

Santa Cruz Mission

STATE HISTORIC PARK

GENERAL PLAN



State of California – The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

November 1985



DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

STATE PARK AND RECREATION COMMISSION

O. BOX 2390, SACRAMENTO 95811



Resolution 45-84
adopted by the
CALIFORNIA STATE PARK AND RECREATION COMMISSION
at its regular meeting in Santa Cruz on
May 11, 1984

WHEREAS, the Director of the Department of Parks and Recreation has presented to this Commission for approval the proposed General Plan for Santa Cruz Mission State Historic Park; and

WHEREAS, this reflects the long-range development plans as to provide for the optimum use and enjoyment of the unit as well as the protection of its quality;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the State Park and Recreation Commission approves the Department of Parks and Recreation's General Plan for Santa Cruz Mission State Historic Park preliminary dated January, 1984, and request the Department of Parks and Recreation to provide this Commission with a status report for consideration before finalizing reconstruction plans, subject to such environmental changes as the Director of Parks and Recreation shall determine advisable and necessary to implement the provisions and objectives of said plan.

SANTA CRUZ MISSION STATE HISTORIC PARK

GENERAL PLAN

November 1985

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State of California – The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
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SUMMARY

Recognizing the need to expand interpretation of a little-known link in the Spanish mission chain in California, the State Department of Parks and Recreation and citizens of the City of Santa Cruz have worked together to draft this plan.

The plan recommends the reconstruction of the original neophyte Indian quarters, which were subsequently modified and are now known as the Neary-Rodriguez (or School Street) Adobe.

Before any restoration program is begun, full architectural, archeological, and historical research of the building and grounds will be completed.

Future interpretation will include the story of the neophyte Indians, who were brought to the missions as a work force and to be Christianized, and the results of the secularization process, which redistributed mission lands.

The plan also recommends operation of the unit by a cooperating association or other local agency, with state participation.

INTRODUCTION

Purpose of Plan

Santa Cruz Mission State Historic Park consists of approximately 1.11 acres (.45 hectare) in a residential area of the City of Santa Cruz, County of Santa Cruz. It is bounded by School Street on the north, Mission Street on the south, Holy Cross Elementary School on the west, and vacant lots on the east and southeast. The unit and its surroundings occupy the southeast area of Mission Hill, the site of Santa Cruz Mission, founded in 1791.

The park contains a small remnant of the original mission. In 1958, the State of California purchased the only remaining mission adobe building. The structure was then believed to have been the quarters of the Santa Cruz Mission guards. However, recent historical and archeological investigations suggest that the building is a portion of a long dormitory which housed Mission Indians.

Since 1958, the department has provided custodial care and allowed limited public use of the western half of the building. The eastern half was occupied by the life tenant, Mrs. Hopcroft, until she died in July 1983. Her passing has transferred complete ownership of the eastern half of the building to the state.

This report is a summary of the step-by-step process used by the department to plan for the future public use, development, and management of this State Park System unit. The plan includes an assessment of the unit's cultural and natural resources and establishes appropriate policies for restoration, development, interpretation, and management consistent with the unit's classification and approved Declaration of Purpose. Specific recommendations for design of future development will depend on further archeological and historical research.

The State Public Resources Code (Section 5002.2, General Plan Requirements) reads in part: "The general plan shall consist of elements that will evaluate and define the proposed land use, facilities, operations, environmental impact, management of resources, and any other matter deemed appropriate for inclusion in the plan." Using these plan guidelines, the following sections are included in this report: Resource Element, Land Use and Facilities Element, Interpretive Element, Operations Element, and Environmental Impact Element.

- o The Resource Element is a summary of the natural and cultural resources of the area, and sets the management policies for protection and use of these resources.
- o The Land Use and Facilities Element describes current and proposed land uses and relevant planning issues, and describes proposed facilities and programs.
- o The Interpretive Element describes proposals and programs for interpretation of natural and cultural features of the unit.
- o The Operations Element describes operational requirements unique to the unit.

With the inclusion of the Environmental Impact Element, the general plan as a whole serves as the draft Environmental Impact Report. Further environmental documents will be filed when specific construction funding is proposed.

Planning Process

Public Involvement

The citizens of Santa Cruz have a long history of involvement in Santa Cruz Mission State Historic Park. In the mid-1950s, the Santa Cruz Historical Society advocated acquisition of the property. In 1980, the Adobe Coalition was formed, with its chief goal to inspire support for restoration of the adobe. To help publicize the need to restore the building and raise funds, the Coalition has annually held the well-attended Santa Cruz Mission Fiesta on the first weekend in October. In 1981, the Coalition identified a further project betterment: public ownership of the land at the eastern end of the adobe.

In 1981, the department prepared a Research Design report in conjunction with the 1981 stabilization of the adobe. The purpose of this report was to document the archeological investigations conducted during the stabilization efforts and expedite future research by listing references and suggestions for future research. The Research Design report has been distributed to the public on request.

The department's first policy-setting document was the Draft Resource Element prepared in August 1982. Originally, the Resource Element was the only policy report the department was going to prepare before restoration of the adobe. However, at a public meeting held June 22, 1982, it was revealed that controversy existed over the purpose of the unit, the significance of the property, the period of restoration of the building, and the interpretive objectives of the unit. Because of this controversy, the Department of Parks and Recreation held up approval of the Resource Element and prepared a Historic Structures Report and a complete general plan.

The process of completing the general plan and Historic Structures Report was started in January 1983. In February 1984, the department will complete the Historic Structures Report.

Two well-attended public meetings were held in Santa Cruz in 1983. The January 26 meeting identified general plan issues and concerns. On April 23, the department held an open house at the adobe and reviewed the first half of the Historic Structures Report. The plan presented here does not provide for all the desires expressed at these meetings. However, it attempts to provide the guidelines and solutions consistent with the department's policies and responsibility to preserve, protect, and interpret the state's historic resources.

RESOURCE ELEMENT

The purpose of the Resource Element for Santa Cruz Mission State Historic Park is to establish specific long-range resource management objectives and policies necessary to protect and perpetuate the unit's resource values. This document identifies the resource values and establishes guidelines for their development and use. Although the building and grounds are of mission period origin, their original design, use, evolution, occupants, and relationship to the mission community constitute a unique flow of history. Alterations of the building made by Indian, Mexican, and American families after the mission period have changed its original character and offer the department a challenging opportunity to represent the process of cultural change through the resources of this state historic park. Specific plans for restoration and interpretation will be refined as further studies are completed.

Ms. Edna Kimbro and the members of the Adobe Coalition must be acknowledged for their contribution of a significant portion of the historical data base used in the preparation of the Resource Element.

Summary of Resources and Evaluations

The recently revised Historic Structures Report constitutes an inventory of the prime historic feature, the adobe. No extensive cultural or natural resources inventory of the grounds has been completed.

Natural Resources

Management of natural resources in the State Park System is governed by statutes, policies, and directives. Section 5019.53 of the Public Resources Code is particularly applicable to this unit.

Department Resource Management Directives that pertain specifically to the natural resources of Santa Cruz Mission State Historic Park are 30, 32, 34, 40-41, and 45-49.

Topography

Santa Cruz Mission State Historic Park is located on the edge of a marine terrace overlooking downtown Santa Cruz from the north. The adobe building lies at an elevation of about 80 feet (24 meters) above sea level.

Climate

The climate of the Santa Cruz area is mild due to marine influences. Morning and evening fog is frequent during summer months. During the summer, 30 to 40 percent of the days are cloudy, with the frequency increasing to 50 to 60 percent during the winter.

Prevailing winds are from the west and northwest. Santa Cruz occasionally experiences dry east winds called Santa Anas during the late summer, and more commonly during the fall.

Annual precipitation at Santa Cruz Mission SHP is about 30 inches (75 centimeters).

Temperatures are mild in Santa Cruz, with the mean July maximum about 70°F (21°C) and the January mean minimum about 38°F (3°C).

Geology

The Mission Hill marine terrace is located on the southern edge of the Santa Cruz Mountains, in an area of Middle to Upper Miocene and Quaternary marine deposits. The marine terrace is particularly well identified to the south of the unit above Mission Street. This terrace is the result of the buildup of alluvial sand, silt, and clay deposits, ranging in thickness from a few centimeters to a few meters.

The Mission Hill deposits are notably similar to Carmel Valley type "D" structural stone. This stone is characterized by high porosity which loses structural integrity easily when saturated (California Division of Mines, 1932). The Mission Hill "Bluff" has retreated through blockfall and has been cut into during the historic period. The most dramatic retreat took place in January 1862 when Anthony's Bluff retreated 30 feet during a storm. Anthony's Bluff lies to the southeast of the adobe (Santa Cruz Sentinel, January 16, 1862).

No major earthquake faults are known for the Mission Hill marine terrace. The San Gregorio fault, five miles (eight kilometers) offshore, and the San Andreas fault, 15 miles (24 kilometers) to the northeast, are capable of causing severe ground shaking, associated landsliding, liquefaction, and tsunamis (seismic sea waves) in the Santa Cruz area.

Soils

The U.S. Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service Soil Survey of Santa Cruz County shows that the soil on Mission Hill is Watsonville loam. Watsonville loam is a deep, poorly drained alluvium that occurs on marine terraces from 20 to 1,200 feet (6 to 365 meters) in elevation. The Mission Hill area is more specifically noted as "Watsonville loam, thick surface, 2 to 15 percent slopes." The permeability of this soil type is very low, and water will sometimes pool on the underlying clays. Runoff is slow to medium, and erosion hazard is slight. The lack of permeability of this soil probably was the determining factor in the collapse of the Mission church. The siltstone used for the church foundation blocks is slightly permeable, and the blocks appear to have melted, allowing the church to collapse. It should be noted that septic systems do not function properly in this soil.

Plant Life

The native flora of Mission Hill have been wholly altered by agricultural and construction activities dating from the late 18th century to the present. Several terrestrial plant communities are represented in the Santa Cruz area. The communities most likely to have existed on Mission Hill are the Northern Coastal Scrub Community and the California Coastal Chaparral Community.

The Northern Coastal Scrub Community is a dense shrub formation, with occasional openings of grasses and herbs. Unlike chaparral, this community exists near the coast in areas with strong maritime influences. On the lower terraces, this community is primarily represented by coyote brush Baccharis pilularis and California sage Artemisia californica. Further inland, ceanothus Ceanothus sp., poison oak Toxicodendron diversiloba, toyon Photinia arbutifolia, and several other species are added to the community.

Chaparral communities contain dense interwoven shrub vegetation, ranging to 10 feet (three meters) in height. Chamise Adnostoma fasciculatum, ceanothus Ceanothus sp., scrub oak Quercus dumosa, and manzanita Arctostaphylos sp. are the common species in chaparral communities. Although generally appearing in drier areas than Mission Hill, the chaparral community also establishes in poor soil areas. It is most likely that Mission Hill was covered with a coastal scrub community.

Present vegetation on the hill is almost exclusively exotic. Clearing of the hill for both construction and agricultural purposes began late in the 18th century, and both orchards and gardens existed on the hill by the 1820s. The hill is now part of urban Santa Cruz and represents the diverse range of exotics generally associated with most coastal areas of long-term historic occupation.

Animal Life

Santa Cruz Mission State Historic Park is in the Pacific Coast Wildlife Region, as defined by Yocum and Dasmann (1965). The region extends from southern Monterey County to the southern part of British Columbia.

If the hill was covered by a coastal scrub community, then it would have attracted a wide variety of birds, including many of the small passerine (perching) birds. Typical birds that would have been found in the area before European intrusion would have been the American kestrel Falco sparverius, California quail Lophortyx californicus, killdeer Charadrius vociferus, Anna's hummingbird Calypte anna, horned lark Eremophila alpestris, scrubjay Aphelocoma coerulescens, wrentit Chamaea fasciata, lesser goldfinch Spinus psaltria, brown towhee Pipilo fuscus, white-crowned sparrow Zonotrichia leucophrys, and song sparrow Melospiza melodia.

Mammals associated with the community include the California pocket mouse Perognathus californicus, deer mouse Peromyscus maniculatus, Botta pocket gopher Thomomys bottae, brush rabbit Syvilagus bachmani, long-tailed weasel Mustela frenata, spotted skunk, Spilogale putorius, and gray fox Urocyon cinereoargenteus.

Although the department has conducted no faunal studies of the unit, it is probable that many native bird species and burrowing rodents continue to inhabit the area, in spite of people and their pets.

Cultural Resources

Native American Resources

The only Native American resources known for Mission Hill in Santa Cruz occur at archeological site CA:SCR:114. Recorded in 1975, the Native American site may be the result of activities associated with Mission Santa Cruz. Recent excavations on the hill by Rob Edwards of Cabrillo College and reports on previous excavations at the Adobe Townhouse site by the Archeological Resource Service, and excavations both inside and outside the structure by the Department of Parks and Recreation reveal only late-period diagnostic artifacts. It can be argued that all mission structures are Native American sites (Edwards 1983; Flynn and Roop 1982).

Euroamerican Resources

The primary cultural resource of this unit is the adobe building fronting on School Street. Sometimes referred to as the "Neary-Rodriguez," "Armas," Neary-Hopcroft," or "School Street" Adobe for its Mexican- and American-period occupants, and its location, it was constructed by Indian workers during the Spanish mission period to provide housing for Christian Indian families. A local belief that the building was occupied by the mission guards was refuted by evidence presented in the department's 1981 report and research design (Porter, Motz, Felton 1981). Interior and exterior alterations have largely obscured the original character of the building. The known history of the structure is presented in the Historical Sketch. Other known cultural resources include American-period features: the sites of Temperance Hall (1860) and a pen for bull and bear fights (1861), and an ornamental garden (possibly established in the 1850s). After the death of Mrs. Hopcroft (Rodriguez), the life tenant, in the spring of 1983, archeological evaluations of the Rodriguez portions of the adobe were carried out in August and September 1983 by John Kelly. Excavation in the yard in 1981 and 1983 revealed mission and post-mission artifacts and features (Craig 1983).

Historical Sketch

The Department of Parks and Recreation has conducted three brief archeological investigations at Santa Cruz Mission State Historic Park. The first of these, in 1978 by John Kelly, consisted of small-scale test excavations and augering beneath the floors of the west side of the adobe. In March, April, and May 1981, additional archeological and archival investigations assessed the character and significance of cultural resources in those areas of the west half threatened by activities required to seismically strengthen the structure. Department archeologists excavated two construction trenches, and recorded significant architectural features and archeological deposits. Preliminary archival research was conducted at the same time. The results of the 1981 investigations were presented in a research design prepared by Bonnie S. Porter, Lee Motz, and David L. Felton, Resource Protection Division.

Archival research, although providing a mission history overview, also concentrated on the adobe building, to the exclusion of cultural features in the rear yard. This section of the Resource Element incorporates much of the history narrative of the 1981 research design, but expands it to include known historic sites at the rear of the adobe.

Ohlone

The Native American group most closely associated with the City of Santa Cruz was the Awaswas division of the Costanoan (Ohlone). There are at least eight linguistic subdivisions among the Costanoan. Surviving Costanoan people prefer the name Ohlone. The Ohlone were a triblet located near San Gregorio Creek in San Mateo County. The name first received generic recognition based on an apparent misunderstanding by Beechy in 1826. In his account of a trip up the coast to San Francisco, Beechy reported that the "Olchone" inhabited the coast from San Francisco to Monterey (Levy 1978:494). The generic Ohlone became legal when "in 1971 descendants of the Costanoan united in a corporate entity, the Ohlone Indian Tribe, and received title to the Ohlone Indian Cemetery where their ancestors who died at Mission San Jose are buried" (Galvan 1968:12). The Ohlone are linguistically and culturally related to the Miwok.

At the time of Spanish contact, Ohlone people lived along the coast from San Francisco south to Point Sur, and in the interior from the confluence of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers southward along the crest of the Diablo Range. They extended inland as far south as the drainage of the San Benito River.

Ohlone economy reflected a mixture of hunting and gathering. Rabbits, other small terrestrial animals, and sea mammals were hunted along the coast. Whales, when washed ashore, provided abundant food on an irregular basis (Kroeber 1925:467). The Costanoan communally hunted elk, deer, and at times bears (Dietz 1970:10). Costanoans were also avid fishermen, catching salmon, steelhead, and trout from streams, as well as surf fish from the ocean. Mussels and other shellfish constituted a major source of food (Kroeber 1925:467). Acorns were gathered, leached, and made into meal for gruel and bread. On the coast, small seeds from both perennial and annual plants were used to augment acorns as part of the principal carbohydrate base. The Ohlone were known to have burned the land in order to clear underbrush and promote the growth of seed-bearing annuals. Fray Juan Crespi, priest and diarist with the Portola expedition of 1769, reports on probable native burning. Portola and his people came through the Santa Cruz area heading north in search of Monterey Bay, which they had already passed, in mid-October. On the 18th, Crespi noted that "We traveled three hours and a half, but only made two leagues, during which we descended and ascended four deep watercourses carrying running water which empties into the sea. Only in the watercourses are any trees to be seen; elsewhere we saw nothing but grass, and that was burned" (Bolton 1927:218).

Ohlone villages characteristically supported 30-50 people, and constituted a small "triblet." Two different living structures are described for the Ohlone. Both were constructed of pliable poles driven vertically into the ground, forming a circle. The poles were bent together and bound to form a beehive-shaped framework, which was then interwoven with twigs or horizontal lightweight poles and covered with brush or tule mats. Kroeber asserts that residential structures were seven to eight feet in diameter, or just large enough for storage and sleeping (1925:468). Kroeber indicates the use of a sweat house large enough to accommodate the entire village. There is some feeling that this large structure was really a residence. In summary, we know

that the Ohlone built at least two structures that might have been used for residential purposes. In many groups, men, and sometimes post-menopausal women, slept in the sweat house, which might explain some of the confusion. Ethnographic research and scant supportive data from archeological fieldwork mean that there is no substantive data for such common California structures as granaries and menstrual huts among the Ohlone.

Extensive ethnographic data on Ohlone social customs are lacking. Supposedly, leadership of a group was hereditary, passing ideally from father to son. If there were no son, a wife or daughter could become chief. Such a leader probably had little actual power except during time of conflict with other groups (Dietz 1970:11). During conflicts, few prisoners were taken, and these were quickly killed. Ceremonial cannibalism was reported, with only a bite or two of the warrior victim consumed (Kroeber 1925:469).

Ceramic vessels are not known for the Ohlone prior to Spanish influence. Like most of the peoples of central and northern California, they used baskets for carrying, storing, cooking, etc. Dress appears to have been casual and, except for ceremonial costume, predicated by weather. Men supposedly went naked, although the Spanish were prone to classifying anyone wearing less than "pantalones" as naked. Therefore, it is reasonable to presume that the men wore loincloths some, if not most, of the time, and some type of fur or feather cape in cold weather. Women were known to have worn double apron skirts typical of central and northern Californians. The two aprons were made of animal skin, shredded bark, or woven tules, and were worn with a longer one in back and a shorter in front to form a skirt.

Personal relations among the Ohlone were generally casual. Marriage and separation were informal agreements between participants. Children of a terminated union remained with the mother. Ethnographic and archeological evidence indicate that burial was the chief method of disposal of the dead in earlier times, and cremation later. It is reported that to mention the name of a dead person constituted an insult to living relatives (Kroeber 1925:469).

Exact Ohlone population figures are not known. While Kroeber (1925:464) suggests a population of about 7,000 at Spanish contact, the actual figure could have been 10,000 or more (Levy 1978:485; Heizer 1974:2). Levy estimates Awaswas population at about 600 in 1770 (1978:485). Cook (1943) estimates that the impact of the Spanish Mission system had resulted in the demise of a viable native population as early as 1810. Kroeber agrees and asserts that, for all practical purposes, Ohlone culture was extinct early in the 19th century (1925:885).

Based on Kroeber's and Cook's statements, it was thought until about 1965 that the Ohlone were extinct. Pressure for the return of the Ohlone Cemetery to Native Americans led members of the Indian Historical Society to work toward identification of any descendants of the Ohlone people. By April 15, 1965, at least 130 Ohlone had been identified. Subsequent research has led to identification of many more Ohlone since that time. The 1980 census should have fairly accurate data on the number of Ohlone, but these data were not available during the preparation of this document.

Fray Crespi was impressed by the Ohlone's friendliness and generosity. Crespi noted that the Ohlone gave the Spanish "tamales made of black seeds." He further described the Ohlone as being "...fair and well formed," while some of them "...are bearded" (Bolton 1927:221).

Although the Ohlone are the ethnographic people of the Santa Cruz area, two other Native American groups became locally important during the mission period. Many early neophytes at Mission Santa Cruz refused to stay at the mission, and left as soon as possible. All of the missions had a problem with escaping neophytes, but Santa Cruz probably had the highest percentage of escapees. As the Spanish forayed into the San Joaquin Valley and the foothills of the Sierra Nevada, they began to bring non-local peoples into the missions. Because of the high death rate and high rate of escape, Santa Cruz apparently took as many of these foreign Indians as it could get. The most important of these foreign groups were the Bay Miwok, Plains Miwok, Northern and Central Sierran Miwok, and North Valley Yokuts (Milliken 1982).

Miwok

The Bay Miwok generally occupied the area immediately south of Suisun Bay, from the San Ramon Creek drainage north and east to just above the San Joaquin River. The Plains Miwok generally occupied the southeastern portion of the Sacramento Valley from the Yolo Basin on the west to the base of the Sierra on the east, and from the American River on the north to the Calaveras River on the south (Bennyhoff 1977:164). The Northern and Central Sierran Miwok together occupied the Sierra Nevada from the base to the crest, and from about the American River on the north to the Tuolumne River on the south (Levy 1978:401).

The Miwok spoke several languages of the Penutian stock, and were linguistically and culturally related to the Ohlone.

The Miwok organized themselves into moieties and lineages. A moiety is a two-part system of social organization, often identified in California as "land side" and "water side." Moiety membership was established through patrilineal (male line) inheritance.

Moieties were exogamous, that is, marriage partners were expected to come from the opposite side. Reciprocal services included girls' puberty rights and funeral and mourning ceremonies. Gifford reports about 75 percent adherence to the exogamy rule (1916:141).

Miwok subsistence was based primarily on collecting plant foods, while fishing and hunting were secondary activities. The acorn was a staple food, supplemented by a wide variety of seeds, nuts, roots, berries, and greens. Birds, rodents, and other small mammals, along with elk, deer, and antelope to a lesser extent, were taken for food (Barrett and Gifford 1933:136-190).

Miwok villages were characteristically identified with a single lineage ("nena"), although members of more than one lineage may have resided in a village. The "nena" was a group of men who were related in the male line, such as brothers, sons, and cousins. A village was thought to be the ancestral home of a "nena," and was often named after the "nena" (Merriam 1907:342). Each named village was the center for small outlying family residences.

