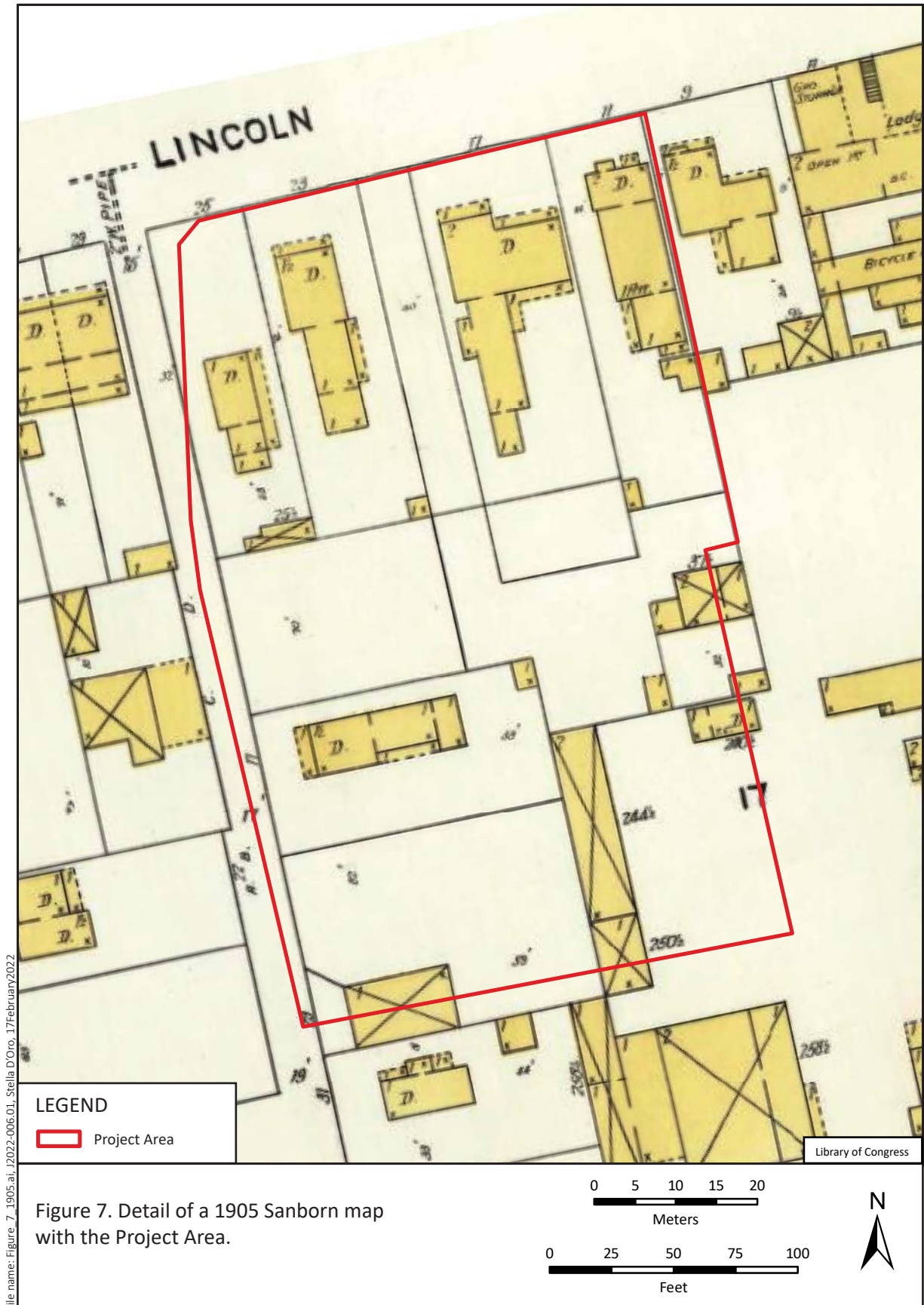
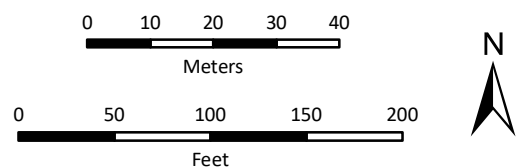




Figure 9. Detail of a 1940 aerial photograph with the Project Area.



File name: Figure_9_1940Aerial.ai, 12022-006.01, Stella D'Oro, 17February2022



File name: Figure_12_1956Aerial.ai; J2022-006.01; Stella D'Oro; 17February2022



Figure 12. Detail of a 1956 aerial photograph with the Project Area.

File name: Figure_14_1964Aerial.ai; J2022-006.01; Stella D'Oro; 17February2022



Figure 14. Detail of a 1964 aerial photograph with the Project Area.

Field Methods and Results

5

On February 9, 2022, Albion archaeologist Matthew Manigault conducted a pedestrian survey of the Project Area, which included a parking lot, one commercial building, parking signs, and sparse landscaping (Figures 15 and 16). Surface survey was conducted using 1-meter-wide (or less) transects across the Project Area while closely inspecting the surface for cultural materials. Visibility of the ground surface throughout all of the Project Area was poor due to the built environment.

Survey efforts did not locate any precolonial or historic-era resources. No archaeological materials were observed during the surface investigation of the Project Area.

Albion's background research of historic maps suggests that the Project Area has a high potential to contain historic-era archaeological deposits. According to historic maps, the Project Area was developed prior to 1886.