Large villages were concentrated along watercourses. All but the smallest villages were occupied permanently, except during the acorn harvest. The basic social unit was the patrilineal extended family. The largest political unit was a triblet, which is defined as "a group characterized by a sense of cohesion, local autonomy, and use and ownership of a certain territory" (Kroeber 1962:29).

Each triblet had a named, identifiable territory, a principal town with a chief, and smaller satellite settlements (Kroeber 1932:257).

Yokuts

By 1833, the Yokuts had abandoned the western side of the Central Valley, from Carquinez Strait in the north to Paleta, in Kern County, to the south (Latta 1977:63). North Valley Yokuts' subsistence was based on gathering of clams and mussels, and fishing and hunting. Game taken included black bear, elk, antelope, deer, badger, otter, beaver, jackrabbit, gopher, mountain lion, lynx, bobcat, fox, squirrel, cottontail, lark, mudhen, swan, pelican, egret, great blue heron, sandhill crane, mole, snipe, curlew, a half-dozen varieties of duck, at least four kinds of goose, mud turtle, magpie, crow, raven, coyote, and dozens of other unlisted game. More than 20 kinds of seeds, herbs, grass seeds, bulbs, greens, and nuts were gathered (Latta 1977).

The Yokuts were divided into true tribes, each having a name, dialect, and territory. Social institutions among the Northern Valley Yokuts were probably similar to those among the Southern Valley Yokuts and the upland Miwok. The Southern Valley Yokuts are described as being politically exogamic. They practiced the totemic moiety system. There was a central chief as well as lesser chiefs or headmen for the separate settlements of each tribe. Very little is known about warfare among the Yokuts, but it appears that the tribes acted as a unit (Latta 1977).

Mission Santa Cruz

In September 1791, Spanish priests and soldiers and converted Indians established Mission Santa Cruz near the San Lorenzo River, in what is now the city of Santa Cruz. The missionaries' first annual report to their superiors, dated December 31, 1791, recorded an Indian population of 89. Small herds of cattle, sheep, mules, and horses were donated from neighboring missions. Beans and wheat were sown -- the first of an increasing variety of grain, fruit, and vegetable crops. Buildings were constructed to meet immediate needs for shelter: a house for the priest, workshops, the church, and corrals for the livestock (Mission Report 1791). The water supply came from the springs of Tres Ojos de Agua, via a stream diverted across the flat area of the plaza, continuing through a ditch in what is now School Street, and over the bluff (Rowland Coll, Scrapbook).

The missionaries' recruitment efforts were not always successful. In December 1793, "pagan" Indians, assisted by some Christian Indians, assaulted the guards and set fire to the guardhouse and a lamb corral. The attack was led by a "pagan" in revenge for the soldiers' recapture of fugitive Christian Indians, in particular the woman living with the "pagan" leader (Lasuen 1965:299). Despite such resistance during the first four years, herds,

harvests, and the neophyte population increased. Temporary wooden buildings, corrals, and fences were replaced with stronger ones of adobe, stone, and wooden beams (Mission Reports 1792-1795). The mission reached its peak population of 523 neophytes in 1796. Along with the subsequent population decline, the mission suffered extremely harsh winters from 1796 through 1799. The annual report for 1796 tells of a new wooden dwelling built for the priests "since the entire Mission was rendered unfit for use." In May 1798, Father Fermin Lasuen, president of the missions, wrote to Governor Diego de Borica requesting that Santa Cruz be exempted from contributing to the support of the military forces, "because of its scant possessions, and because with its great ruins of churches and of living quarters this winter it has suffered notable losses of grain and other things; and is now is at its beginning -- almost, we might say, in its actual foundation" (Coy Coll.). The mission's Father Manuel Fernandez was more explicit as to the causes of their troubles:

At the beginning of 1798, Father Fernandez wrote that everything was in a bad way; that 189 neophytes had deserted, leaving only 30 to 40 to do all the work; that the livestock were dying; that a dead whale on the beach was attracting an unusual number of wolves and bears, and that the establishment of the Villa de Branciforte added to the general despondency.

(Torchiana 1933:195)

The annual report said that "housing for a mill and a hen coop were built but have fallen. The ceiling of the Church was built and rebuilt, but in vain as it came down" (Mission Report 1798). Early the next year, the mission hired a mason to build the millhouse and church, which had been casualties of a storm (Coy Coll.).

The Villa de Branciforte, referred to in Fr. Fernandez's letter, was established in 1797 on the east side of the San Lorenzo River. The colony was a product of the government's plan to increase the security of California by promoting civilian settlement. Unfortunately, the Branciforte settlers were an impoverished and dissolute group who added nothing to the security of the province, but who managed to irritate their neighbors at the mission with their laziness and immorality (Torchiana 1933:229).

In 1810, there were 507 Indians at the mission, their numbers continuing to decline overall despite the success of the herds and crops. Facility construction continued, with additions and improvements to the church and other existing buildings, a dwelling for unmarried women, new quarters for the infirmary, a granary, a tannery, and a laundry. Many of the older buildings received new tile roofs between 1810 and 1817 (Mission Reports 1810-1817).

In November 1818, the Frenchman Hippolyte de Bouchard, privateering for the government of Argentina, attacked Monterey, throwing the region into panic. The missionaries and Indians evacuated Santa Cruz in fear of the raiders. Brancifortians, ordered by Governor Vicente de Sola to remove as much of the property as they could from the abandoned mission, took their orders as license to appropriate much of the goods for themselves, and to destroy by

carelessness what they could not remove. The privateers bypassed Santa Cruz, but looting by the villagers further exacerbated relations between the mission and Branciforte (Torchiana 1933:258-259). The mission report for the year contains only brief mention of the incident:

The Church, Sacristy, House, other Buildings and Workshops of the Mission suffer from many losses and setbacks and there is a great scarcity of iron and other utensils as well as considerable destruction of the doors and furniture of the House and Workshops; all of which stems from the capture of Monterey by the Insurgents.

(Mission Report 1818)

A follow-up report sent on February 28, 1819 stated that 190 of the mission's 410 Indians fled the mission and did not return, taking their opportunity during the confusion of the anticipated attack by Bouchard (Mission Report February 28, 1819).

Reports for the next two years (1819-1820) list no new building construction, but only maintenance required by age and wear. In 1821, however, construction resumed with completion of two high walls, covered with tile, making a corner of a large patio for unmarried women. A stone and mortar canal (zanja) carried water through this facility for drinking and washing (Mission Reports 1819-1821).

A long block of adobe houses with tile roofs was built in 1822. Part of the block was used for storing grain and farm utensils; the rest was divided into 10 apartments with half lofts for the neophytes. Another seven units were added to this structure in 1824, bringing the total to 17 identical housing units (Mission Reports 1822-1824). This may have been the last major construction at the mission. Subsequent annual reports tell of patching and reroofing following rain damage, and complain of poor maintenance owing to "lack of hands." The neophyte population by 1832 had dwindled to 284 (Mission Reports 1825-1832).

There are no further reports from the resident missionary. The next relevant document is an inventory and property valuation prepared in 1835 for the secularization of the mission. The inventory meticulously lists account books; debts owed by, and owing to, the mission; and structures, household furnishing, stored goods, and tools; but the document is unfinished, and provides no record of resident Indians or the size of the herds. A complete copy of the 1835 Inventory may exist in the Diocese of Monterey records (Kimbrow 1983). The inventory locates structures as either inside or outside the mission square, and usually gives the dimensions, and sometimes the use and condition of individual structures (Inventario General 1835). Presumably, Ignacio del Valle, the appointed administrator, compiled the inventory, which gave the mission complex a value of \$84,334 (Rowland Coll.).

In 1840, Father Antonio Real, the parish priest, filled out a printed form with statistics of the parish of Santa Cruz. At that time, there were 102 members in the church. He also noted that the church tower fell when

heavy rains undermined its unstable footing. The only construction that year was the rebuilding of the cemetery wall, the building of a wall to divide the patio, and the replacement of the foundation of the priest's living quarters (Mission Report 1840).

Administrator Valle's 1835 inventory and Father Real's terse report leave unanswered many questions regarding the disposition of mission property, which was supposed to be distributed to the Indians to make them self-supporting. According to Lorenzo Asisara, an Indian who was at the mission at the time of secularization, Father Real prematurely, and unlawfully, gave away some property to the Indians: "He opened up the great bundles of silks, plush and woolen stuffs which were at the mission and distributed it all among the Indians, for he well knew that the missions were going to be secularized" (Amador 1877:57).

The resentment of the clergy over the dismemberment of their missions was reciprocated by the distrust of government officials, who feared that the priests would empty the corrals and warehouses before the civil administrators took charge. On June 16, 1834, Governor Jose Figueroa ordered local officials at all the missions, including the alcalde of Branciforte, to stop the slaughter of cattle, except for those urgently needed, and to see that uncultivated lands were partitioned in accordance with colonization laws. Shortly after this order, on August 24, 1834, Ignacio del Valle took over Santa Cruz Mission from Father Real (Rowland Coll.).

According to eyewitness Lorenzo Asisara, on the night of Valle's arrival at Mission Santa Cruz, Father Real had several trusted Mexican employees secretly carry away valuable mission property, including gold and silver coin, silverware, and silk cloth. Father Real bribed Asisara to silence by giving him \$40 in gold and a box of glass beads for his father. The next day, Valle and the priest discussed the property transfer over a flask of liquor. They evidently reached an agreement. Valle then inspected the storerooms and noticed that they appeared ransacked, but he accepted transfer of the property. Asisara kept the secret even when directly questioned by the suspicious Valle:

I told him I had seen nothing that was not strictly in order. He then replied, "You must come to some agreement among yourselves. All this belongs to you people. I came with the intention of taking it over in order to turn it over to you." And he did distribute all the movable effects among the Indians of the mission, but when it came to the money the Indians saw nothing of that. The two of them (Valle and Real) had, no doubt, arranged all that there between themselves.

(Amador 1877:60-61)

Asisara fills in part of the information missing from the 1835 inventory when he relates that Valle took over the mission's livestock, consisting of "5,000 head of cattle, a large number of sheep located on seven ranchos, eleven herds of horses, three herds of mares bred to produce mules, a corresponding number of oxen, service horses, etc." (Amador 1877:61). Asisara goes on to say that

Valle dispersed almost everything. Later, administrator Francisco Soto (January - October 1839) "made away with what was left. Even the tiles were disposed of in his drunken orgies" (Amador 1877:61). Jose Antonio Bolcoff became administrator in October 1839:

He divided up among the Indians what remained of the mission livestock; that is to say, the old mares who could no longer be bred, and aged sheep which were of no further use, taking for himself some of the animals to use in his own operations. He brought to light the cessions of land plots which Figueroa had made to the Indians, the documents in regard to which Valle and Juan Gonzalez had kept hidden. These he showed to me (Asisara). He gave the land holdings to the Indians, but it did them no good. The smallpox epidemic came and made away with the Indian people.

Bolcoff, not finding anything else to appropriate to his own use, carried off to his rancho the adobes, bricks, tiles, andirons, old beams, etc., from the mission. So perished the mission property. The land was distributed among the Indians. Those who remained alive sold their shares for liquor. Those who died left their lands behind and others took possession of them.

(Amador 1877:62)

The one last remnant of the appropriated adobes, tiles, and beams are probably in the poorly preserved "Bolcoff Adobe" at Wilder Ranch SP (Calif., Wilder Ranch General Plan 1980). In the years immediately following the breakup of the mission, some of the Indians apparently remained and attempted to maintain the agricultural developments by planting potatoes and other vegetables, and by raising cattle. Ships calling at Monterey in 1837 could not get some food supplies there, but could obtain salt meat and fresh and dried vegetables at Santa Cruz (Petit-Thouars 1956:7, 72-73, 80). In 1839, the government sent provisional regulations to Jose Bolcoff for the administration of ex-Mission Santa Cruz. He was directed to preserve tools, wagons, and oxen for the common use of the Indians. The Indians were to select responsible persons to care for the removable articles and for the garden; these persons were supposed to be paid for their work.

Bolcoff could designate certain Indians to perform general labor for the maintenance of Santa Cruz (Rowland Coll.). From the Indians' point of view, life under civil administration must have been much like life under the mission fathers.

In September 1839, William Hartnell, visitador general of the missions, found only 71 Indians gathered at Santa Cruz. They asked for their freedom, a share of the livestock, and possession of the orchard, houses, and certain agricultural lands. The priest and several Branciforte citizens were also eager to have the orchard and some of the buildings. Unfortunately, there is no record of the apportionment of the buildings (Hartnell 1839; Bancroft 1966, III:694-695).

In 1841, a visiting foreigner recorded that the buildings were in a good state of preservation, but that the furnishings were stolen, and that the livestock and ranchos had been given away to the governor's friends (Dufлот de Mofras 1937, I:216-217).

Another visitor, in 1842, noted that agriculture and cattle ranching were no longer carried on; lumber and timber were Santa Cruz's current products (Sandels 1926:66). By 1850, the church was in ruins; religious services could be held only in the nave. The priest's adobe house was deteriorating, and:

The deserted huts of the Indians, who left the Mission to resume their nomadic life when they were given their freedom at the time of the expulsion of the fathers, are falling to pieces. The lands are lying idle and the herds have been destroyed or lost.

(Massey 1926:360-361)

While much speculative "history" has been written about the only remaining adobe, now in the state historic park, the oldest verifiable information dates from 1839, and is found in property records in the Santa Cruz County Recorder's Office. Ms. Edna E. Kimbro, president of the Adobe Coalition, has done extensive research in the deeds to this property, and has generously provided copies of her notes -- and copies of some of the official property transfer records -- to the Resource Protection Division. The typed manuscript for her slide presentation on Mission Santa Cruz contains the heart of the ownership history. It is not possible to present the information without paraphrasing Ms. Kimbro's manuscript.

The known history of the adobe begins about the time of the end of the mission, when civil administrators were dividing the property. Francisco Soto granted the eastern side of the adobe to Roman Rodriguez on October 21, 1839. The grant was confirmed by Governor Juan Bautista Alvarado on October 30, 1839. The home was occupied by the Rodriguez family continually, to May 1983. Mrs. Cornelia Lunes Hopcroft, an adopted daughter, lived in the building under an agreement with the Department of Parks and Recreation for lifetime tenancy. County records indicate several title transfers as the house was passed on to children and grandchildren. Roman Rodriguez expanded his original grant by acquiring the land in back of the house and a lot across the street. The house is possibly a consolidation of several individual dwellings, as evidenced by an 1848 deed for a neighboring property that refers to "adjoining houses" owned and occupied by Roman Rodriguez (Kimbro Notes; Kimbro Script n.d.:4).

The western side of the adobe was also a consolidation of several dwellings. Title records show that in 1848, Felipe Armas bought two houses from Isidro Labrado, another from Isidro's neighbor, Petra Mifro, both Indians. To these he added parcels bought from William Thompson, his neighbor on the west, in 1851 and 1852. In 1865, Armas sold to Patrick Nolan, who resold in 1866 and 1870 to Nolan's brother-in-law, Patrick Neary. Neary family members occupied the adobe until shortly before its sale to the state in 1958 (Kimbro Script n.d.:5). The adobe houses purchased by Rodriguez and Armas were once part of one long building, according to an early American map of the mission area (Anthony 1854).

Physical and documentary evidence indicate that residents of both sides of the adobe modified their homes. In 1965, when the Department of Parks and Recreation replaced the roof on the western section, workers discovered that the second story is an addition -- not part of the original structure. The building had two stories when Felipe Armas owned it (1848-1865); presumably, he modified the building to house his large family. Additions of a wooden shed on the west end and a wooden porch at the rear were removed during the 1965 repairs (Sta. Cruz Sentinel, September 26, 1965:5). A notice in another local newspaper in 1910 tells of improvements to the Rodriguez home: a frame addition and clapboard covering over the adobe wall of the east end (Sta. Cruz Surf, August 30, 1910). Sanborn Fire Insurance maps (1883-1939) also show several frame additions at the rear of the adobe.

Felipe Armas's second floor was used in 1853 by the newly established Santa Cruz Masonic Lodge, F. & A.M. No. 38. By tradition, a Masons' meeting place has to be a second floor room. The Masons put up an inner wall to make an anteroom at the entrance by the outside staircase (Rowland Coll.).

In 1860, a two-story frame Temperance Hall, 25 by 50 feet, was constructed behind the Armas adobe. Four years earlier, Armas had sold .122 acres of the south part of his lot to the Sons of Temperance, represented by Adna A. Hecox, who had organized the society in 1848. The new building served other users as well: the Baptist congregation met here for a while before it was able to erect a church building; and planning for a city library took place here, as well as meetings of other civic groups. The building was moved twice following construction. In the 1870s, "It was lowered about 50 feet below to be on the level of Mission Street. The earth from beneath it was dug out, and with underpinning and jacks it was lowered from above." Later, it was moved to a site near Bulkhead and Water streets (Rowland Coll.). The lot was repurchased from the Sons of Temperance by the adobe's subsequent owner, Mary Neary, in 1893 (Kimbrow Notes), and passed into state ownership with the 1958 purchase of the Neary property. Ironically, in the 1860s and 1870s Temperance Hall stood next door to Patrick Nolan's Fountain House Saloon on Mission Street behind the Rodriguez adobe and lot. (The saloon's site is not in the state historic park.)

Other features of the Armas rear grounds were a well, a decorative garden, and a bull and bear pen. The well had a curb, and was near the porch and outside staircase. The well has since been filled, and the curb, porch, and outside staircase removed. The garden is now weedy and overgrown, but during the Armas and Neary families' occupancies, it had trimmed hedges and garden paths. The huge fig tree is said to have been planted by Felipe Armas (Rowland Coll.). The exact location of the bull and bear pen is unknown; the only documentation of this feature is an 1861 newspaper article announcing "a bull and bear fight, at 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, in the pen back of the house of Felipe Armas" (Pacific Sentinel December 5, 1861). Based on archeological work at other California adobes, it is highly likely that the yard contains other as yet undiscovered features representing outbuildings, privies, trash pits, drainage systems, cess pools, etc. Additional investigation and historical research will be required to locate and identify these features.

Esthetic Resources

The park's location on the southern edge of Mission Hill overlooks downtown Santa Cruz, with Santa Cruz harbor and Monterey Bay in the distance. The garden behind the building offers shade, seclusion, and a variety of ornamental plants to charm visitors who approach through downtown streets and the congested Mission Hill residential area. Large shrubs screen the garden from the Holy Cross schoolyard. The slope of the hill and the density of vegetation also seem to give the unit distance from the heavy traffic on Mission Street.

Recreation Resources

Restoration and interpretation of the unit's cultural and esthetic features will provide visitors an opportunity to enjoy learning about the history of the mission and subsequent occupation of this property.

Resource Policy Formation

Classification

Beginning in the mid-1950s, the Santa Cruz Historical Society advocated state acquisition of "the Spanish building on School Street." The structure was then believed to be quarters of the Santa Cruz mission guards; a plaque placed on the building by the Daughters of the American Revolution identified it as quarters of the commander of the guard. Under continued pressure by local groups, the Division of Beaches and Parks acquired the property, which did not have a high priority in the Master Plan of Historical Acquisition.

In June 1957, Governor Goodwin Knight signed Assembly Bill 2621 allocating funds to purchase the adobe. By December 1958, the acquisition process was completed. The Neary property was then occupied by an antique shop that, for a while, continued in operation as a paying tenant. The Rodriguez property was purchased with the agreement that the 80-year-old occupant, Mrs. Cornelia Lunes Hopcroft, adopted daughter of the Rodriguez family, would be granted life tenancy. The chief of the Division of Beaches and Parks, the Santa Cruz Historical Society, and the Santa Cruz City Council discussed the possibility of allowing the city to maintain and operate a museum at the unit.

Similar discussions resulted in agreement on the name of the new unit: Santa Cruz Mission State Historical Monument. The name was officially adopted by the State Park Commission on November 12, 1959. (In May 1970, the term "monument" was dropped from general usage, and all historical units, except Hearst San Simeon, were designated as state historic parks.) The unit's primary historical resource, the Neary-Rodriguez Adobe, was placed on the National Register of Historic Places on February 24, 1975. The following year, on May 17, 1976, the entire area was placed on the register as the Mission Hill Area Historic District.

Public Resource Code Section 5019.59 describes appropriate management and development options for state historic parks:

5019.59. Historical Units. Historical units, to be named appropriately and individually, consist of areas established primarily to preserve objects of historical, archaeological, and scientific interest, and archaeological sites and places commemorating important persons or historic events. Such areas should be of sufficient size, where possible, to encompass a significant proportion of the landscape associated with the historical objects. The only facilities that may be provided are those required for the safety, comfort, and enjoyment of the visitors, such as access, parking, water, sanitation, interpretation, and picnicking. Upon approval by the commission, lands outside the primary historic zone may be selected or acquired, developed, or operated to provide camping facilities within appropriate historical units. Upon approval by the State Park and Recreation Commission, an area outside the primary historic zone may be designated as a recreation zone to provide limited recreational opportunities that will supplement the public's enjoyment of the unit. Certain agricultural, mercantile, or other commercial activities may be permitted if those activities are a part of the history of the individual unit and any developments retain or restore historical authenticity. Historical units shall be named to perpetuate the primary historical theme of the individual units.

Declaration of Purpose

The purpose of Santa Cruz Mission State Historic Park is to protect, preserve, interpret, and make available to visitors the historic and esthetic values of early Santa Cruz. The primary resource is the adobe building fronting School Street, constructed during the mission period by Indian laborers, possibly, for Indian family housing. The adobe is representative of the process of acculturation through the Spanish, Mexican, and American historical eras. The structure is on the National Register of Historic Places, and is of statewide significance.

The grounds behind the building were the site of mission period agricultural and housekeeping activities, later Spanish/Mexican features (a bull and bear pen), and the home of a typical 19th century American social/moral organization (Temperance Hall), as well as an ornamental garden. These features deserve protection and interpretation compatible with the primary historical theme of the state historic park.

Zone of Primary Interest

The zone of primary interest for the state historic park is enclosed in the unit boundary. The placement of the Mission Hill Historic District on the National Register of Historic Places shows that the historic zone extends far beyond the current limits of the state historic park (DPR Drawing #18161). Any change in land use patterns on Mission Hill would adversely affect the adobe. Recent truck traffic associated with construction of the Adobe

Townhouse complex caused some plaster to shake off the outside of the adobe along the School Street side. Any further construction on the hill could cause more serious damage to the structure.

Resource Management Policies

Resource management policies concerning state historic parks are stated in the Public Resources Code (PRC), the California Administrative Code (CAC), and the department's Resource Management Directives (RMD). The need for management of natural resources is obviated by replacement of original, native vegetation with exotic species selected for function or decoration, and the commensurate reduction of native fauna except burrowing rodents and some passerine birds. Management of geologic resources is, however, important to the future safety of the resource base.

Geology

SITUATION: Historic blockfalls are evidence of active geological processes which can be exacerbated by certain types of human intervention, such as water loading of overlying soils from household gardening and lawn maintenance.

POLICY: Blockfalls and retreat of the Mission Hill Bluff shall be monitored on a regular basis. If a determination is made that gardening and lawn watering from state property are exacerbating the problems of blockfalls and retreat, then those water-use activities shall be limited or eliminated. Water management techniques may include removal of lawns and gardens, use of drip irrigation, reduction of irrigation, or replacement of vegetation with drought-tolerant species.

Acquisition

SITUATION: This historical unit fails to achieve the department's objective of including the land area that embraces the historical values of the period and the theme for which the unit is established. A goal that would seek acquisition of the land area of the Santa Cruz Mission is unreasonable; a realistic alternative would be to acquire adjacent parcels.

POLICY: Lands required for protection of historical integrity, for control of environmental quality, and for interpretation of the historical theme should be acquired and included within the proposed boundary. It should be a priority goal to acquire the land on the east and southeast. Where appropriate, additional protection for historical integrity may be achieved by working with the City of Santa Cruz to establish zoning on surrounding lands to guide their development, and to prevent the intrusion of damaging influences (RMD 10). Potential acquisition proposals indicated here are intended for long-range planning purposes only and are not a commitment for acquisition.

Plaque

SITUATION: The plaque placed on the adobe by the Daughters of the American Revolution erroneously identifies it as the quarters of the mission guard.

POLICY: Replace the plaque with one appropriate to the known and suspected uses of the adobe (PRC Section 5022).

Inventory

SITUATION: An inventory of features has not been completed; locations of the 1860s Temperance Hall, the bull and bear pen, and other mission and post-mission archeological features expected in the yard area have not been identified.

POLICY: Test the grounds by thorough archeological investigation to locate the sites of all known and suspected cultural features (PRC 5097.2 and RMD 58, 69, 70). Testing will be conducted in compliance with the standards in "Treatment of Archeological Properties, A Handbook," Federal Advisory on Historic Preservation, November 1980.

Research and Restoration

SITUATION: At this time, knowledge of the adobe building's evolution is incomplete. The age, design, and construction methods and materials of the original adobe building, and of the alterations, all need further research. The location and appearance of the Temperance Hall, and of the bull and bear pen, are unknown.

POLICY: No plans, designs, or drawings for restoration or reconstruction shall be undertaken unless there is sufficient information to assure accurate and authentic work. Necessary historical, archeological, and architectural research shall be accomplished to establish accuracy and authenticity. Further research of the building's evolution and of the various people who inhabited the site is required to cover the flow of history (PRC 5097.3 and RMD 58, 64a, 65, 70-72). All restoration or reconstruction at Santa Cruz Mission SHP shall be carried out using the California Historic Building Code (Title 24, Part 8, 1979); Preservation of Historic Adobe Buildings (National Park Service Technical Brief No. 5, 1978); The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects (1979); the Manual of Mitigation Measures (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, 1982); Historic American Building Survey Standards; and SB 1652, September 25, 1980. When possible, the original historic materials themselves will be retained and employed in restoration (Craig, et al. 1983).

SITUATION: Previous adobe restoration projects have often entailed excessive use of modern materials in "stabilizing" and "restoring" historic building fabric. Recent findings, however, indicate that some of these techniques are actually detrimental to the buildings in question (see previous policy references to State of California Historic Building Code and Department of the Interior criteria).

POLICY: When replacement of historic fabric is essential, it will be replaced in kind whenever possible, rather than being replaced with more modern materials. This policy is to be applied to hidden structural elements as well as surface finishes. The use of modern material will be justified only by overriding, and clearly demonstrable, concerns for the safety of the occupants of the structure, as guided by application of the California Historic Building Code. Arguments that modern materials are simply "better" (e.g. are cheaper, require less maintenance, are easier to acquire, prepare, or install, more durable, esthetically more pleasing, etc.) will not alone constitute adequate justification for use of nonhistoric building materials.

Archeology

SITUATION: Testing in 1978, 1981, and 1983 revealed archeological deposits beneath the floors of the building. There are other known archeological resources in the yard and around the exterior of the building. Reconstruction work will likely disturb or destroy these deposits, as well as portions of the existing adobe.

POLICY: If it is impossible to preserve intact the known and suspected archeological deposits, the department will undertake a comprehensive archeological program to retrieve, analyze, and preserve the information and artifacts threatened by development projects (RMD 58-59, 63-67, 69-72). Prior to ground-disturbing activities associated with restoration or reconstruction, the grounds will be tested using a variety of archeological techniques to locate all suspected cultural features. Before any alteration or demolition occurs, the structure will be thoroughly documented using the above noted state and federal standards.

Garden

SITUATION: The garden behind the adobe building is weedy and overgrown, and its role in the primary historical theme is uncertain.

POLICY: To the extent that cultivation and maintenance do not disturb archeological sites, interfere with interpretation of the primary historical theme, or exacerbate the bluff hazard, the garden should be restored. Before any restoration work is undertaken, appropriate department professionals shall evaluate hazardous trees, evaluate plans for historical authenticity, and give clearance for protection of archeological sites. Park management should encourage participation of local interest groups in the planning and restoration work (RMD 46, 47, 58, 69-72).

Parking

SITUATION: If a decision is made to recreate a mission period adobe on the site, the roof overhang will extend out over School Street and the supporting columns will either be in the existing street or right at the curb line. Also, the existing grade will place the doors three to four feet above grade on the School Street side of the east 1/2.

POLICY: Before reconstruction, an accommodation must be reached with the City of Santa Cruz to eliminate parking on the south side of School Street. Warning signs noting the structural overhang must be placed to the west of the adobe. No parking signs should be unobtrusive, and there should be no curb painting in front of the adobe (PRC Policy #32 and RMD #46). Agreement with the city must also be reached on the best method to establish original grade.

Appearance

SITUATION: Wood-frame additions, outbuildings, and fences are dilapidated and unattractive.

POLICY: Wood-frame additions, outbuildings, and fences should be considered as components of the historic property. Their significance should be evaluated in the general determination of the property's development. If the structures present safety hazards, or are determined not to be relevant to the re-creation of a simulated mission period adobe on the site, they should be removed using appropriate architectural and archeological recording methods (PRC Section 5024 and RMD #46, 59, and 70).

SITUATION: Overhead utility lines detract from the esthetic quality and historical authenticity of the adobe building.

POLICY: Utilities should be undergrounded using proper archeological procedures (PRC/DPR Policy 29 and RMD 46, 59, 67, and 70-72).

Citizen Role

SITUATION: Local citizens have been and will probably continue to be involved in research, planning, and lobbying efforts related to the development of Santa Cruz Mission SHP. An effective method must be arrived at to enhance communication between local citizens and department staff. The department should consider establishing a citizens advisory committee to foster communications between local citizens, groups, and agencies, and the department's participants. Also, consideration should be given to options for transferring ownership, sharing management responsibilities, or developing an operating agreement with a local agency. The department should work with the local public to establish management by a docents' organization or cooperating association.

LAND USE AND FACILITIES ELEMENT

The Land Use and Facilities Element describes the unit's existing land use and facilities and makes recommendations for improvements. The recommendations are intended to be flexible, long-range guidelines for future development and use consistent with the management policies set forth in the Resource Element.

A number of specific objectives were identified while preparing the plan. It is the aim of the Land Use and Facilities Element to provide the necessary planning background and guidance to achieve the identified planning objectives.

Planning Objectives

1. Determine the significance of the Neary-Rodriguez Adobe and the appropriate treatment of the structure.
2. Determine the appropriate and necessary interpretive, administrative, and public use facilities.
3. Determine the appropriate use of outdoor spaces surrounding the structure.
4. Determine future needs for coordinated planning and development between the department and the City of Santa Cruz.

Existing Land Use

Santa Cruz Mission State Historic Park is located in the Mission Hill Historic District. Other land uses in the bluff-top historic district include: multiple and single-family residential, churches, schools, and a city park. On the floodplain below, a mixture of land uses can be found: residential, business, commercial, light industry, open space/recreation, and governmental. On the hills above the floodplain and historic district, land use is restricted to residential, schools, and commercial/business fronting Mission Street. (See Existing Land Use Map.)

The land uses surrounding the park are defined on three sides by existing streets and a school. Heavily traveled Mission Street borders the property on the south, School Street on the north, and the Holy Cross School on the west. The park is bordered on the east by an undeveloped lot and a single-family residence.

Few land use changes are expected adjacent to the park. The existing city streets and Holy Cross School are expected to remain. The vacant lots can be expected to be developed. Their owners have expressed interest in developing the property for residential use. It has also been suggested that the state consider acquiring these properties for park use. The owners of the adjacent single-family residence have also approached the state with an offer to sell their property to the state for park purposes.

Existing Structure

An architectural survey of the historic structure was part of the general plan process (see Appendix). This survey made recommendations to correct two conditions that immediately threaten the structure:

1. Eradicate all active termites. Recent termite damage was observed in wood rafters above the Rodriguez half of the adobe.
2. Construct temporary roof covering over existing roofs. All roofs are over 20 years old and deteriorated. Numerous leaks are damaging the interior of the structure.

Existing Restoration

Treatment of the historic property before the general plan process began was limited to repairs and stabilization. In 1966, the department provided seismic stabilization and protection to the western half of the building. Work included: installation of a bond beam at the one and one-half-story level, a board-and-batten end wall, and a new roof.

In 1982, the Department added additional stabilization and made repairs to the western half and whitewashed the building. Stabilization work included adding a diaphragm wall to the west end, construction of three interior diaphragm walls, the installation of a second bond beam at the one-story level, and strengthening ceiling beams. Repairs to the floor, walls, and windows were made in one room. The exterior on the School Street side of the building was whitewashed.

Two exceptions have been made to limiting improvements to stabilization and repairs at the park. They are the horno (round Mexican oven), which was constructed by volunteer labor in 1983, and the Mission Street stairway, constructed by the Santa Cruz Kiwanis Club.

Possible Treatments

The determination of the building's treatment was the single most controversial issue faced during the general plan process. There are four possible treatments, using the Secretary of the Interior's "Standards for Historic Preservation Projects," that may be undertaken:

1. PRESERVATION is defined as the act or process of applying measures to sustain the existing form, integrity, and material of a building or structure, an existing form, and vegetative cover of a site. It may include initial stabilization work, where necessary, as well as ongoing maintenance of the historic building materials.
2. REHABILITATION is defined as the act or process of returning a property to a state of utility through repair or alteration which makes possible an efficient contemporary use while preserving those portions or features of the property which are significant to its historical, architectural, and archeological values.

3. RESTORATION is defined as the act or process of accurately recovering the form or details of a property and its setting as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of later work or by the replacement of missing earlier work.
4. RECONSTRUCTION is defined as the act or process of reproducing by new construction the exact form and detail of a vanished building, structure, or object, or part thereof, as it appeared at a specific period of time.

After considerable deliberation, the department accepted the need of the community to identify and memorialize its mission origin as paramount. Therefore, a mission reconstruction is recommended. This recommendation, however, is made with the understanding that before reconstruction of the mission building, extreme care will be taken to record and preserve all significant historic fabric affected by the necessary archeological investigations and demolition.

Proposed Adobe Reconstruction

The exterior of the adobe will be reconstructed to its appearance during the prime interpretive period -- the mission period circa 1822-1835, and the post-secularization Mexican-California period circa 1835-1848. Complete documentation on the building's appearance during this time period is lacking. Although recent archeological work has uncovered original floors, an original door opening, original window openings, and some original roof details, full specific construction methodology on window coverings, roof construction, and placement of roof columns is unknown.

It is expected that a reconstructed mission building could be developed that would be representative of buildings of that period. Future archeological and historical investigations may provide missing uses of the building and construction details. Typical construction details of the period will be used where documentation for this building is missing.

Although the exact appearance of the reconstructed building is unknown at this time, an image of how the building might appear can be constructed from the detail that has been uncovered to date:

Foundation: The original chalkstone rubble foundation remains intact under the 3-foot-thick exterior walls. Investigations have revealed portions of three original 18-inch wide interior cross wall foundations.

Walls: Portions of the original exterior adobe walls and at least one 18-inch wide adobe cross wall remain.

Doors: An original door header has been uncovered, revealing an original door height of almost 7 feet. The maximum door width was 3 feet 6 inches but may have been narrower.

Windows: Stains on an original hand-split and adzed window lintel reveal window openings about 2-feet 5-1/2-inches wide with little flaring of the reveals. The present window opening reveals flare on the inside to reflect more light into the rooms.

Plaster: Several samples of early interior plaster, as well as later coats, have been analyzed. No trace of whitewash or paint is evident in some of the early adobe plaster layer samples; other samples have whitewash that may be from the mission period. Incised graffiti has been noted on one wall.

Firepits: Excavations have revealed round-bottomed firepits approximately 4-feet wide and 10-inches deep in a number of the rooms.

Floors: During early stabilization efforts, an adobe block floor was revealed surrounding a firepit.

Roof: Portions of the original hand-split and adzed redwood planks that served as wall plates in the Rodriguez half of the structure have been observed. Roof tile fragments that may have once covered the structure have been uncovered.

A number of specific details about the construction of this building are unknown:

Windows: The exact window frame and closure design is unknown. Wooden grills or shutters may have been present on the interior or exterior of the window.

Doors: Various methods of constructing wooden plank doors were used during this time.

Roof Columns: The exact placement, shape, and size of roof columns is unknown.

Roof Construction: Various roof construction methods were used during this time period.

Recommendations for Reconstruction

1. Conduct architectural, archeological, and historical/archival investigations to determine historic construction methodology and historic uses of the structure; determine future interpretive options; and develop a program for reconstruction of a mission period building.
2. Develop a reconstruction program for a mission period structure that is the least damaging to the extant historic fabric. Unavoidable impacts to mission and post-mission features shall be mitigated by complete documentation.
3. Retain for display artifacts recovered during reconstruction efforts.
4. Interpret ongoing archeological and reconstruction work to the public.

Grounds and Landscaping

Existing Situation

No historic restoration efforts have been made at this unit pending full ownership and preparation of a general plan. Grounds maintenance has consisted of annual cleanups by volunteers of the state-owned Neary yard. The Rodriguez yard has been maintained by Mrs. Hopcroft per her life tenancy agreement.

Design Concept

The primary purposes of the grounds are to provide a proper setting for the building and to provide outdoor interpretive spaces. Secondary purposes would be to provide space for activities engaged in by park visitors -- seating, eating, walking, viewing, and meeting. The design of the exterior space should be flexible to accommodate a variety of group sizes, ranging from one or two individuals to large gatherings such as those that attend the annual fiesta and receptions.

Recommendations for Grounds and Landscaping

1. Conduct archeological and historical investigations of the grounds to determine historic activities and uses and recover remaining artifacts.
2. Remove portions of the existing mowed lawn areas because lawns were not a common landscape feature during the prime interpretive periods.
3. Relocate or remove exotic plant materials and landscape to develop the primary and secondary purposes as defined in the design concept.
4. Construct a restroom with kitchenette facilities separated from the adobe. Plumbing at this unit should not be introduced in the historic structure.
5. Develop an adobe perimeter wall to screen undesirable views, create usable outdoor spaces, and intensify the historic sense of the site.

Adjacent Public Lands

The following recommendations are made to identify actions which are the responsibility of the City of Santa Cruz. These recommendations are made to assist the city in determining what actions will be requested after this plan is approved.

Recommendations for Public Lands

To restore the mission adobe, it would be necessary to restrict parking in front of the adobe. Reconstruction of the mission period adobe will require reconstruction of the roof column supports in their original locations. This request for removal of parking is in conformance with the city fire department's request to restrict parking on School Street to one side due to its narrow width.

It would also be desirable to:

1. Emphasize the mission origin of Santa Cruz and to promote the unique sense of place created by the Mission Hill Historic District by redesigning the city's Plaza Park.
2. Interpret the mission and the historic district. The park and the surrounding area are ideal for development of self-guided walking tours, historic signing, brochures, maps, and tours.

3. Encourage pedestrian use by developing a pedestrian trail connection from the city's Scope Park to the historic adobe. School Street, which could be developed into an interesting pedestrianway, would connect the adobe and Plaza Park.
4. Encourage additional tourist visitation in the historic district by implementing some one- and two-hour on-street parking and zoning.

Transportation

Public Transportation

Public transportation to the state historic park is good, although Santa Cruz's public transportation is limited to bus and taxi cab service. Both Greyhound and Peerless Stages provide intercity bus service. Both lines use the Greyhound terminal located at 425 Front Street, approximately 9 blocks from the park. A number of private charter and tour buses are also available for groups desiring transportation in the area. Commercial airline and train service is approximately one hour away in San Jose.

Santa Cruz Metro provides regional and innercity bus service. Metro line AAA travels Mission Street, stopping at Emmett Street approximately 400 feet from the park, and Chestnut Street, 400 feet farther. An alternative to bus service is provided by two local taxi cab companies, South County Yellow Cab and Yellow Cab Company.

Parking

Automobile and bus parking is limited in the vicinity of the park. City parking facilities are located off Cedar Street, approximately 1/4-mile from the park. On-street parking is available on School Street for 39 cars and around the Plaza Park for 31 cars. Bus loading and parking is zoned on Emmett Street in front of the reconstructed mission chapel and Reliquary, about 300 feet from the unit. Additionally, the Holy Cross Church has parking for about 80 cars in the church parking lot. (See Transportation Map.)

School Street is not a through street. Heavy automobile or bus traffic would not be desirable on the narrow roadway. It would be desirable to direct the majority of parking for this unit to the on-street sites surrounding the Plaza Park. A limited amount of privately owned, undeveloped property adjacent to the state park could be developed for up to 17 cars. This amount of parking would not satisfy the state park's peak needs. However, 17 spaces would accommodate the average daily parking requirements for staff and visitors, along with the bus parking on Emmett Street.

Appropriate Future Acquisition

All discussions regarding land acquisition are intended for long-range planning purposes only and are not a commitment for acquisition.

The existing 1.1-acre historic park was purchased in 1958. No additions have been made to the park since the original acquisition.

It has never been under consideration and is not feasible to purchase all of the original mission grounds. The mission property was developed under separate ownerships for a variety of uses: residential, streets, parks, churches, commercial, and industrial.

Acquisition Recommendation

A small area of four parcels adjacent to the park, however, would be a feasible and desirable addition. Three undeveloped parcels totaling .7 acre have the potential for parking up to 17 cars and offer good views of downtown Santa Cruz. Additionally, this property could buffer the park from adjacent uses. The property would connect the historic park with Scope Park, a small city park, thereby offering the potential for a continuous pedestrian path from Scope Park to the historic adobe.

The fourth parcel contains a single-family residence near the bluff edge that would be flanked on three sides by the state park. This residence's driveway bisects the undeveloped parcels and would be a continuous operating problem. If found to be suitable, the residence has the potential for providing security for the unit and for providing public uses, such as a meeting room, catering kitchen, or concession-operated food service.

INTERPRETIVE ELEMENT

Visitors and Visitor Activities

It is predicted that visitation at this historic park will be relatively low. Casual, drop-in visitation will probably peak during the summer months; school visitation will peak during the spring, a traditional time for school fieldtrips. Interpretation should be designed so that visitors can experience the facility on a largely self-guided basis if low visitation does not warrant a high staff level. However, since personal contact between park staff and visitors is often the most rewarding and memorable part of an interpretive experience for visitors, it is hoped that staff- or volunteer-led tours and experiential activities will be a part of the program whenever possible.

In addition to this general consideration, visitor activities must be designed to meet the needs of the various kinds of visitors to the park. At present, the building is inaccessible to the general public. Only those with some special interest or knowledge about the site go there. Once the building is restored, both visitation figures and visitor types will change. New visitors will include casual, drop-in visitors; school groups (both as part of fieldtrips and Environmental Studies* programs); and local residents.

A number of visitors will be travelers from Highway 1 who will casually drop in, encouraged by highway signs or information in tourist publications. Some activities should be designed to fit into their kind of schedules, which may mean a limited amount of time. Watching demonstrations, taking guided tours, or joining in a hands-on experience would be suitable for these visitors in addition to viewing the other more static, formal interpretation in the building. Some travelers, drawn to this park because of the "romance" of the missions, may already have some knowledge of California missions or have visited other missions, and will be fairly familiar already with the story here.

School groups are, as expected, heavy users of state parks, especially when those parks pertain to historical themes and are in urban areas. Anticipating the opening of Santa Cruz Mission SHP, the Adobe Coalition, with the cooperation of the Department of Parks and Recreation, is developing a daytime Environmental Studies program for the site. Because California history is generally taught statewide in the elementary grades and because of the interest of the Santa Cruz schools, school groups will probably already be quite familiar with California missions and the Santa Cruz Mission at the time of their visits. In addition to a formal Environmental Studies program, all school groups would benefit from watching demonstrations by staff and by trying some hands-on experience themselves.

* Defined here, an Environmental Studies program loosely follows the department's Environmental Living Program format. It is an educational, experiential program which may involve role-playing. However, it does not involve the students in a 24-hour, overnight camping experience.

Other users of Santa Cruz Mission SHP will be Santa Cruz residents who may already know and appreciate this resource. To dispel the "I've already been there" attitude, a variety of special scheduled activities would encourage these people to return. In addition to the successful Fiesta Days, these activities or programs might include workshops in which people learn some mission-related crafts or cooking techniques, or a series of talks, or seminars, related to California history or architecture.

The historic mission complex as a whole will be of interest to visitors. A method should be devised, probably a brochure and keyed map, for self-guided tours. The present Mission Hill Walking Tour developed by the Santa Cruz City Historic Preservation Commission serves this purpose well, but the sites of the earlier mission buildings might be superimposed over the map of extant structures so that visitors could visually begin to connect the past with the present.

Interpretive Facilities/Methods and Media

Interpretive facilities at Santa Cruz Mission SHP include the neophyte quarters and the yard behind it, as well as a recommended facility to serve as a support structure for interpretive programs.

Structure

The adobe building is the central feature of this park. While the adobe itself is of interest architecturally, it was important as the quarters for Native American neophyte families at Santa Cruz Mission and may also have served as a granary. Interpretation within the adobe should focus on the years when the Santa Cruz Mission was in operation and the period immediately following when the mission lands were being secularized (1791-c. 1848). This was a time when the Native Americans who were brought to Santa Cruz Mission comprised the mission's primary labor force. We have the opportunity here to view the story of the mission through the eyes of this labor force. Of secondary importance should be the occupation of the adobe following secularization to the present. Interpretation of the adobe as an architectural feature should focus on the building from its date of construction (1820s) until its first major remodeling (c. 1848) with secondary emphasis given to the evolution of the structure since then.

It is recommended that the interpretation within the mission adobe include a mix of methods and media. House museum rooms, static exhibit displays, demonstrations, hands-on opportunities, and audio-visual presentations are all possibilities and would be appropriate at this site.