For precolonial resources, it is Albion's judgement that the Project Area has medium to high potential to contain buried archaeological deposits. The Baywood loam soils mapped in the Project Area are Holocene in age and the San Lorenzo River is located approximately 755 feet east of the Project Area; therefore, the study area holds a medium to high sensitivity for buried archaeological sites (Meyer et al. 2010).



Photograph 1. Overview of the Project Area, facing northwest.



Photograph 2. Overview of the Project Area, facing north.



Photograph 3. Overview of the Project Area, facing northeast.



Photograph 4. Overview of the Project Area, facing southeast.



Photograph 5. Overview of the Project Area, facing south.



Photograph 6. Overview of the Parking lot, facing northwest.

Figure 15. Photographs from the field.

File name: Figure_15_Photos.ai, 12022-006.01, Stella D'Oro, 22 February 2022



Conclusions and Recommendations

6

Albion's investigation included archival research, a background records search at the NWIC, and a pedestrian survey of the Project Area. The investigation was designed to adequately address treatment of cultural resources under current CEQA guidelines (Article 5: Section 15064.5).

A search of records at the NWIC indicated that no archaeological resources have been previously identified within the Project Area. Ten resources have been recorded within a 1/4-mile radius of the Project Area. No archaeological studies have been conducted within the Project Area and five archaeological studies have been conducted within a 500-foot radius of the Project Area.

Visual inspection of the Project Area surface revealed no evidence of precolonial or historic-era artifacts or intact archaeological deposits. However, Albion's background research of historic maps suggests that the Project Area has a high potential to contain historic-era archaeological deposits. According to historic maps, the Project Area was developed prior to 1886. For precolonial resources, it is Albion's judgement that the Project Area has medium to high potential to contain buried archaeological deposits. The Baywood loam soils mapped in the Project Area are Holocene in age and the San Lorenzo River is located approximately 755 feet east of the Project Area; therefore, the study area holds a medium to high sensitivity for buried archaeological sites.

Albion's investigation indicates that potentially significant cultural materials may be located in the Project Area. Albion, therefore, recommends an Extended Phase I evaluation to locate subsurface resources. Our methodology includes strategically targeting trenches to the depths of impacts in locations where historic maps indicate potential resources.

Since many important cultural resources, such as Tribal Cultural Resources, do not necessarily leave an archaeological footprint or have physically identifiable manifestations, it is vital to seek out information regarding the possible presence of these important resources and their locations through consultation with local Tribal members. Under the authority of Assembly Bill 52, the City of Santa Cruz (City) may have received information from interested Native American tribes or representatives concerning Tribal Cultural Resources at the Project site. The City is responsible for collecting and incorporating Tribal information into the environmental review process. At this time, Albion does not know if the City has received any such information.

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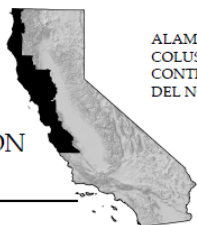
United States Department of Agriculture

2021 Web Soil Survey. <https://soilseries.sc.egov.usda.gov>.

Appendix A

Records Search Results

CALIFORNIA
HISTORICAL
RESOURCES
INFORMATION
SYSTEM



ALAMEDA
COLUSA
CONTRA COSTA
DEL NORTE

HUMBOLDT
LAKE
MARIN
MENDOCINO
MONTEREY
NAPA
SAN BENITO

SAN FRANCISCO
SAN MATEO
SANTA CLARA
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

1/31/2022

NWIC File No.: 21-1197

Stella D'Oro
Albion Environmental, Inc.
1414 Soquel Avenue, Suite 203
Santa Cruz, CA 95062

Re: Santa Cruz Library

The Northwest Information Center received your record search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Santa Cruz USGS 7.5' quad(s). The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and 500ft & ¼ mile radii:

Resources within project area:	None
Resources within ¼ mile radius:	P-44-000214; P-44-000227; P-44-000247; P-44-000250; P-44-000269; P-44-000554; P-44-000853; P-44-000939; P-44-000972; P-44-001128
Reports within project area:	None
Reports within 500ft radius:	S-026569; S-026667; S-030779; S-039563; S-049916

***Database information, document PDFs, and features mapped for above resources not requested.**

Resource Database Printout (list):

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Resource Database Printout (details):

☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☒ nothing listed

Resource Digital Database Records:

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Database Printout (list):

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Database Printout (details):

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Digital Database Records:

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Resource Record Copies:

☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☒ nothing listed

Report Copies:

☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☒ nothing listed

OHP Built Environment Resources Directory:

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility:

☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☒ nothing listed

CA Inventory of Historic Resources (1976):

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Caltrans Bridge Survey:

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Ethnographic Information:

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Historical Literature:☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed**Historical Maps:**☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed**Local Inventories:**☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed**GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps:**☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed**Shipwreck Inventory:**☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed**Soil Survey Maps:**☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Please forward a copy of any resulting reports from this project to the office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you do not include resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if the report is for public distribution. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at the phone number listed above.

The provision of CHRIS Data via this records search response does not in any way constitute public disclosure of records otherwise exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act or any other law, including, but not limited to, records related to archeological site information maintained by or on behalf of, or in the possession of, the State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, State Historic Preservation Officer, Office of Historic Preservation, or the State Historical Resources Commission.

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 CHRIS Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

Should you require any additional information for the above referenced project, reference the record search number listed above when making inquiries. Requests made after initial invoicing will result in the preparation of a separate invoice.

Thank you for using the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS).

Sincerely,

Justin Murazzo
Researcher