When this building is restored to its mission appearance it will represent seven equally sized rooms -- a section of the original multi-room building. Since, historically, all seven of these rooms were virtually identical, recreating all seven as house museum rooms is not advised. It is recommended, however, that the historic interior finishes to these rooms be restored and a variety of interpretive programs and activities be allowed to take place there. Because of the historic fabric of the building it is advisable that all interpretation be as portable as possible so as not to damage this valuable cultural resource. The following are suggested interpretive methods and media for this historic site. All are appropriate but it is not necessary to implement all of them.

Since the original function of this structure was to provide housing for the Native American neophyte families (and may also have included a granary), it is highly desirable to interpret Indian life here at Santa Cruz Mission. If enough archeological evidence remains, it would be possible to create an in situ exhibit of one of the family quarters that existed in this building. This could be done by exposing original adobe walls, floors, and fire pit. In addition to an in situ exhibit room of actual remains, a recreated neophyte room would be appropriate. This kind of facility, outfitted as a house museum room with replicated artifacts, could serve school groups on tour, the general public, and Environmental Studies program participants as a facility for experiential activities. A room with this function in mind must be usable. This same kind of facility could be recreated to treat other historic themes related to the structure, such as the Californio occupation of this adobe after secularization.

In association with a recreated and usable house museum room and in association with any experiential programs at the site, it is recommended that a room be developed to display and interpret the replica artifacts when they are not in use. This facility could feature a hands-on program so that visitors could handle and use the replicas. Thematically, this exhibit/open storage area should interpret the material culture and lifeways of the people at this site.

Audio-visual capabilities at a historic site can offer a versatile program for both visitors and staff. Such a program can take visitors through time and space. It can be useful as both an orientation and introductory device. Here, a "low key" A-V program would be desirable -- something to enhance the visitors' understanding without becoming an attraction in itself. A video recorder/player, using a standard television set as a player, would be appropriate. It is self-contained, portable, and would have virtually no physical impact on the historic resources.

An audio-visual program, especially using video, can be versatile for both visitors and staff. Such a program could be useful as orientation when there is very low visitation; it could be useful as a backup when staff levels are low; the equipment can record appropriate television programs and replay them for the benefit of either staff or visitors; the equipment can be used as a regular television if there is a desirable broadcast to watch; the equipment can be used for staff training (recording staff presentations and replaying them for self-evaluation); and the equipment can be used to record programs at the site which can then be played in classrooms or to groups unable to visit the site. It is recommended that any A-V facility be placed in a multi-use space. Such a room can also be used to assemble general tour groups and school groups for orientation, and for meetings and training sessions.

The purpose of a formal exhibit room is to both tell a story and to display and interpret artifacts that reflect that story. Some artifacts have already been identified which relate to the historic themes at this site. More, no doubt, will be located when the site is being developed. The exhibit should complement the interpretation in the rest of the adobe, but should emphasize three-dimensional cultural remains.

The Grounds

The grounds should provide a setting for the adobe, reflecting its use and appearance during the mission period. It would be appropriate for organized interpretive programs, such as Environmental Studies programs or Living History, to occur here. However, any kind of equipment or facilities to accommodate these programs that would not ordinarily be part of the historic scene should be kept to a minimum or be portable so that they can be stored when not in use.

One potential problem does exist here. This building is the only survivor of a much larger mission complex. There may be the desire to interpret at this building all of the different kinds of activities which took place historically at the various buildings and open spaces throughout the mission. This might leave a false impression in the minds of the visitors. All interpretive activities must be carefully researched and planned, and immovable and permanent facilities which were not part of the historic setting should be avoided or screened in the interest of maintaining a proper historic scene for this building.

Archeology

Until development is completed at this site, there will be ongoing archeological work both in the mission structure and on the grounds. The process of discovering the past through archeological investigations can be valuable as an interpretive program for the visiting public. Wherever practical, both this process and the artifacts and information recovered should be interpreted at the site, preferably as the investigations are taking place.

Support Facility

It would be very desirable to create a facility at the site to serve as a support for the various interpretive programs and activities. In addition to accommodating restrooms and drinking water facilities, a storage area is needed for chairs (which may be needed for formal interpretive presentations, meetings, etc.) and materials for Environmental Studies programs. It would be useful, as well, if the very minimum of kitchen facilities were available there too, perhaps a sink, counter space, and electrical service. Because this would be a new facility at a historic site it would be preferable to locate this structure as unobtrusive as possible.

Environmental Influences

There are a number of environmental influences that will affect interpretation at Santa Cruz Mission State Historic Park. The park is not easily accessible to the public. While it is in the general vicinity of Santa Cruz's downtown shopping mall, it is located on a quiet, dead-end residential street. The encroachment of the City of Santa Cruz upon the site seriously hampers definition of the neophyte quarters as part of a once much larger mission complex. While this might be mitigated somewhat through skillful planning and landscaping, interpretive programs must relate to visitors what the site was like in the past, and staff must vigorously pursue activities that encourage visitors to focus on the park and not on the surrounding city.

The climate in Santa Cruz is mild due to marine influences. The area is subjected to summertime fog and wintertime rains, but their impact is minimal, making Santa Cruz a favorite outdoor recreational area. Visitors will be comfortable at this site year-round, and there is a high potential for outdoor interpretive activities. Environmental controls will be necessary to protect the artifacts, archives, and photographs that are either on exhibit or in storage. Artifacts must not be displayed in an outdoor setting except under the most temporary of situations.

Interpretive Themes

Primary Theme: The Ohlone View

Santa Cruz Mission is not unique among the California missions. Its story parallels the stories of other Franciscan missions statewide. However, because the one surviving Santa Cruz Mission building is the one which housed the Native American neophyte families, we have the opportunity here to look at this mission and the missions in general from a Native American neophyte's point of view.

The mission system in California began in 1769. Twenty-two years later Santa Cruz Mission was founded in the midst of land occupied by the Ohlone people. The Ohlone were very different in almost every way from the Spanish explorers, soldiers, and priests. They had different mores, values, ethics, traditions, family relationships, world views, and attitudes toward the land. The Ohlone people were brought unwillingly into the Santa Cruz Mission. Yokuts, Miwok, and other Indian people from out of the area were also brought in as the local labor supply declined.

Not only was the Ohlone world very different from that of the Spanish, Ohlone views of the mission at Santa Cruz were very different from that of the Franciscan fathers and Spanish soldiers. Taken, generally unwillingly, from their home villages and placed into a totally foreign social environment as a laboring class, the Ohlone people shared collectively a particular perspective of this new home. People who had never been more than a few miles from their villages suddenly found themselves many miles from home in unfamiliar territory. They were expected to work at unfamiliar tasks, on an unfamiliar work schedule, wear European clothes, eat new foods, and mingle with people they did not know, including both the Spanish and other Indian people brought into the mission. A thematic approach to these facts should not be developed into an evaluation of the mission system in California: that is another story. However, it can offer a valid perspective, not often interpreted, of that system.

Secondary Theme: From Spanish Mission to American Town: Change in Santa Cruz

The history of the surviving neophyte quarters at Santa Cruz Mission is a microcosm of the changes that occurred in the greater community of Santa Cruz and, indeed, in the entire state during the last half of the 19th century. The changes in ownership and occupation of the adobe, and the structural changes which occurred to it following secularization, parallel the changes that were occurring throughout California. The story of the secularization of the mission lands, the latter days of Mexican rule in California, the

transition of the Californio families to American rule, and the Americanization of California (first gradually then rapidly with the discovery of gold), can be told from a local perspective, centering on the events and people in this structure.

The purpose of secularization, which began in 1834, was to distribute mission lands and other property to the Indians at the various missions. At Santa Cruz Mission, the multi-unit neophyte quarters were divided into parcels and several were acquired by Native Americans from the mission, including Isidro Labrado and Petra Mifro. As happened statewide, ownership of the former mission lands quickly passed from their hands into the ownership of non-Indian families, in this case the Rodriguez and Armas families. The multi-unit structure was reduced to seven, with Rodriguez occupying the eastern three in 1839 and Armas the western four. Changes to the duplex around 1850, most notably the addition of the second story, represent the American presence in the former Hispanic community. While the Rodriguez family occupied their portion of the adobe until 1983, the western half was sold to Patrick Nolan in 1865, who resold it to his brother-in-law, Patrick Neary, shortly after. Both of these men were part of the large Irish-American community that settled in Santa Cruz following the Gold Rush.

The other mission properties adjacent to the adobe went through a similar evolution. Mission-built adobes gradually gave way to wood frames, and the plaza evolved into a secular business community. The influx of Americans in the late 1840s signalled a change in focus from the hilltop plaza to property at the bottom of the hill owned by Elihu Anthony, an American entrepreneur. Santa Cruz's modern business community stems from Anthony's real estate development along present-day Pacific Street.

Interpretive Period

The primary interpretive period for Santa Cruz Mission SHP is from 1791 until c. 1848. 1791 represents the year Santa Cruz Mission was founded by Father Fermin Lasuen. Although the present remaining building was not constructed until the 1820s, it was part of the mission complex which had been operating for 30 years. The treaty that ended the war between Mexico and the United States in January 1848 also ended, for practical political purposes, the Hispanic era in California history. 1848 may also be the last year the neophyte quarters remained structurally unaltered. At about this time, or shortly after, Felipe Armas added the second story to his four-unit section of the adobe.

The secondary interpretive period should be from 1848 to 1983. In California history, 1848 represents the beginning of the American period. It was at about this time that the first of many major structural changes were made to the adobe. The building continued to evolve structurally until the death of the last Rodriguez family occupant in 1983.

OPERATIONS ELEMENT

Visitation

Visitation to the unit has been limited to occasional school and historic interest groups, and the open house on the annual fiesta day. Total visitation is 2,000 to 3,000 visitors annually. Paid visitation is projected to increase to between 15,000 and 30,000 annually after the proposed reconstruction is completed.

Fees

At present, no fees are charged.

Recommendation

The unit's operators should charge use fees commensurable with the services provided.

Promotions

The promotion of the facility's programs should not be overlooked as a way to increase visitation and generate additional revenue. Potential users should be identified, sought out, and encouraged to visit the unit.

Staffing

To ensure the necessary maintenance and operation of Santa Cruz Mission State Historic Park, the following skills are necessary:

1. Historical research.
2. Evaluation, restoration, and maintenance of historic artifacts.
3. Tour conducting and interpreting of historic features.
4. Groundskeeping.
5. Concession management.
6. Promotion and community relations.

Operation

A number of options are possible for operation of this unit. Interest has been expressed about operating the unit as a satellite in the city's museum program. This would require an agreement between the city and the state. An alternative would be an agreement with a nonprofit group to provide interpretive services for the unit. A third alternative would be staffing the unit with Department of Parks and Recreation personnel.

Recommendation

It would be desirable to enter into an agreement with the city or a nonprofit group to operate this unit and provide daily housekeeping services. Major building maintenance and groundskeeping responsibilities should remain with the Department of Parks and Recreation.

CONCESSIONS ELEMENT

The purpose of a general plan Concessions Element is to discuss future concession considerations at State Park System units. This element consists of an evaluation of existing concession activities, the potential for additional visitor services and revenues, and appropriate concession policies and guidelines consistent with the unit's classification as a state historic park.

Evaluation of Existing Concession Activity

Currently, there is no concession activity at the park.

Potential Concession Activities

A unit's classification and the general plan help define acceptable concession developments, programs, or services.

The concession's potential in a state historic park is limited; historic preservation and interpretation is the primary management purpose.

Considering the unit's purpose, interpretive use of the building would be a desirable use. A nonprofit interpretive cooperative association would be an appropriate concession use. An interpretive concession contract would be appropriate for this purpose.

The grounds surrounding the historic building also have concession potential. Revenue could be generated to support the interpretive programs by providing space for receptions, weddings, and group picnics. This park use would not conflict with the overall management purpose of preserving the unit's historic resources.

Appropriate Concession Policies and Guidelines

A general statement of concession policy, adopted by the California State Park and Recreation Commission, reads as follows:

Recognizing the diverse missions of the Department of Parks and Recreation relative to providing recreation opportunities and preserving and interpreting natural and historic resources, it shall be the department's policy to enter into concession contracts for the provision of products, facilities, programs, and management and visitor services which will provide for the enhancement of visitor use and enjoyment, as well as visitor safety and convenience. Such concessions should not create added financial burden on the state and, wherever possible, shall either reduce costs or generate revenues that aid in maintaining and expanding the State Park System. In carrying out this policy, the department shall observe and

adhere to the provisions of the Public Resources Code that forbid commercial exploitation of resources in units of the State Park System, and that limit the kinds of improvements and activities that are allowed in certain types of units.

Therefore, appropriate concession activities for Santa Cruz Mission State Historic Park should be limited to: 1) concessions that provide interpretation, 2) special events sponsored to produce revenue for planned development, programs, and operation and maintenance of the facility, and 3) concession activities appropriate in a park setting (picnicking, receptions, and outdoor classrooms).

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ELEMENT

The general plan proposes direction and overall proposals with varying degrees of specificity for unit operation, interpretation, resource management, land use, and facility planning. The central issue is the proposed action to reconstruct a portion of the Santa Cruz Mission. This will entail carefully demolishing the additions and modifications made to the building since 1848. The project also proposes uses for the remaining property and possible uses for the adjacent property that may be acquired by this department in the future. Facilities and uses discussed for the grounds and historic structure include picnicking areas, restrooms, handicapped access, and interpretive displays and programs.

The significant environmental effects and mitigation measures are discussed in this element. Briefly, they are as follows:

1. The removal of the doors, windows, floors, and the top portion of the present structure will destroy historic fabric that has been added to the original mission period structure since 1848. This effect can be mitigated to some extent by careful documentation and preserving the historic material.
2. General disturbances to the neighborhood during reconstruction, such as additional traffic, noise, and dust, could occur. These possibly significant effects could be lessened if the building is carefully dismantled, as required by the documentation process.
3. After reconstruction is completed and the park is reopened to the public, there would be an increase in visitation. Overall, attendance is not expected to be large, except that on certain days such as "Fiesta Days," and during special group tours, visitation will increase. Parking on School Street is limited and may be eliminated altogether when the reconstruction is complete (due to the structure intruding into the street). Most parking can be accommodated on the streets around the plaza or in city parking lots. The project should not significantly increase traffic on local streets and the noise from the uses should not be significant. Most visitors will use the area in or behind the adobe rather than the street in front of the adobe.

Project Description

The project location is described and shown on maps in the Land Use and Facilities Element. The objectives of the project are described in the Land Use and Facilities Element. These four objectives concern: 1) the treatment of the structure (reconstruction of the mission period adobe); 2) the administration, operation, and interpretation of the unit; 3) the appropriate use of the outdoor space; and 4) coordination and planning between this department and the City of Santa Cruz.

Environmental Setting

The Resource Element describes in detail the history of the Santa Cruz Mission and the subsequent changes in the portion of the mission known as the Neary-Rodriguez Adobe. The Resource Element also describes the physical setting of Santa Cruz Mission State Historic Park, such as the climate, geology, and ecology.

It should be noted that the mission is built on a bluff overlooking the San Lorenzo River. The higher elevation of the site offers protection from flooding and possible great sea waves (tsunamis). The Land Use and Facilities Element describes the existing access and parking situation, as well as the neighborhood in the vicinity of the project.

The air quality in Santa Cruz is excellent most of the year. Being close to the ocean and receiving westerly breezes, the air is generally very clean. The site is fairly quiet, with some background noise from the school, neighborhood, and city traffic. The bluff, trees, and shrubs, and open space behind the structure soften traffic noises from Mission Street and other streets in downtown Santa Cruz.

There are several traffic arteries within a mile of the project: Highways 1, 17, and 9. Highway 1 utilizes Mission Street to the west of the project, but Highway 1 does not use the portion of Mission Street that connects access streets to the project. Traffic to the park is very insignificant compared to traffic for the school, church, and Mission Hill neighborhood residences. The project already uses local utilities and services. The project does not conflict with any local general plans for the area.

Environmental Impacts

Significant Environmental Effects of the Proposed Project

Several effects would be significant only if proper planning and mitigation measures were not made a part of the project conditions. Various effects are discussed below.

1. Soils

The quality of the soils and geologic formation were discussed in the Resource Element. Landscaping that would require a substantial amount of watering could weaken the structural integrity of the rock formation. Visitor use and disturbances to the geologic formation, especially along the bluff portion of the property, would also add to the bluff retreatment and blockfall as discussed in the Resource Element.

2. Noise

Some additional noise would occur during the demolition and reconstruction phases of the project. Visitors to Santa Cruz Mission State Historic Park may generate some noise. Service vehicles may also produce noise.

3. Energy

Energy would be used to demolish, reconstruct, operate, and interpret the project.

4. Traffic

There will be minor increases in traffic during various project phases. During demolition and reconstruction phases, there will be service vehicle traffic and some increase in visitor use. Traffic that could be attributed to visitors to just the state historic park, and not to other Mission Hill attractions, would be hard to define in many cases. Traffic would be heaviest on special days such as "Fiesta Days" or after the project has been completed.

5. Culture and Archeology

The most significant effect and the most controversial part of the general plan is the loss that will occur when the post-mission period features of the building are removed. This building is on the National Register of Historic Places. Both the Secretary of the Interior's "Standards for Historic Preservation of Projects" and the department's Resource Management Directives recommend preservation over other treatments. It should also be noted that the Neary-Rodriguez Adobe may be the oldest continuously occupied residence in California.

Any Significant Environmental Effects Which Cannot be Avoided if the Proposal is Implemented

The loss of fossil fuels and raw material in the demolition and reconstruction of the project are irreversible. The Neary-Rodriguez changes to the adobe building will be removed when the building is restored, although the historic fabric will be documented and salvaged as best as possible.

Mitigation Measures Proposed to Minimize the Significant Effects

Geologic problems can be reduced by various means: reducing water saturation, prohibiting visitor use in critical areas, and excluding facilities near the bluff.

Landscape planting that requires heavy watering should be replaced, when practical, with native species that require little water. Historical plants and existing large trees, and trees and shrubs that act as screening to reduce noise and visual effects, will be analyzed on an individual basis.

Steps will be taken to reduce bluff retreatment during the rainy season and from unauthorized visitor use. Resource Element policies address some of these issues.

Energy conservation measures should be used, such as turning off lights, turning down thermostats, and reducing the number of trips for servicing the unit.

Although parking is limited adjacent to the unit, there is parking available on nearby streets and parking lots. Public transportation, ride sharing, and bus tours would reduce the problems associated with parking, traffic, and energy consumption.

Noise is not expected to have a significant effect on the neighborhood. Most activities envisioned will be within the thick walls of the mission adobe or in the rear of the building. Audio equipment used for interpretive purposes and other events should be kept within reasonable sound levels.

Resource Element policies propose several mitigation measures for the impacts of the adobe's severe alteration, which are required to remove post-mission features.

Certain other practices should be followed, as stated in the Resource Element, for parking and research and restoration.

The project should be esthetically pleasing as well as historically correct. The Resource Element contains appropriate policies on appearance.

Alternatives to the Proposed Action

No Project

Under this alternative, the department would continue to preserve and stabilize the existing structure. The building would be available for tours at certain times, but not on a regular basis. Many items would not be attended to except for critical situations.

Preservation

Under this treatment, the existing Neary-Rodriguez Adobe and grounds would be preserved and brought up to visitor use standards. Except for the basic difference in the treatment of the Neary-Rodriguez Adobe, this proposal is similar to the project.

Uses of the Area Behind the Adobe

Proposals differ on the use of the grounds. These proposals vary from not doing anything to providing very special use areas. The project proposes to provide general use areas, picnic facilities, restrooms, and interpretive facilities. Archeological research should be conducted as stated in the Resource Element prior to any development.

The Relationship Between Short-Term Uses of Man's Environment and the Maintenance and Enhancement of Long-Term Productivity

The long-term effect will be that the Neary-Rodriguez Adobe will be substantially altered.

Any Significant Irreversible Environmental Changes Which Would be Involved in the Proposed Action Should it be Implemented

The loss of the existing structure will be irreversible.

The Growth-Inducing Impact of the Proposed Action

Visitor use is expected to increase, but not to a great extent. A few jobs will be created during the reconstruction phase. Increased visitation will probably assist the economy of downtown Santa Cruz but probably not significantly. New growth will not develop from this type of a project.

I-1927L

APPENDIX

Architectural Survey

The purpose of the architectural survey is to describe the present conditions of the structure's various components. A more in-depth architectural description is contained in the "Historic Structures Report" prepared for the Neary-Rodriguez Adobe by the State Department of Parks and Recreation.

1. Building

Santa Cruz Mission auxiliary structure, commonly referred to as the "Neary-Rodriguez Adobe," consisting of one primary 1-1/2-story adobe building with various wood-frame additions on the south side. The original adobe structure was probably constructed around 1822 with major additions or alterations occurring in the late 1840s, 1850s, 1880s, 1890s, and 1910s. This structure is located at 27, 33, and 35 School Street, Santa Cruz, California.

2. Dimensions

2.1 Adobe building: 22 feet wide by 157 feet long equals 3,454 square feet with a net interior space of 2,384 square feet.

2.1.1 West end (Neary half): 22 feet wide by 89 feet long equals 1,958 square feet. Approximate height: 24 feet.

2.1.2 East end (Rodriguez half): 22 feet wide by 68 feet long equals 1,496 square feet. Approximate height: 23 feet.

2.2 Additions: 1,409 total square feet.

2.2.1 Neary end: 342 total square feet.

2.2.1.1 Wood-frame entry: 5 feet wide by 6 feet long equals 30 square feet. Approximate exterior height: 10 feet.

2.2.1.2 Wood-frame kitchen and bathroom: 12 feet wide by 26 feet long equals 312 square feet. Approximate height: 12 feet.

2.2.2 Rodriguez end: 1,067 total square feet.

2.2.2.1 Wood-frame kitchen, bathroom, dining, and bedroom: 14-1/2 feet wide by 30-1/2 feet long equals 442 square feet. Approximate height: 15 feet.

2.2.2.2 Wood-frame kitchen and restroom: 12 feet wide by 16-1/2 feet long equals 198 square feet. Approximate height: 9 feet.

- 2.2.2.3 Wood-frame enclosed porch: 10-1/2 feet wide by 19-1/2 feet long equals 205 square feet. Approximate height: 9 feet.
- 2.2.2.4 Wood-frame utility room: 6 feet wide by 7 feet long equals 42 square feet. Approximate height: 9 feet.
- 2.2.2.5 Wood-frame screened porch: 9 feet wide by 20 feet long equals 180 square feet. Approximate height: 9 feet.
- 2.3 Garage: Wood-frame, 20 feet wide by 20 feet long equals 400 square feet. Approximate height: 12 feet.
- 2.4 Storage shed/chicken coop: Wood-frame, 10 feet wide by 20 feet long equals 200 square feet. Approximate height: 8 feet.

3. Construction

- 3.1 Foundations: Existing structures currently utilize two types of bases to support the walls of the buildings.
 - 3.1.1 Chalkstone rubble: At all adobe walls, the foundation consists of chalkstone stacked random rubble with adobe mortar filler, approximately 3 feet wide, 3 feet above grade, and 1 foot below grade. Existing chalkstone foundations appear to be 90 percent stable where they have been exposed.
 - 3.1.2 Redwood grade beams: At wood-frame additions, various sizes of redwood grade beams were used for both foundation and sill plate. The most abundant size used were 4 inch by 4 inch or 4 inch by 6 inch. Existing exposed beams appear to have 80 to 90 percent dry rot.
- 3.2 Structure: In general, the structural stability of this building is sound considering its age and type of construction.
 - 3.2.1 Floor: The floor framing system predominantly used throughout this structure and its additions consists of either hand-hewn or saw-cut wood members placed directly in contact with the earth grade level in each room. Consequently, most of the floor framing system has been affected by dry rot, termite, or bore weevil damage.
 - 3.2.2 Walls: The walls of the original mission structure on the east, north, and south sides are adobe, about 33 inches thick. The east, west, and two interior adobe walls are approximately 18-inch-thick adobe. All other walls or additions and interior partitions are constructed of traditional wood framing. There are, however, two dividing "walls" made up of 1 inch by 6 inch and 1 inch by 8 inch vertical planks nailed to a furring strip at the ceiling and floor. The adobe walls currently appear sound and solid except for a few diagonal cracks near corners. The exterior wood-frame walls show occasional signs of dry rot.

3.2.3 Ceiling: Where exposed within the adobe area, hand-hewn wood beams approximately 4 inch by 8 inch at 4 feet on center act as tie beams. When not exposed, these same beams act as ceiling joists supporting various ceiling materials. Assorted sizes of wood members have been used as ceiling joists in the add-on structures.

3.2.4 Roof: The roof rafters on the Neary half of the adobe are 4 inch by 6 inch at 3 feet on center, with 4 inch by 4 inch horizontal chords constructed in 1965. These members are all structurally sound. On the Rodriguez half, the rafters are 4 inch by 6 inch at approximately 3 feet on center with 2 inch by 10 inch horizontal chords. These members are generally in good condition; however, termite damage is present in some members. Wood rafters in the additions appear to have termite damage or dry rot as well.

3.3 Exterior:

3.3.1 Wall finish: Both north and south adobe walls are covered with adobe plaster and whitewash. The east and west adobe walls have been sheathed with 1 inch by 6 inch board-and-batten on the west end and asbestos shiplap siding over wood teardrop siding (on 4 inch by 4 inch framework) at the east end. Wood-frame additions on the Rodriguez property primarily have asbestos shiplap siding, while the Neary additions are 1 inch by 10 inch board-and-batten. The Neary finish boards are all badly rotten and deteriorated.

3.3.2 Doors: Generally, all exterior doors are wood, in good condition, with good locking hardware. Some hardware needs work for better action. Some of the additions have boarded-over exterior wood doors that appear to be inoperable and need new hardware and have dry rot or are damaged.

3.3.3 Windows: Window frames and glazing appear to be watertight and well preserved. Some frames show signs of dry rot, especially on wood-frame additions. Many of the windows are inoperable and require extensive cleaning.

3.3.4 Roof: There are two roof types. Wood shingles over plywood sheathing currently protect the Neary end of the adobe. 60 to 70 percent of these shingles are affected by dry rot and moss covered, and approximately 10 percent are missing on the southern exposure. The northern exposure shingles are brittle and beginning to curl. This roof was installed by the department in 1964. Asphalt shingle roofing covers the Rodriguez end of the adobe and wood additions. These shingles were installed prior to 1960 and are deteriorating (cracking and peeling) and exposing underlayment in several areas.

3.4 Interior:

- 3.4.1 Floors: All floors are wood boards of some type. Most floors have considerable slope or sag in them with some exposed holes in places. All finish materials over floors are deteriorated.
- 3.4.2 Wall finishes: Some adobe walls are covered with adobe or lime plaster and whitewash; on other adobe walls, the plaster has been removed or has fallen off. Much of the inside plaster is cracked, spalling, and water damaged. Other interior finishes on wood-frame walls are lath and plaster, wallboard, and wallpaper. All need repairing and/or painting.
- 3.4.3 Doors: Interior doors and hardware are generally in good condition. Some hardware needs some work for better action.
- 3.4.4 Ceilings: Materials on ceilings are lath and plaster and exposed beams and boards. Most of the lath and plaster is in fair condition, with one or two cracks per room. Wood ceilings often need repair work.

4. Utility Systems

In general, most of the utility systems are adequate for a 1940s residence. Any other function will require extensive updating to present-day standards and acceptable practices. The electrical system needs the most work, with almost a complete new system to be installed. Plumbing for water, sewer, and gas needs to be worked on, but some parts can be salvaged. The telephone system needs improvement. Some type of security system is recommended for this unit of the State Park System.

5. Code Compliance

Both the State Historical Building Code, Title 24, Part 8, and handicap regulations, Title 24, Part 2, must be complied with under any new development.

Architectural Stabilization Recommendations

During the course of investigation for this planning document, it became readily apparent that some existing conditions at the adobe structure must be rectified or stabilized immediately so that further damage to the existing historic fabric will not be promoted. These recommendations consist of the following.

1. Existing Roof Structure

Termite damage was noticed in the wood rafters above the Rodriguez half of the adobe. These termites are still active. Since implementation of this plan is variable, it is recommended that steps be taken to eradicate all present termite nests within the near future.

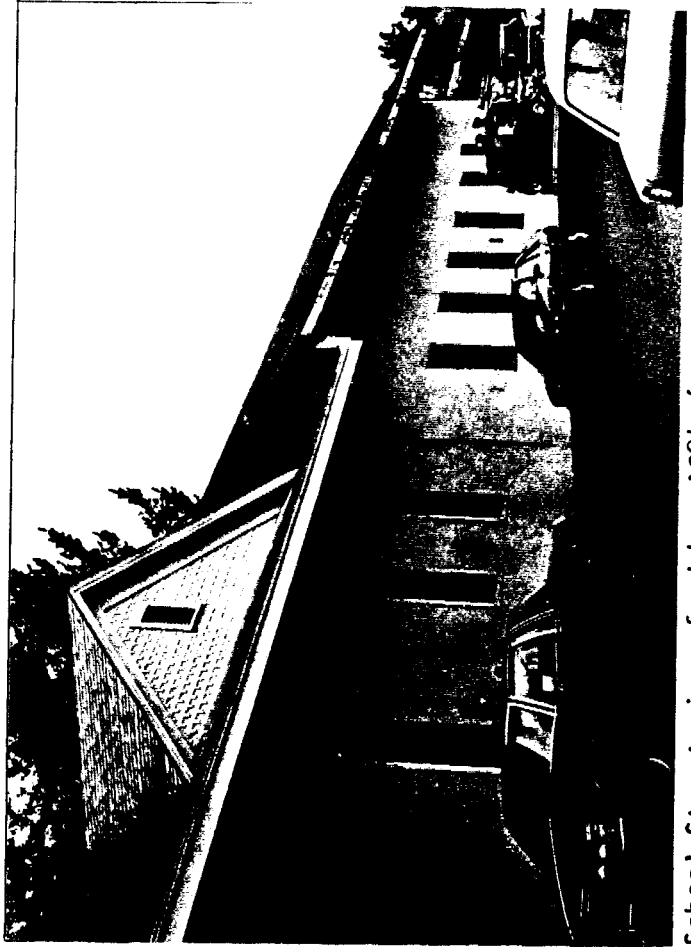
2. Roofing Materials

All of the existing roofs are over 20 years old and in desperate need of being replaced or covered. Inside damage is already occurring on work performed in 1982. A temporary roof covering is needed immediately until a permanent roof can be installed.

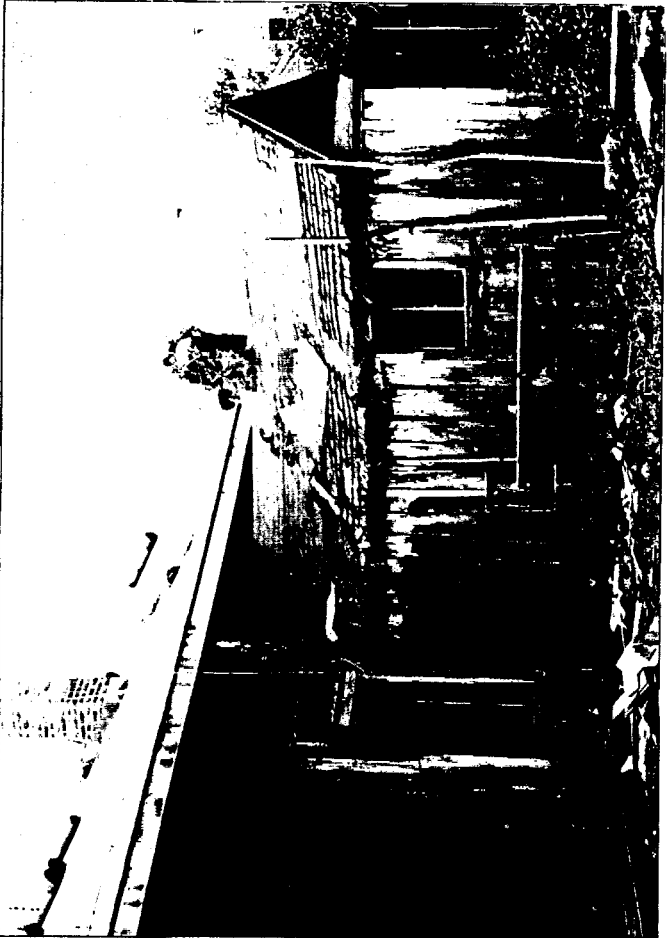
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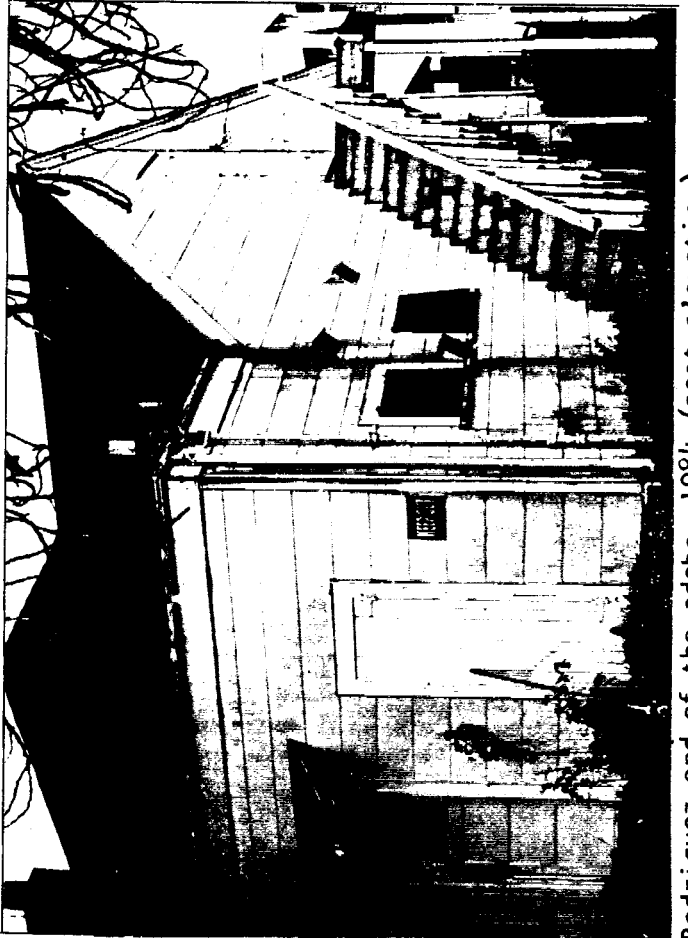
Rodriguez side of the adobe, 1984 (north elevation)



School Street view of adobe, 1984 (south elevation)



Neary side of the adobe, 1984 (north elevation)



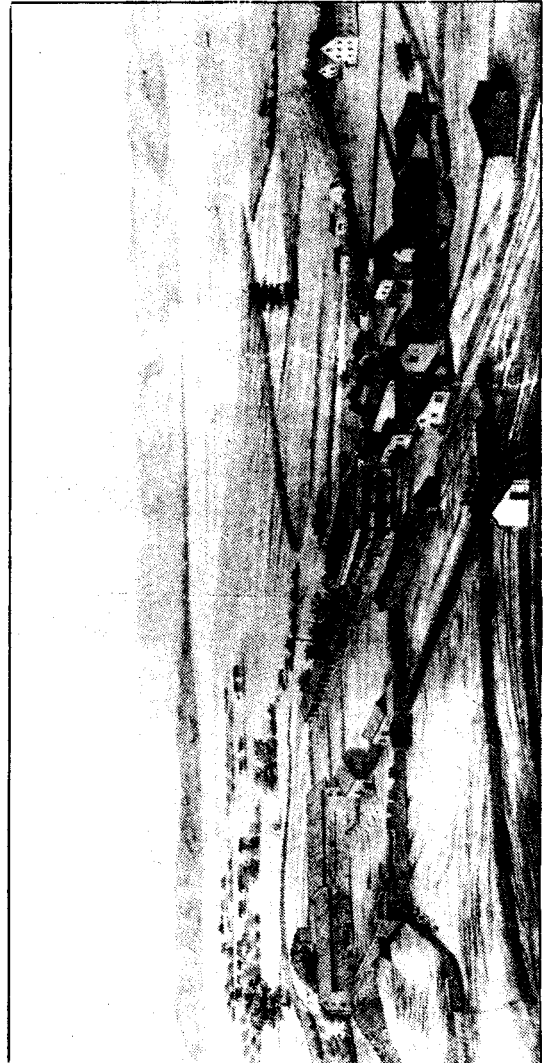
Rodriguez end of the adobe, 1984 (east elevation)



West end elevation prior to DPR initial stabilization measures. (Santa Cruz Sentinel Sept. 26, 1965)



Mission Hill, 1865. Eagle Hotel adobe is upper right on School Street, below Santa Cruz Mission adobe. Old Mission Church is at left, and empty plaza is in front of old Holy Cross Church.



1856 sketch of Mission Santa Cruz by artist Henry Miller shows long Mission Adobe on School Street after 1850 alterations raised tile roof of the Armas (later Neary) portion 3 1/2-4 feet, while contiguous portions of the old adobe building retained the original mission roofline and height. (Original in collection of Bancroft Library---photo courtesy of Bancroft Library.)

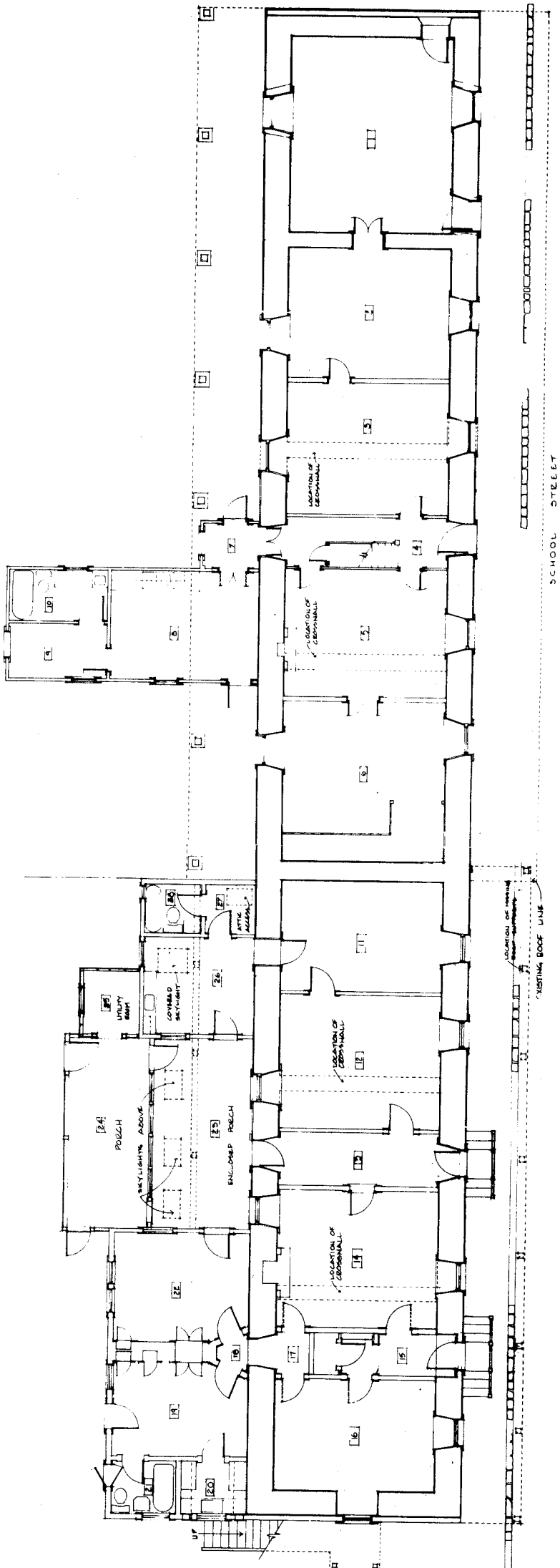
SANTA CRUZ MISSION STATE HISTORIC PARK
 EXISTING FLOOR PLAN
 GENERAL PLAN

DRAWING NO.
 19578

SHEET NO.
 1 - 2

RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
 APPROVED _____
 DATE _____

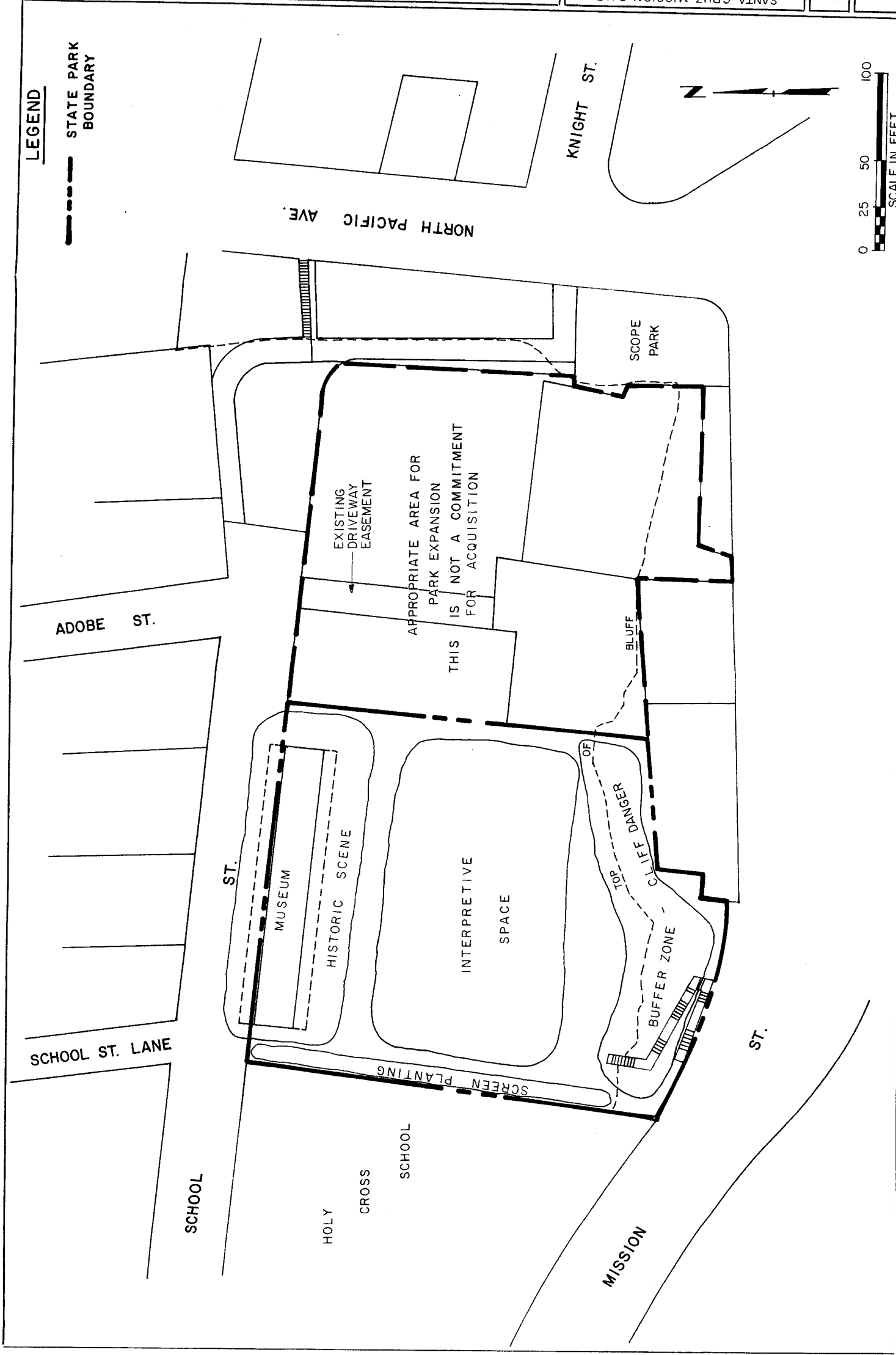
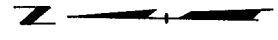
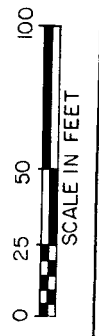
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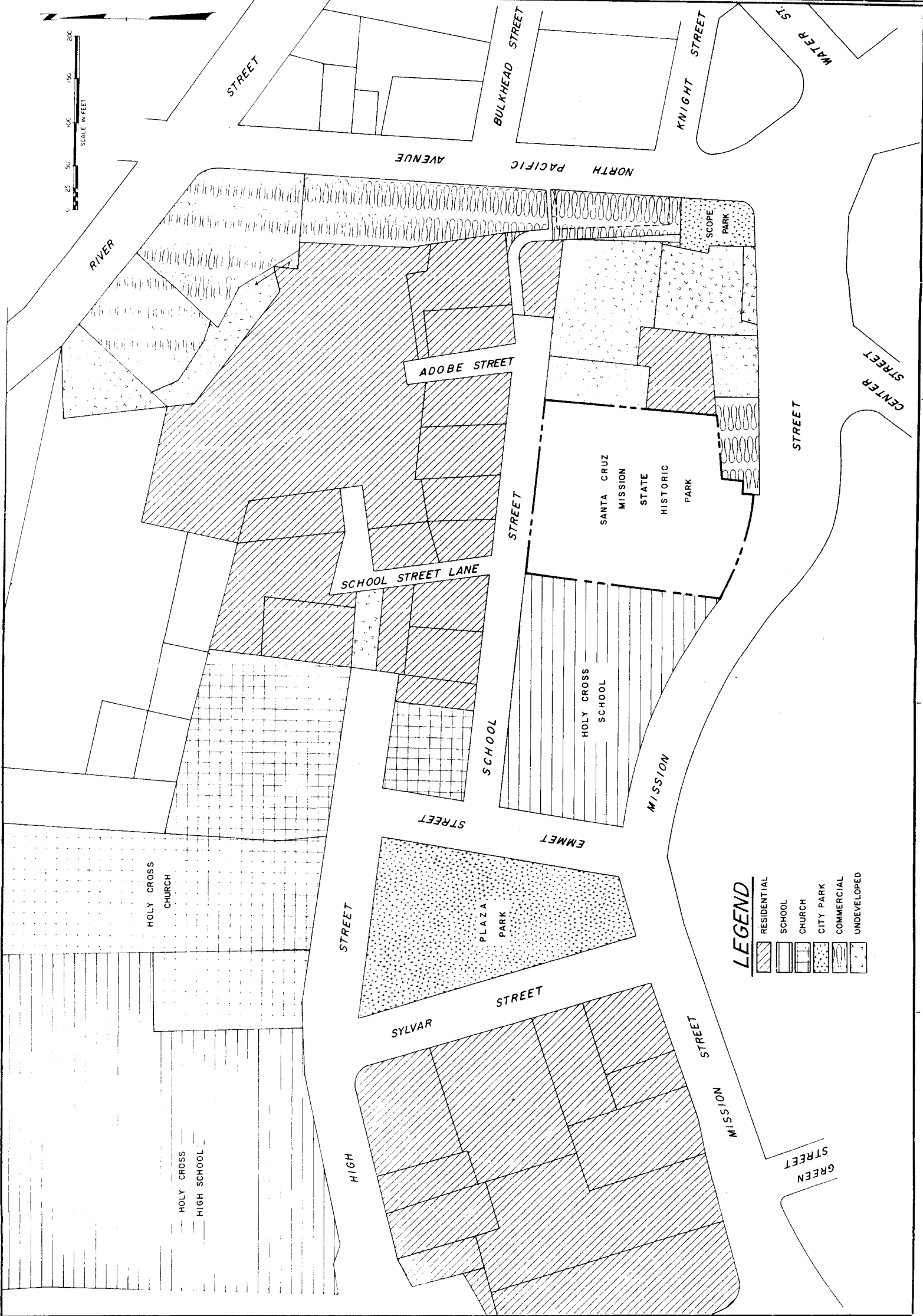


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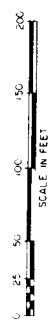
LEGEND
 - - - - - STATE PARK BOUNDARY

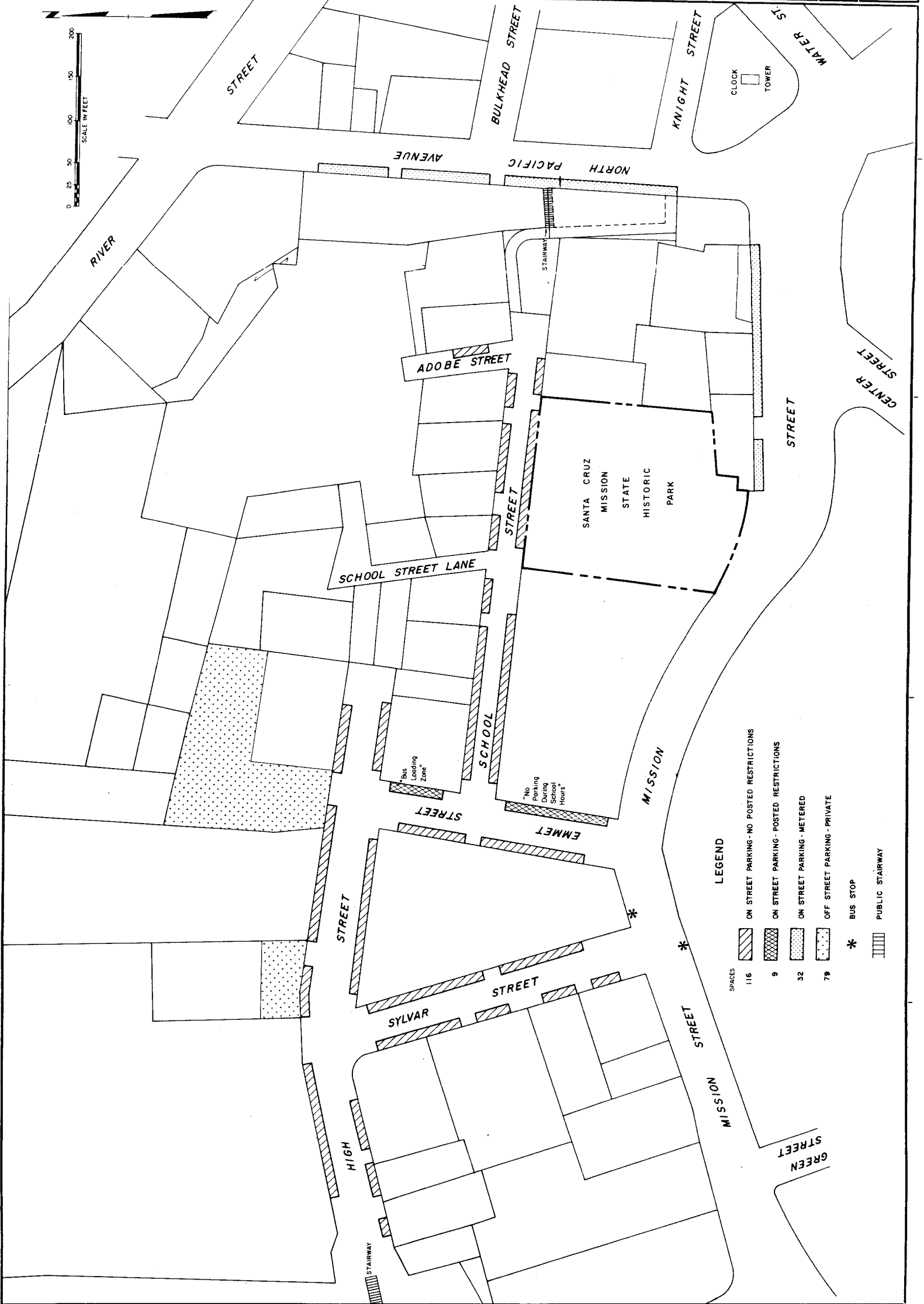




LEGEND

	RESIDENTIAL
	SCHOOL
	CHURCH
	CITY PARK
	COMMERCIAL
	UNDEVELOPED





LEGEND

SPACES	DESCRIPTION
116	ON STREET PARKING - NO POSTED RESTRICTIONS
9	ON STREET PARKING - POSTED RESTRICTIONS
32	ON STREET PARKING - METERED
79	OFF STREET PARKING - PRIVATE
*	BUS STOP
[Symbol]	PUBLIC STAIRWAY

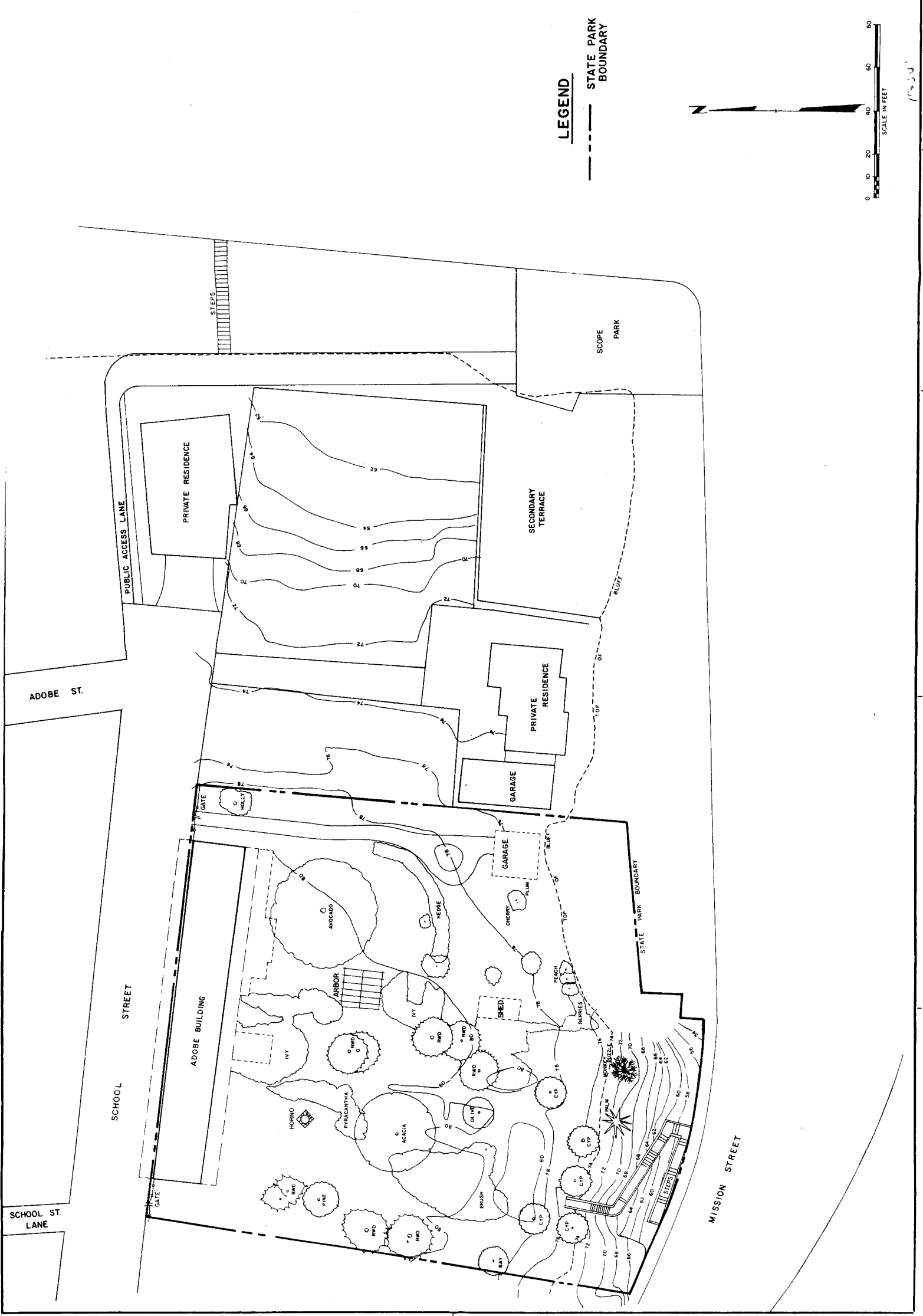
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APPROVED _____ DATE _____
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
 RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA

SANTA CRUZ MISSION STATE HISTORIC PARK
 EXISTING FEATURES
 GENERAL PLAN

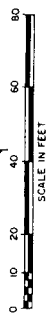
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SHEET NO. 3 OF 3



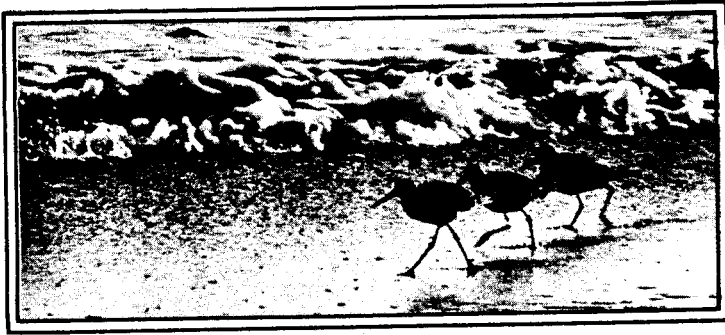
LEGEND

--- STATE PARK BOUNDARY



175307

**COMMENTS AND RESPONSE TO COMMENTS
SANTA CRUZ MISSION STATE HISTORIC PARK
PRELIMINARY GENERAL PLAN**



City of Santa Cruz

CITY HALL • 809 CENTER STREET, ROOM 10
SANTA CRUZ, CALIFORNIA 95060

MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL

TELEPHONE (408) 429-3550

February 28, 1984

Mr. William S. Briner
Director, Department of Parks & Recreation
P.O. Box 2390
Sacramento, CA 95811

Re: Santa Cruz Mission State Historic Park
- Preliminary Plan

Dear Mr. Briner:

The City of Santa Cruz Historic Preservation Commission would like to thank your department for providing the opportunity to comment on the recently released Santa Cruz Mission State Historic Park General Plan. The Commission believes the General Plan provides an exciting and positive direction for the proposed Mission-era reconstruction of the Santa Cruz Mission State Historic Park. The plan sets a precedent for the State park system through the provision of an innovative interpretation of the role of native americans in the Mission period. The Commission also strongly endorses the acquisition of the adjacent three parcels of property. This acquisition ensures the protection of the State Historic Park, re-establishes the old Mission trail and provides a connection between the State Park and the City's Mall area.

The Santa Cruz City Historic Preservation Commission wholeheartedly endorses the plan, and forwards the attached comments.

EDNA KIMBRO, Chair
Historic Preservation
Commission

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MAR 16 1984

RPI

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SANTA CRUZ MISSION STATE HISTORIC PARK
PRELIMINARY GENERAL PLAN
COMMENTS OF THE CITY OF SANTA CRUZ
HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

PREFACE

The following comments have been arranged in the format of the preliminary General Plan. Where clarifications are suggested, the context of the item is included.

Resource Element - Page 5

This section of the plan can be clarified and amplified with new or additional language which indicates that the General Plan provides for the restoration of the Santa Cruz Mission State Historic Park. These clarifications prevent confusion as to the period to which the park will be restored.

Declaration of Purpose - Page 20

This section should be clarified to indicate that the Santa Cruz Mission State Historic Park is to be restored to the early Mission Period. The evolution of the building is also to be recorded during this process and can be displayed in the Adobe, once it is opened to the public.

Resource Management Policies - Garden, Page 23

It should be noted in the inventory of the property that the existing avocado tree on the property is perhaps the oldest non-hybrid avocado tree in the State of California. Therefore, the preservation of this tree should be specifically mentioned in this policy. Mention should also be made of the retention of existing vegetation which provides a visual buffer to the adjacent elementary school and nearby Mission Street.

Resource Management Policies - Parking, Page 23

A comment should be added that acquisition of property to the east of the Adobe for parking is necessary as part of the preliminary General Plan. Parking on a portion of this property will offset parking lost on the south side of School Street, as part of the Santa Cruz Mission State Historic Park restoration.

Land Use and Facilities Element - Possible Treatments - Page 27

This section could be amplified by the addition of the section titled recommended treatment. This heading would provide a clear communication of the type of restoration which is recommended for the Adobe. This section could also deal

with the future documentation of the building's existing form, and presentation of this information as part of the displays in the restored Adobe. Based on information in this Section the proposed project is a restoration instead of a reconstruction since the Adobe has not vanished but simply altered over time.

1

Land Use and Facilities Element - Acquisition Recommendation - Page 31

It is of utmost importance to the integrity of the Santa Cruz Mission State Historic Park that the 3 properties directly east of the park be acquired. These properties are part of the original Mission property and when added to the park will allow for the reopening of the Mission Trail, which in earlier times connected the Mission to the San Lorenzo River.

3

Interpretive Element Visitors and Visitor Activities - Page 33

Future use of the building and the level of visitation is somewhat difficult to calculate, since the State Park has been closed for the last 30 years. It is anticipated that with the acquisition of the adjacent property and adequate parking, the building will become a vital part of both the State Parks system and the City's cultural and educational resources. It is suggested that the General Plan estimate a range of use intensity between low to moderate. By planning for a somewhat wider range, parking and other factors can be included at this time, which will accommodate future visitors.

4

Operations Element - Promotions - Page 39

This section should also mention coordination of the Santa Cruz Mission State Historic Park with the City's visitor, historic, and cultural interests. These groups could help sponsor interpretive exhibits and provide additional promotion.

5

Any Significant Irreversible Environmental Changes - Page 46

The discussion in this section could be expanded to again discuss the relationship between the building as it currently exists and proposed restoration. Therefore, the only irreversible change are those additions to the Adobe during the post Mission Area. This distinction should be made more apparent in two sections.

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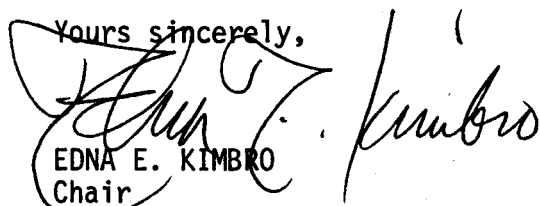
March 6, 1984

Mr. Michael Doyle
Department of Parks and Recreation
P.O. Box 2390
Sacramento CA 95811

Dear Mr. Doyle:

Enclosed are the comments of the Adobe Coalition on the Preliminary General Plan for Santa Cruz Mission State Historic Park. We are pleased to support the plan in general and present these few issues for additional clarification. Thank you for your anticipated response to them.

Yours sincerely,



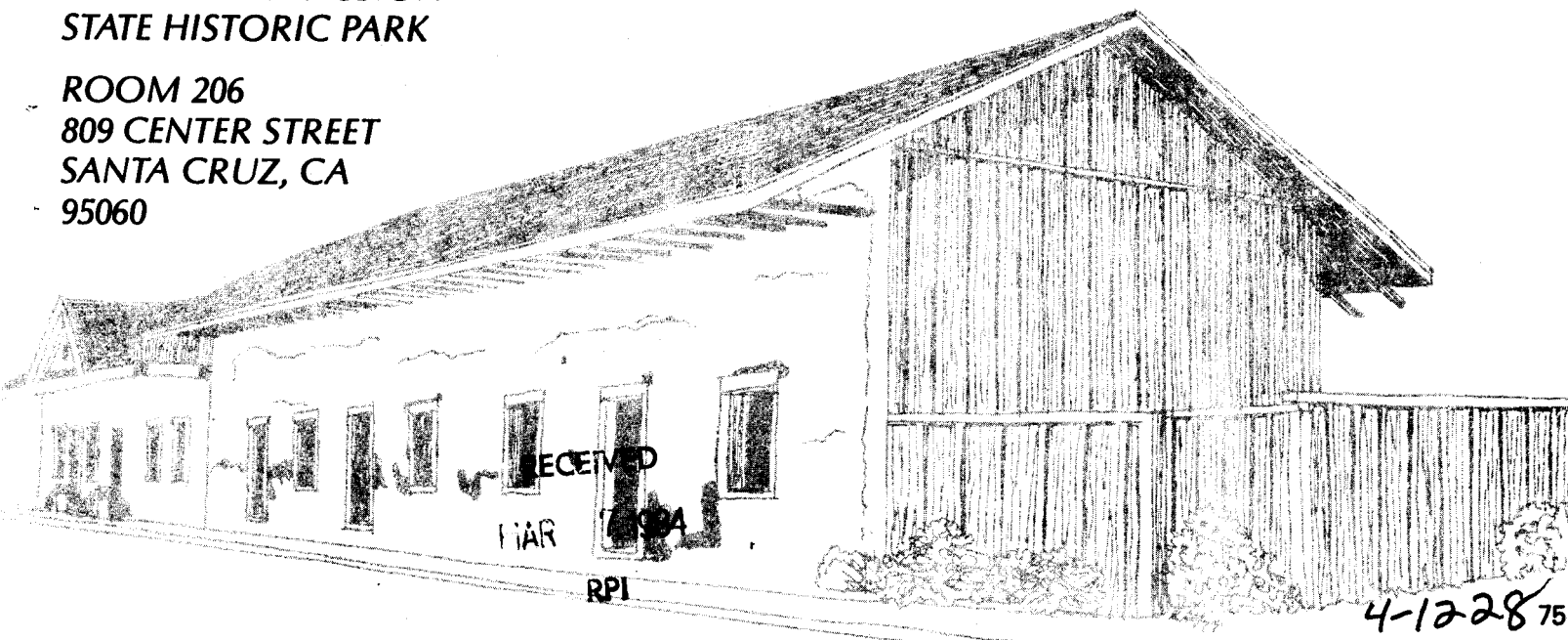
EDNA E. KIMBRO
Chair

Encl

THE ADOBE COALITION

FOR RESTORATION OF THE
SANTA CRUZ MISSION
STATE HISTORIC PARK

ROOM 206
809 CENTER STREET
SANTA CRUZ, CA
95060



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MAR 7 1984
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ADOBE COALITION COMMENTS on the Preliminary General Plan, Santa Cruz Mission SHP

Following are the suggested clarifications to the plan considered most important:

page 5 Resource Element, 1st paragraph:

The first paragraph is inconsistent with restoration of the only remaining building of the 12th Spanish mission in Alta California to reflect its unique significance as a Christian Indian habitat. Language indicative thereof acknowledging the presentation of the flow of history by the surrounding buildings which represent all periods of Santa Cruz history from the 1850s through the 1980s is recommended.

Suggested substitute language is as follows: Alterations of the building made after the mission period have changed the structure's original character, drastically obscuring its original role and appearance during the mission and immediate post mission era (1830s to 1848), the buildings unique period of significance. The Department possesses a challenging opportunity to reassert the structure's original character through thoughtful accurate retrieval of missing or obscured features and duplication thereof, at the same time interpreting those changes made over the years by photographs, architectural displays and by reference to the surrounding buildings of the Mission Hill National Historic District which represent the flow of history.

Specific plans for restoration will be refined as further studies elaborate the primary interpretive theme of Native American Life at Mission Santa Cruz in the mission and secularization periods, as well as the secondary theme of "supplantation" of the Indians on Mission Hill as exemplified by the adobe's later occupation history and the fate of Mission Hill.

page 20 Declaration of Purpose, first paragraph, first sentence:

The purpose of Santa Cruz Mission State Historic Park is inaccurately stated here. The purpose of the park is, as its name indicates, presentation to visitors of Santa Cruz Mission, a remote outpost of the Spanish Colonial Empire, from the Native American perspective.

page 20 Declaration of Purpose, first paragraph, third sentence:

This sentence misses the mark. The Santa Cruz Mission Adobe is representative of Santa Cruz Mission and the immediate post mission or secularization period. Rather than being acculturated, the Native American people who built and occupied the Santa Cruz Mission adobe and its counterpart structures elsewhere on Mission Hill were variously killed by smallpox in the epidemic of 1838, or if they survived, were soon alienated from their property. Similarly, the Hispanics who gained the the Indian's property shortly after secularization, were almost as quickly dispossessed. The Santa Cruz Mission Adobe graphically illustrates these events as does its context on Mission Hill.

page 22 Research and Restoration, first policy, first sentence:

Although "unless" is the term used in Resource Management Directive 64a, a more appropriate word in this context is "until" as it indicates the commitment to research both archives and the physical structure to retrieve the information necessary for accurate restoration, while "unless" expresses negativity and is inexact as to time frame. Also, it is unclear as to who determines when the data accumulated is sufficient to indicate further procedure. These issues

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require clarification at the outset.

page 22 Research and Restoration, second policy:

Addition of language requiring the presence of a resource protection specialist on site during the construction portion of the restoration process is recommended to insure preservation and informed interpretation of any unforeseen resources discovered during the process and to protect existing fragile historic fabric from unnecessary damage.

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page 23 Garden, policy, first sentence:

The remark "...the garden should be restored," is subject to misinterpretation. The first sentence needs modification in conformance with policies for the grounds set out elsewhere in the General Plan, pages 28 and 29, specifically. It is important that the grounds be appropriately developed in a manner supportive of the restored structure while maintaining healthy existing plants of historic value and keeping a buffer zone to screen the park from neighborhood intrusion. It is necessary to remove overly mature trees which may endanger the school nearby and the Santa Cruz Mission Adobe as well as visitors to the park.

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Parking, last sentence:

A certainty as to original grade is expressed here that does not yet exist. The historic grade level is unknown at this time. Additional research and investigation of physical evidence are required to determine the original grade and post placement with exactitude. Then accommodation may be reached with the City as to the best method for restoration of these features.

} 11

page 24 community relations policy:

The Adobe Coalition is the citizen's advisory body concerned with Santa Cruz Mission State Historic Park.

} 12

p.26-27 Possible Treatments

A statement following the fourth treatment, "Reconstruction" was included in a previous draft of the element which seems appropriate for reinsertion in the General Plan at this juncture: "The treatment of the adobe could conceivably include a combination of the three above treatments such as partial reconstruction of the buildings interior, restoration of the exterior appearance, and a partial rehabilitation to include new uses."

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It is clear from the definitions given of the four standard treatments that the Santa Cruz Mission Adobe is to be restored rather than reconstructed because the adobe is not a "vanished" building but a standing one. Obviously some reconstruction of missing features will be involved as well as some rehabilitation possibly. Thus we suggest that every reference to reconstruction throughout the plan be changed to restoration as a matter of accuracy. Also the phrases "recreate a mission adobe" on page 23 and "recreation of a simulated mission period adobe" on page 24 should be deleted in the interests of specificity.

} 1

The following federal criteria for restoration were taken into consideration in the decision to restore the Santa Cruz Mission Adobe to its mission period appearance. The first of the necessary criteria is notably operative. These criteria should be included in the General Plan.

1. "The building or property is associated with a seminal historic event or with a historic person of major significance in American history and, therefore, the restored setting or house museum is necessary to interpret the person's life or the historic event; or,
2. The building is of outstanding architectural or cultural significance and it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or it represents the work of a master, or it possesses high artistic values; and
3. Historic and pictorial documentation, and/or physical evidence exists to permit an accurate restoration which minimizes conjecture as to the form, finish, materials and appearance of the historic building."

The Santa Cruz Mission Adobe restoration project meets the criteria in the following respects:

1. The Santa Cruz Mission Adobe is the only above ground remnant of the 12th Franciscan mission and is part of the series of seminal historical events comprising Spanish colonization of Alta California in the 18th century, events of indisputable moment in American history. The adobe building is associated with major historical figures: the anonymous Native Americans who built and lived there represent all the Indians of the coastal region whose fragile culture did not withstand the impact of missionization and settlement. The adobe is further associated with the Hispanic missionaries themselves who directed its construction.
2. The Santa Cruz Mission Adobe is of outstanding cultural significance as the only remaining part of the founding institution of Santa Cruz County. It originally embodied the architectural characteristics of mission building technique--simplicity and functionalism. As authentic mission Indian housing it is unique.
3. Based on the results of preliminary research and physical investigation of the adobe, historical and pictorial documentation combined with additional physical data yet to be recovered will allow for accurate restoration. The accumulation of data is an ongoing process; much information in the Resource Element is already less than current. Fortunately too, the very simple architecture characteristic of the Spanish Missions of Alta and Baja California and the southwest in general, makes for ready understanding of the physical evidence revealed, minimizing conjecture.

page 39 Operations Element, Promotions

Promotion of State Historic Parks is necessary to encourage greater visitation statewide. Development of a brochure guiding the public around the Monterey Bay area to various State Parks units is recommended. It is notable

-13

that many of the players in the history of this region are the same as those in Monterey and San Juan Bautista. John Cooper of Cooper-Molera fame and Isaac Graham, as well as many of the Spanish soldiers and Franciscan Fathers lived in all three places at various times. A historical narrative outlining these interconnections could be a valuable tool in moving the public from one State Historic Park to another in the general area.

page 46, Environmental Impact Element, last sentence

New language should be substituted indicating that the adobe will not be "lost" and clarifying the fact that while portions will be removed, those actions will be mitigated by their interpretation by displays inside the building. } 14
2

The following comments upon the plan are less urgent but worthy of inclusion nevertheless: } 6

pages 8-18 Historical Sketch, Resource Element

Much general information about Native American life in California is provided; however, specifics about the actual Indians who lived in the Santa Cruz Mission adobe until as late as 1848 should be included. Information about these individuals derived from mission registers, title and census records is available. } 15

Numerous allusions are made throughout the text to the Temperance Hall (pages 8, 18, 20, 22) generally indicating that its location and appearance are unknown. See Lawrence and Houseworth's photo number 31, "Santa Cruz from the Tannery looking South" for its location, about the middle of present day Mission Street. } 16

page 21 Acquisition

The acquisition proposals outlined here are sound and necessitated by the park's small size, lack of parking area, and vulnerability to negative impacts by adjacent development. They are made attractive by the scenic vistas afforded of town below, the ocean beyond and the mountains in the distance.

page 22 Research and Restoration, second policy

Further elaboration of policies regarding approximation by new materials of original fabric requiring accurate dimensions, texture, finish, etc. is desirable. For instance, standard restoration practice calls for adzing stock lumber down to historic dimensions. Physical evidence reveals that some of the original redwood timbers used in construction of the Santa Cruz Mission Adobe were split to size with bark left on one side. The difference is visually apparent and worthy of replication. } 17

page 26 Land Use and Facilities Element, Existing Restoration

The statement of previous stabilization measures of 1965 is incomplete. The record should reflect that the historic fabric of the 1850's roof with handhewn timbers and pegged frame construction was removed and not replicated by the replacement roof. The west adobe gable end likewise appears to have been

removed and not replaced above the cornice line. Further, the entire second floor interior was gutted with all interior partitions, doors, windows, and wall finishes removed as well as the exterior balcony landing on the south elevation and two wood frame additions to the building.

page 33 Interpretive Element, Visitors and Visitor Activities, first sentence:

Local experience indicates that visitation to SCMSHP should be greatest May-October during the tourist season, provided visitors are informed of the park's existence. Visitors to Santa Cruz have demonstrated considerable interest in the area's historic resources. The City of Santa Cruz historic walking tour brochures are the most popular publications the city has ever issued and the Mission Hill tour is the most "walked" of the three.

4

page 36 Archaeology:

This paragraph discusses interpretation of the ongoing archaeological excavations and investigations to the public, a terrific idea given the "once in a lifetime" opportunities presented by the process. The restoration process itself is of equal interest and educational value and should be included in the recommendations for public presentation along with archaeology.

18

page 45 Environmental Impact Element, Environmental Impacts, Culture and Archaeology

The final sentence is of questionable accuracy. The Rodriguez portion of the Santa Cruz Mission Adobe has been continuously occupied as a residence since mission times; however, a number of other adobe buildings in the state make similar claims. The Neary part of the structure has not been used as a true residence since 1928 and utilized commercially as an antique shop from the 1940s through the late 1970s.

19

Since the decision has been made by the Department of Parks and Recreation to restore the Neary-Rodriguez Adobe, many inconsistencies remain in the Preliminary General Plan. The word "re-construction" is sometimes used to describe the project and the proper term "restoration" is sometimes used. This needs to be corrected.

<u>Page</u>	<u>Paragraph</u>	<u>Sentence</u>	<u>Page</u>	<u>Paragraph</u>	<u>Sentence</u>
2	2	1	39	1	5
4	1	3	43	1	4
23	1	3	43	4	1
23	6	1	43	5	1, 6
27	3	3,4	43	6	4
27	4	1	44	7	2
27	5	1	45	1	1
27	6	1	45	2	2
28	10	4, 10 (heading)	45	4	2
28	11	1			
28	12	1	47	1	2
28	13	1			
29	8	2			

1

NEARY-HOPCROFT ADOBE
OLDEST BUILDING IN SANTA CRUZ



P. O. BOX 246
SANTA CRUZ, CA 95061

SANTA CRUZ HISTORICAL SOCIETY

(A NON-PROFIT CORPORATION)

James M. Doyle, Supervisor
Environmental Review Section
Department of Parks and Recreation
P.O. Box 2390
Sacramento, CA 95811

March 1, 1984

Dear Mr. Doyle:

The Santa Cruz Historical Society would like to present the following comments on the Preliminary General Plan for Santa Cruz Mission State Historic Park. As you may know, the Historical Society was born in 1954 over the need for a community drive to rescue and restore the last building of Mission Santa Cruz. We were deeply gratified to learn of the Department's intent to recognize the importance of the building and the need for a restored Santa Cruz Mission Historic Park within the system. We look forward to working with the Parks Department through each stage of restoration and integration into the system.

In general, we find the Preliminary General Plan a thorough document that pays attention to the uniqueness of the resource, the potential for interpretation of the facility, and shows a great deal of careful, well integrated research. The staff is to be commended for successfully bringing together a great deal of important information.

We offer the following recommendations for improvement:

Page 5, para. 1: Introduction to the Resource Element:
"Although the building and grounds are of mission period origin, their...relationship..constitute a unique flow of history. ...Alterations...offer the department a challenging opportunity to represent the process of cultural change... ."

You may recall that in all previous documents and all public hearings and all correspondence and by ultimate response of the Director and Architectural/Planning staff, it was determined that a "flow of history" approach and interpretation of "the process of cultural change" beyond the years of the Mission and secularization period was inappropriate for the best interpretaion of this resource

Santa Cruz Historical Society, p. 2:

for its period of greatest significance. These remarks, therefore, are inconsistent with Department policy to protect and perpetuate the unit's resource value.

RECOMMENDATION: Insert a statement of the Department's commitment to restore the building to its period of greatest significance, with interpretation of its role through its total history accomplished in interpretive displays inside and outside. Delete statement referring to "representing the process of cultural change through the resources of this state historic park."

Page 20, para. 2 and 3: Declaration of Purpose: "The purpose ...is to protect, preserve and interpret...early Santa Cruz. ...The adobe is representative of the process of acculturation through...historical eras. ...The grounds..were the site of...a bull and bear pen...Temporance Hall...ornamental gardens. These features deserve...interpretation compatible with the primary historical theme..."

Again, interpretation of themes outside the Mission and secularization period is inconsistent with the primary historical theme of the Mission period; also, some of the exterior features mentioned, such as the bull and bear pen, will be extremely difficult to interpret while concentrating on a theme of Mission use, and most likely left no archaeological traces for accurate reconstruction. The ornamental gardens, while lovely in their later American period day, fail as an interpretive tool compatible with the primary historical theme.

RECOMMENDATION: Delete sentence "The adobe is representative of the process of acculturation... ." Correct last sentence, third paragraph to read, "These features deserve secondary interpretation compatible with... ." Correct first sentence, second paragraph to read, "The purpose...historic and aesthetic values of Mission and the immediate post-Mission period of Santa Cruz."

Page 21, para. 6: Aquisition Policy: We agree with and support this policy statement as a particularly important aspect of development of the Park.

RECOMMENDATION: Retain this statement in its entirety.

Page 22, para. 4, Research and Restoration Policy: "No plans ...shall be undertaken unless there is sufficient information to assure accurate and authentic work."

This statement leaves open the possibility that work may not be undertaken, which is inconsistent with the department's commitment to restore the building to its period

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-8

of greatest historical significance.

RECOMMENDATION: Correct first/^{and second} sentence to read, " Necessary historical, archaeological, and architectural research shall be accomplished to establish the accuracy and authenticity of plans, drawings and designs for restoration, and shall be carried out in a timely fashion consistent with the general plan." Correct third sentence to read, "Further research...is required to correctly interpret the secondary interpretive emphasis through other, later American periods of the building's use."

} 8

Page 23, para. 4, Garden Policy: "...the garden should be restored."

We do not agree that the Neary gardens are an appropriate interpretive element of the Mission period theme, and do not approve of budget expenditures for garden"restoration"work to recreate a Victorian garden in the Mission yard. Again, this is inconsistent with the primary theme.

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RECOMMENDATION: Correct first sentence to read, "...the garden should be interpreted as a secondary theme. Before any interpretive preparation is undertaken... ."

Page 26-27, Possibe Treatments, Proposed Adobe Reconstruction: "Restoration is...accurately recovering the form and details of a property...by the removal of later work or by the replacement of mission earlier work. ...Reconstruction is ...the act of reproducing by new construction ...a vanished building... ."

} 1

The remarks under Proposed Adobe Reconstruction, and the title of the section, are inconsistent with what is actually proposed, which is by the stated definition Restoration. This confusion must be rectified, and the process consistently called resto_ration throughout the section and document. Use of the word restoration clarifies that the process will involve some preservation, some rehabilitation, and some reconstruction over the course of recovering the form and details of the building and grounds.

RECOMMENDATION: Replace the word reconstruction with the word restoration in page 27 para 3; section title; para 4, para 5; para 6.

RECOMMENDATION: In addition to these occurances, the Adobe Coalition finds at least 26 occurances of the misuse of the word "reconstruction" in place of "restoration" throughout the document. We recommend that staff search out those occurances and check against the Adobe Coalition's findings, then replace the inaccurate and misleading term with the word "restoration".

} 1

Santa Cruz Historical Society, page 4:

Page 46, para 10: Any Significant Irreversible...Changes...:
" The loss of the existing structure will be irreversible."

It is inconceivable that the restoration of the building would result in its loss. This remark does not make sense. Is Fort Ross "lost", is Williamsburg "lost"; is La Purisima "lost"?

RECOMMENDATION: Delete this sentence. Replace with "No irreversible environmental changes are involved," Review the qualifications of the department's environmental staff.

ADDITIONAL REMARKS:

We feel strongly that the persistent use of such words as "reconstruction", "recreation", "simulation" throughout the document is offensive to local supporters of Mission Adobe restoration, and is in addition inaccurate and misleading.

RECOMMENDATION: Search and replace such offensive words with more accurate terminology that reflects the actual process of restoration. The intelligence of Santa Cruz supporters and people who visit all State Historic Parks is insulted by comparison of carefully researched, well planned restoration with the "historical" structures of Knott's Berry Farm and Disneyland.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,



Micki Ryan
Corresponding Secretary

14

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-2
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Lmc

SANTA CRUZ CITY MUSEUM

1305 EAST CLIFF DRIVE :: SANTA CRUZ, CALIFORNIA : 95062 : TELEPHONE (408) 429-3773

Mr. William S. Briner, Director
Department of Parks & Recreation
P. O. Box 2390
Sacramento, CA 95811

Directors Office February 27, 1984
5122

FFR 29 1984

DEPT. PARKS & RECREATION

Re: Santa Cruz Mission State Historic Park, Preliminary General Plan

Dear Bill:

After reading the Preliminary General Plan and attending the Adobe Coalition meeting on February 22, I reviewed the plan with the Museum Commission of the City of Santa Cruz at its regular monthly meeting on February 23.

After some discussion, the Museum Commission voted unanimously to support the plan which provides for the restoration/reconstruction of the adobe to the Mission period.

The plan is well done and covers the history, present condition and proposed restoration/reconstruction in a very professional manner which reflects virtually the unanimous position of the Santa Cruz community.

Roger Calloway attended the Adobe Coalition meeting and did a commendable job explaining the plan and responding to questions and comments. A few differences were expressed in some areas; e. g. the preferred use of "restoration" vs. "reconstruction". Perhaps it should be a combination of both approaches as I have indicated in the above paragraphs.

The statement on p. 46 that "The loss of the existing structure will be irreversible." seems overly harsh. Since much of the original structure will remain, only parts of the existing structure will be lost. However, these are relatively minor points and I have the feeling that the differences here are based more on semantics and that there is basic agreement on the general approach to the treatment of the adobe and its environs. -14

In supporting the plan, the Museum Commission also expressed the importance of implementing that plan. It is therefore imperative that the State takes immediate steps to allocate sufficient funds for the restoration of the adobe. We understand that the Multi-Year Capital Outlay Program is a 3-year program, but the time to start is now.

The Museum Commission also emphasized the importance of acquiring the vacant land and the residence adjacent to the park, and strongly supports the acquisition recommendation on p. 31 of the plan.

I feel some real progress has been made since our meeting last September and am looking forward to seeing you at the next Commission meeting here on May 11.

RECEIVED

MAR - 2 1984

Development Division

Cordially,

Kirk Smith
Kirk Smith, Chairman
Museum Commission

4-1133



C A L I F O R N I A P R E S E R V A T I O N

*An Educational Foundation
Promoting Historic Preservation*

55 Sutter Street
Suite 593
San Francisco, California 94104

February 21, 1984

James M. Doyle, Supervisor
Environmental Review Section
Dept. of Parks and Recreation
State of California
P.O.Box 2390
Sacramento, 95811

Dear Mr. Doyle:

I have received a copy of the Preliminary General Plan for the Santa Cruz Mission State Historic Park which you have so kindly directed to the California Preservation Foundation. I will consult with members of my board who have an interest in this project and we will attempt to respond before the March 16 deadline you have set. If we do not do so you should not assume we have no interest but, rather, I would ask that you continue to keep us notified as this project goes forward.

I was pleased to receive the document in question because this would seem to indicate that we have finally made it onto the mailing list. Let me confirm our desire to be contacted on all of the projects the Department may be involved in. As the state's only private, educational preservation organization, The Foundation needs to know what is going on in the public sector, will often have a special interest in specific projects, and has a duty to our constituents to let them know what is happening.

Thank you so much for consideration thus far. Could I also ask that you double-check the mailing list to ensure that we will be receiving such materials on a regular basis.

Sincerely,

John F. Merritt, Director

cc: James Stickels, President; Knox Mellon, Board of Trustees

RECEIVED

FEB 22 1984

RPI

4-912 87

C A L I F O R N I A P R E S E R V A T I O N

An Educational Foundation
Promoting Historic Preservation

55 Sutter Street
Suite 593
San Francisco, California 94104

March 9, 1984

James M. Doyle, Supervisor
Environmental Review Section
Department of Parks & Recreation
State of California
P.O. Box 2390
Sacramento, California 95811

Reference: Preliminary General Plan, Santa Cruz Mission
State Historic Park; January, 1984

Dear Mr. Doyle,

Further to our letter dated February 21, 1984, written
by our Executive Director, Mr. John F. Merritt, it is my
pleasure to inform you that California Preservation Founda-
tion supports the Preliminary General Plan referenced above.

We ask that all references to "reconstruction" in the Plan
be changed to "restoration," a term that is more proper for
this project and one which is best defined in the Secretary
of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation
Projects.] 1

We ask, also, that any references to demolition of the
existing structure, or any statements that the final project
will be a "simulated mission period adobe" be removed as
untrue.] 20
2

Thank you for advising us of this important project, and for
giving California Preservation Foundation an opportunity to
comment on the preliminary general plan.

Cordially,

CALIFORNIA PRESERVATION FOUNDATION


James P. Stickels, Ph.D
President, Board of Trustees

RECEIVED

MAR 13 1984

RPI

4-1330

Barbara Irene Burkhardt

James Doyle
Environmental Review Section

Dear Mr. Doyle,

The members of the Santa Cruz Women's Club, a community based organization since 1907, has been very supportive of the Adobe Coalition effort to restore the only remaining structure of the mission complex. We have reviewed the preliminary general plan and find some concerns.

On page 20 in the Declaration of Purpose, it seems the report does not clearly state that this adobe is the only remaining structure of the mission period, thus making it of great importance to be interpreted for that time period. There is often mention of recreating a mission period adobe when it already exists! It is our hope that what you mean is to restore the structure and recreate the tile roof as it would have been. (pg 23,24)

In regard to a communication link with local groups, the Adobe Coalition is just that and we see no need to create another group, but suggest that you make the current one an advisory committee to the State Parks. (pg. 24)

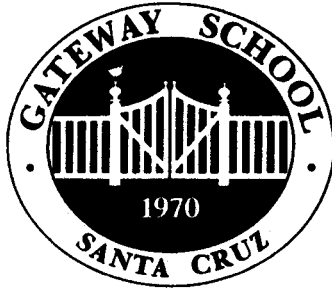
We are particularly concerned in the use of the word reconstruction when restoration may suit better. (pg27)
The word demolition is certainly not appropriate except for removing the second storey addition. (pg. 27)

We in Santa Cruz are proud of our "scrap" of the mission period and will work to see that it is preserved and interpreted so that it will tell the story of our founding and evolution.

We look forward to meeting with our and the Parks Commission when you come in May.

Barbara
Calif. History Chairman

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} 21



14 March 1984

James M. Doyle, Supervisor
Environmental Review Section
California Department of Parks and Recreation
P. O. Box 2390
Sacramento, CA 95811

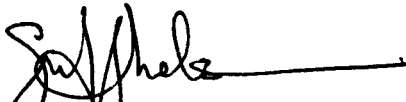
Dear Mr. Doyle:

This letter is a response to the Preliminary General Plan for Santa Cruz Mission State Park.

For a good number of years now the mission adobe building has played a part in our school's study of local and early California history. We were original supporters of the Santa Cruz Historical Society's Mission Day Fiesta and our school had a banner in the first parade which said "Save Our Adobe". As work begins on the adobe's restoration I am sure that we will find some part to play there as well. After the restoration it will serve as a wonderful historical resource for our history classes.

Though our school is pre-school through sixth, even these young children have begun to form an attachment to the mission adobe; their work on behalf of the Adobe Coalition and their study of the mission's historical significance have strengthened both their concern for their State's heritage and their belief that through intelligent and persistent effort California's history can be preserved.

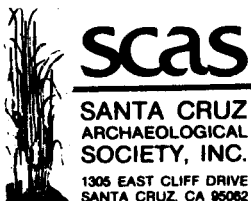
Sincerely,


Griff Nelson
Principal

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MAR 20 1984

RPI



SANTA CRUZ
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SOCIETY, INC.

1305 EAST CLIFF DRIVE
SANTA CRUZ, CA 95062

March 11, 1984

James M. Doyle, Supervisor
Environmental Review Section
Department of Parks and Recreation
P.O. Box 2390
Sacramento, CA 95811

Dear Mr. Doyle:

Thank you for the opportunity to review the Preliminary General Plan for Santa Cruz Mission State Historic Park. The Santa Cruz Archaeological Society, along with many other local cultural resource organizations, is pleased with the Department's decision to incorporate local concerns and viewpoints into the General Plan. SCAS and its members have been involved in many aspects of the local effort to preserve this unique building; we hope to continue our involvement in the future.

Some specific comments should be made concerning the Preliminary Plan:

- (1) The recommendations for adjacent public lands (i.e., the self-guided walking tours of the area, maps, tours, etc.) are especially appropriate for the locality and nature of the Park.
- (2) The recommendations to acquire the four parcels adjoining the park - most especially the parcel containing the single-family residence - are also highly appropriate. SCAS would like to recommend use of this unit as a meeting room. Its qualifications of being centrally located, having excellent ambience, filling a need that is not currently being adequately met make this proposal a logical one. In addition, a meeting room for local groups would generate revenue for the state.

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MAR 14 1984

RPI

4-1355 93

James M. Doyle
March 11, 1984
Page 2

- (1) SCAS would like to reemphasize the unique "opportunity ... to view the story of the Mission through the eyes of this [Native American] labor force." It will be extremely important to "interpret Indian life at Santa Cruz Mission." An in situ exhibit of one of the family quarters would be highly appropriate. In Santa Cruz, we are fortunate enough to have both UCSC and a highly active archaeological/anthropological department at Cabrillo Community College; thus many local residents are sensitized to the history of the Ohlone Indian population. To recreate the Mission from the Ohlone point of view would be a highly successful interpretation; to neglect or denigrate this phase will doom the Park to being "just another mission" and thus unacceptable to Santa Cruz citizens and uninteresting to Californians as a whole.
- (2) The secondary theme is also a valuable segment of our state's history, and is certainly worthy of representation. This period should not be dealt with on the basis that is it open-ended; i.e., continues until the present time. Most people are aware of the socio-economic changes which followed the Industrial Revolution; those changes do not need to be documented at a Park dedicated to the Mission/Californio period of our history. 1865 should be the maximum cutoff for this second sequence. The large proportion of Victorian-era houses in the immediate area will more than adequately represent the period of American settlement. The adobe should be highlighted for its unique roles in history, not duplicate other, easily accessible, themes.

Again, thank you for the opportunity to comment on this document. SCAS is most interested, of course, in the archaeological component of the General Plan, and is hopeful that we can be involved in this phase of the activity, either by participating in excavations, or helping in interpretation, display, and docent work. Please feel free to contact us if we can be helpful to you in any of these areas.

Sincerely,

Kate Harper,
President

cc: Adobe Coalition

7

February 2, 1984

Mr. James Doyle, Supervisor
Environmental Review Section
Department of Parks and Recreation
Box 2390
Sacramento, CA 95811

Mr. Doyle

Below you will find specific critique of the "Preliminary General Plan" for Santa Cruz Mission State Historic Park:

- 1) The cover selected is inappropriate. It is commonly accepted in Santa Cruz that the replica constructed in 1931 is not accurate, and is based on a painting that made no pretense to historic reality. Another cover would be suitable. 723
- 2) p. 5, line 9: What modifications have Indian families made to the adobe? Your own report states that the first modifications came c. 1848 when Armas added a second story.
- 3) p. 8, line 8: All missions were Indian communities, so they were historic Indian sites. 24
- 4) p. 9: Can't you decide on one term rather than switching between Ohlone, which is a name adopted by the modern Indian community, and Costanoan, which is a name applied by scholars? 12
&
13
- 5) p. 9, paragraph 4: village size is an estimate, and should be so indicated.
- 6) p. 10, paragraph 5: What about Jackson (1980) discussion of Indian population levels at contact in the Santa Cruz area?
- 7) p. 14, last paragraph: a problem of organization and interpretation. There were 102 Indians living at ex-mission Santa Cruz in 1840. Why not discuss 1839 Hartnell report here?
- 8) p. 15, 2nd paragraph: 1839 Hartnell report and 1845 mission Santa Cruz inventory comment on legal status of Indians and distribution of mission property.
- 9) p. 16, last paragraph: What did the Indians mean when they told Hartnell in 1839 that they wanted their freedom?
- 10) What is the basis of the statement that opens this paragraph (p. 37, 2nd paragraph)?
- 11) At no point have State Parks and Recreation historians attempted to define what "the mission" was.
- 12) The resource element does not even begin to describe the history of Santa Cruz mission in detail, nor is the historical section of the resource element an example of "good" history (p. 44, paragraph 1).

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FEB 15 1984

23, 12, 13

13) p. 49, paragraph 2: What is an "auxiliary structure"? This statement reflects a lack of understanding of the functioning of the missions.

I fully agree with the final decision of Mr. Briner to advocate restoration to the mission-immediate post-secularization period. My comment #12 comes in response to an unfortunate situation that has developed between the two "historians" assigned to the Santa Cruz Mission State Historic Park project at different points, Donnie Porter and Pam McGuire, and members of the Adobe Coalition; a general unwillingness to accept criticism of the "historic research" they have done. At different points during the ongoing process, especially at the time of the framing of the resource element, I made copious comments on the historical sections prepared by Porter and McGuire, and found few of my comments, if any, incorporated into revised versions of the reports. This shows up in the present document. The only person I have dealt with who seems willing to accept criticism is Larry Felton, and unfortunately he is no longer working on the project. The basis of the problem was the naming of two "historians" who were not qualified to deal with a mission site, and who, for whatever reason, never learned how to work on an equitable basis with a group of locals who were better qualified and who knew and know much more about Santa Cruz mission than the "historians" assigned to the project ever will. Let me give one specific example. The "historians" never consulted the results of my own extensive research on Santa Cruz mission. My comment #6 touches upon this. I would think that in four years time they could have found the time to consult my research. Again, the only person who has asked to look at my work is Larry Felton, an archaeologist. I certainly hope that the quality of historical research mandated by the general plan is of a higher quality than that manifested to date. It is for this reason that I take exception to the self-serving statement

in the general plan.

Sincerely


Robert H. Jackson

1114 9th st., #43

Albany, CA 94710

(415)528-3388



Directors Office
5099
FEB 27 1984
DEPT. PARKS & RECREATION

William S. Briner
Director
Dept. of Parks and Recreation
Box 2390
Sacramento, CA 95811

February 23, 1984

Dear Mr. Briner,

As someone directly involved in the researching and investigation of Mission Santa Cruz and use of the Neary-Rodriguez Adobe for teaching purposes, I am delighted with the Department's decision to restore the Adobe to the Mission/Secularization Period. It is certainly a most appropriate use of the resource.

I would like to urge that the appropriate research (especially archaeological--both above and below ground) and planning be funded at the earliest possible date. There is a great deal of work to be done, in order to assure resource values are not negatively affected by the proposed development.

Particularly important to this process is the rapid acquisition of the adjacent land to the east to provide interpretive and parking space and potential ranger housing which would add greatly to the security of the Park. There have already been pot-hunters in the back of the Rodriguez side of the structure. Use and abuse of the structure by transients who seek refuge from the Mall is also a problem that would be lessened by ranger presence on the property. Attached are some very specific comments to the Preliminary General Plan that need addressing by your staff.

Thank you again for your decision to implement local priorities.

Sincerely,

Rob Edwards
Rob Edwards

Professor of Anthropology

RECEIVED

MAR 2 1984

RPI

cc: Adobe Coalition

RECEIVED

MAR - 2 1984

Development Division

Prs.--to comment on
Santa Cruz Mission
State Historic Park

P. 6- Soils Paragraph

What is the basis for the statement, "the blocks appear to have melted"?

}25

P. 8- Native American Resources

1. Emphasize that Edwards' excavations are elsewhere on the hill and deal with another, albeit similar, adobe. 2. Would it be possible to obtain copies of the ARS "reports" or "manuscripts" ^{to be} filed at the state or within the city to make their data from publicly required excavations public?

}26

P. 8- Euro-American Resources

Need to emphasize that major portions of historical research refuting "mission guard" use of adobe was done by Edna Kimbro.

}27

P. 11- Paragraph 2: What is the basis for the statement: "but Santa Cruz probably had the highest percentage of escapes"?

P. 12- Mission Santa Cruz

No mention of 1st winter flooding--(twice) before move up to top of hill in 1792.

}15

P. 14- Paragraph 4:

Since another structure that noted and tested by Roop and on which recent excavation by Cabrillo may be of the same time period, I feel that the appropriateness of this statement being attributed to the State Adobe is still in question--refer to Vallejo's map of memory. This also relates to Policy statement at bottom of p. 21.

P. 22- Research and Restoration

Concern about term "flow of history" being inserted here when primary interpretation emphasis (p. 27/ p. 38) is Mission/Secularization. This could be used as a mechanism to halt any development while an "extremely complete" research is carried out.

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It would also be nice if while involving all these wonderful Federal standards, similar Federal standards were applied for the Heritage professionals in the State Dept. of Parks and Rec., especially in the SHPO.

P. 29- Recommendations for Public Lands

1. Redesign the Plaza--In what manner?
2. Has been done
3. There may be some difficulty with opening up "neighborhood" to mall.

}28

P. 31- Acquisition Recommendations

What about ranger housing for security/convenience?

}29

P. 34- Staffing

What about historic archaeologists?

}30

P. 40- State Control--local operation?

This seems to have a potential for ongoing bureaucratic process and disagreement.

] 31

P. 42- Use has to be balanced with the draw of picnicking facilities and public bathrooms to mall transients.

] 32

P. 47- May also add a longterm job to the area.

] 33

Drawing 19575 sheet 1 of 3 shows a lot between High St. and School St. Lane as undeveloped. It is developed as part of a residential lot adjacent to the north and should be so indicated.

] 34

2-28-84

JMC

Dear Mr. Brian,

I appreciate the action you are taking to restore our Santa Cruz Mission Adobe to the mission ~~era~~ era, as they say in Santa Cruz I'm a tile roof man. Getting up the funds is really great. I believe it is also well on your part to be trying to acquire nearby vacant land for parking etc.

In general I'm all for the aggressive action you are taking. I feel with you and Dukie in charge we are finally getting some where.

William M. Shakespeare
1016 West Cliff Drive
Santa Cruz, Calif. 95060

Charles
Bill Shakespeare
Adobe Coalition
4-1280

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MAR 9 1984
RPI

THE QUESTERS



INCORPORATED

It's Fun to Search and a Joy to Find

Directors Office

FEB 21 1984

15048

DEPT. PARKS & RECREATION

*Feb 14. 1984
Santa Cruz, Calif*

RECEIVED

FEB 15 1984

CITY PLANNING DEPT.

The De Anza Chapter of Questers would like to go on record in support of the restoration of the Santa Cruz Mission Adobe. We support the general plan of restoration, the acquisition of vacant land around the adobe to enhance the parking and gardens.

We will continue to support your efforts in any way we possibly can.

*Sincerely
Thelma Harwood, Secretary
De Anza Questers, Chapter 827
2395 Delaware Ave #109
Santa Cruz, Calif. 95060*

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FEB 27

Development Division



SANTA CRUZ BUSINESS
AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUB, INC.

MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF
BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUBS, INC.
SANTA CRUZ, CALIFORNIA 95060

2017
Directors Office

5261

MAR 1 1984

DEPT. PARKS & RECREATION

March, 1984

William S Briner
Director, State Parks
And Recreation Department
P.O. Box 3290
Sacramento, California
95811

Dear Sir:

I have reviewed the Preliminary General Plan for the Santa Cruz Mission State Historic Park and I,

1. Support the General Plan recommending the total restoration of the Santa Cruz Mission Adobe, and
2. Support the acquisition proposals for the vacant land adjacent to the adobe.

I sincerely hope this reclamation effort for our history will be successful. The passage and approval of this plan will give our city additional pride in our heritage.

Jeanne W Carey

Jeanne W. Carey
President, Santa Cruz
Business and Professional
Womens Club.

RECEIVED

MAR 26 1984

Development Division

RECEIVED

MAR 20 1984

KPI

4-1684 107

HISTORICAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION



COUNTY OF SANTA CRUZ

GOVERNMENTAL CENTER

701 OCEAN STREET SANTA CRUZ, CALIFORNIA 95060

Alvin D. Wilder
Chairman

March 14, 1984

Mr. Michael Doyle
Resource Protection Division
State Department of Parks and Recreation
PO Box 2390
Sacramento CA 95811

Dear Mr. Doyle:

I am writing this letter in support of the state plan to restore the Neary-Rodriguez Adobe in Santa Cruz. Local preservationists have worked long and hard with state officials on this project.

The proposed restoration plan is something we can all be proud of and its implementation will provide residents of and visitors to Santa Cruz with a valuable cultural experience.

Sincerely,

Al Wilder, Chairman
County Historical Preservation Commission

ADW/gt

RECEIVED

MAR 16 1984

RPI

4-1396₁₀₉



Scotts Valley Historical Society since 1975
4603 Scotts Valley Drive, Scotts Valley, California 95068

March 12, 1984

Mr. Michael Doyle
P.O. Box 2390
Sacramento, CA 95811

Dear Mr. Doyle,

The Scotts Valley Historical Society is a regular participant of the Mission Fiesta which is sponsored by the Adobe Coalition in Santa Cruz. Our support of the Mission Fiesta is testimony, alone, of our support of the Coalition's plan for restoring the Santa Cruz Adobe.

We want you to know, however, in writing of our conviction that the Adobe Coalition's plan for restoring this beautiful adobe is sound and sensitive to the adobe's history.

Very truly yours,

Georgann Maxfield, President
Scotts Valley Historical Society

cc: Edna Kimbro

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OFFICE OF PLANNING AND RESEARCH

1400 TENTH STREET
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814

(916/445-0613)

March 16, 1984

James M. Doyle
Department of Parks and Recreation
P.O. Box 2390
Sacramento, CA 95811**Subject:** SCH# 83011804 Draft EIR Santa Cruz Mission

Dear Mr. Doyle:

The State Clearinghouse submitted the above named environmental document to selected state agencies for review. The review period is closed and none of the state agencies have comments.

This letter certifies only that you have complied with the State Clearinghouse review requirements for draft environmental documents, pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (EIR Guidelines, Section 15205). Where applicable, this should not be construed as a waiver of any jurisdictional authority or title interests of the State of California.

The project may still require approval from state agencies with permit authority or jurisdiction by law. If so, the state agencies will have to use the environmental document in their decision-making. Please contact them immediately after the document is finalized with a copy of the final document, the Notice of Determination, adopted mitigation measures, and any statements of overriding considerations.

Once the document is adopted (Negative Declaration) or certified (final EIR) and if a decision is made to approve the project, a Notice of Determination must be filed with the County Clerk. If the project requires discretionary approval from any state agency, the Notice of Determination must also be filed with the Secretary for Resources (EIR Guidelines, Section 15094(b)).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "John Ohanian".

John B. Ohanian
Chief Deputy Director

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ASSOCIATION OF MONTEREY BAY AREA GOVERNMENTS

MAIL ADDRESS: P.O. BOX 190, MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA 93942 • TELEPHONE (408) 624-2117
OFFICE LOCATION: 23845 HOLMAN HIGHWAY, SUITE 227

March 19, 1984

Mr. James M. Doyle
Supervisor
Environmental Review Section
State of California
Department of Parks and Recreation
P.O. Box 2390
Sacramento, CA 95811

Dear Mr. Doyle:

Re: MCH #029413 Santa Cruz Mission State Historic Park
General Plan

AMBAG's Regional Clearinghouse has circulated notice of the referenced State Plan to our member agencies and interested parties for review and comment.

No reviewer raised adverse comments, and several indicated general support for the Plan.

The AMBAG Board of Directors considered the Plan on March 14, 1984 and expressed no desire for further review at this time.

Thank you for cooperating in this process.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Warren Freeman".

Warren Freeman
Manager
Regional Clearinghouse

WF:sp

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MAR 21 1984

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RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

SANTA CRUZ MISSION STATE HISTORIC PARK
PRELIMINARY GENERAL PLAN AND
DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

SCH 83011804

Santa Cruz Mission State Historic Park Preliminary General Plan, including Draft Environmental Impact Report, was sent to the following individuals, organizations, and agencies:

State Clearinghouse
Questers - Peggy Neilson
Gary Patton
SC Express - Bruce Bratton
Joe and DeDe Calmes
City of Santa Cruz - Jim Franks
Santa Cruz Indian Council - Bob Herring
Native Daughters of the Golden West - Helen Berchtold
Adobe Coalition - Edna E. Kimbro
Santa Cruz Archeological Society - Kate Harper
Friends of the Octagon - Barbara Burkhart
Holy Cross Parish Council
Questers - Frances MacReynolds Smith
Santa Cruz Sentinel - Bruce McPherson
Santa Cruz Historical Society - Cynthia Mathews
Scotts Valley Historical Society - Charlene Detlefs
Manuel Santana
Downtown Association - Larry Pearson
City of Santa Cruz - Charles Prentiss
Downtown Neighbors - Ken Wormhoudt
Santa Cruz Handweaver's Guild - Judy Tillson
Santa Cruz Historical Society
Margaret Koch
Monterey History & Art Association - Mrs. Charles Bentley
City of Santa Cruz Historic Preservation Commission -
Mrs. Edward Tunheim
Charlotte Melville
Society for California Archaeology - David Frederickson
California Heritage Task Force - Jim Jones
Robert H. Jackson
Chamber of Commerce - Lionel Stoloff & Charlene Morgan
Gateway School - Griffen Nelson
Marge Tyler Trit
SCOPE - John L. Sher
Santa Cruz Women's Club - Mrs. James Gwynn
Gil Sanchez and Daryl Allen
Santa Cruz City Museum Association - Kirk Smith
Cabrillo College, Anthropology Dept. - Rob Edwards
Cabrillo College, History Dept. - Sandy Lydon

BPW/DAR - Jeanne Carey
California Heritage Task Force - Miki Ryan
City of Santa Cruz Planning and Community Development
CALTRANS, CEQA Coordinator - Darnell W. Reynolds
Sierra Club - Dr. Robert Mark
Santa Cruz County Planning Commission
Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments
California Preservation Foundation - John Merritt
National Trust for Historic Preservation
Santa Cruz Museum Association - Frank Perry
Park and Recreation Commission - James R. Lang and
Janet Pollock
Pajaro Coast Area - Richard Menefee
Region 2 Headquarters - Monterey

A NEWSPAPER AD WAS PLACED IN THE FOLLOWING NEWSPAPER:

Santa Cruz Sentinel (Legal ad Section)

(see sample attached)

COPIES OF THE DOCUMENT WERE AVAILABLE FOR REVIEW AT THE FOLLOWING LOCATIONS:

Santa Cruz Public Library System - Central Branch
Santa Cruz Public Library System - Branciforte Branch
Santa Cruz Public Library System - Garfield Park Branch
University of California at Santa Cruz - McHenry Library
Santa Cruz Public Library System - Aptos Branch
Department of Parks and Recreation - Pajaro Coast Area
Department of Parks and Recreation - Region 2 Headquarters

COMMENTS WERE RECEIVED FROM THE FOLLOWING AGENCIES, ORGANIZATIONS, AND INDIVIDUALS:

City of Santa Cruz, Edna E. Kimbro, Chair
Historic Preservation Commission

The Adobe Coalition, Edna E. Kimbro, Chair

Santa Cruz Historical Society, Miki Ryan,
Corresponding Secretary

Santa Cruz City Museum, Kirk Smith, Chairman
Museum Commission

California Preservation, John E. Merritt, Director

California Preservation, James P. Stickels, Ph.D.
President, Board of Trustees

Santa Cruz Women's Club, Barbara Irene Burkhart,
California History Chairman

Gateway School, Santa Cruz, Griffen Nelson, President

Santa Cruz Archaeological Society, Inc., Kate Harper, President

Robert H. Jackson

Cabrillo College, Rob Edwards, Professor of Anthropology

William M. Shakespeare

The Questers, De Anza Chapter 827, Thelma Harwood, Secretary

Santa Cruz Business and Professional Women's Club, Inc.
Jeanne W. Carey, President

County of Santa Cruz, Al Wilder, County Historical
Preservation Commission

Scotts Valley Historical Society, Georgann Mayfield,
President

State Office of Planning and Research, John B. Ohanian,
Chief Deputy Director

Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments,
Warren Freeman, Manager, Regional Clearinghouse

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
SANTA CRUZ MISSION STATE HISTORIC PARK
GENERAL PLAN

The Department of Parks and Recreation has prepared a Preliminary General Plan for Santa Cruz Mission State Historic Park. A Draft Environmental Impact Report has been prepared pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act and is included in the document as the Environmental Impact Element. Copies of this plan may be reviewed at the following locations:

Santa Cruz Public Library System
Central Branch
224 Church Street
Santa Cruz, CA 95060

Santa Cruz Public Library System
Garfield Park Branch
705 Woodrow Avenue
Santa Cruz, CA 95060

Santa Cruz Public Library System
Branciforte Branch
230 Gault Street
Santa Cruz, CA 95060

University of California at
Santa Cruz
McHenry Library
Santa Cruz, CA 95064

State of California
Department of Parks and
Recreation
Pajaro Coast Area
7500 Soquel Drive
Aptos, CA 95003

State of California
Department of Parks and
Recreation
Region 2 Headquarters
2211 Garden Road
Monterey, CA 93940

Santa Cruz Public Library System
Aptos Branch
7695 Soquel Drive
Aptos, CA 95003

Comments or questions regarding this plan should be addressed to James M. Doyle, Supervisor, Environmental Review Section, California Department of Parks and Recreation, P.O. Box 2390, Sacramento, CA 95811, and received prior to MAR 16 1984. Comments received after this date may not be given full consideration. For additional information, please telephone (916) 324-6421.

Nearly all of the comments received expressed support for the project. None of the comments raised significant environmental issues not already discussed in the Draft Environmental Impact Report.

The comments centered on three areas: (1) the issue of restoration vs. reconstruction; (2) the "flow of history" concept vs. the one period interpretive concept; and (3) inadequacies in historic detail.

Numbered responses correspond to the number to the right of the comments.

1. The Department plans to interpret and emphasize the unit's Mission Period. The present building will be changed to the Mission Period by a partial restoration/reconstruction treatment. The definitions on page 27 in the Preliminary Report are the most accurate objective statements possible. Since the original roof and some of the walls have "vanished", this portion would most definitely be a reconstruction. Other periods of history will be interpreted as well as the Mission Period.
2. We agree that the avocado tree should probably be retained because of its historic and unique value. Vegetation that serves as a useful screen and buffer should also be retained. Page 45 states, under Mitigation Measures, that "...trees and shrubs...will be analyzed on an individual basis."
3. If the four parcels to the east of the adobe are acquired and resources will not be disturbed, then parking to mitigate for the loss of parking along School Street due to the restoration/reconstruction project should be considered.

Other needs are more buffer areas, trail connections, security and possible meeting rooms.

4. The first sentence on page 35 should more accurately state that "it is predicated that, in comparison to other State Park System units in California, visitation at this unit will be relatively low."
5. We agree with this comment.
6. The removal of the historic addition to the adobe building is considered significant. This will be an irreversible loss. Once the building is pared down to the original mission adobe fabric, then partial reconstruction/restoration can occur (see #1).
7. The Native Americans and their perspective during the Mission Period will certainly be in the forefront of the interpretive presentation at the partially reconstructed/restored mission building.

The third sentence on page 20 under Declaration of Purpose shows that there is a flow of history. The statement that Native Americans died of smallpox and were alienated from their property will be a part of the history of the Santa Cruz Mission. The term "acculturation" tends to gloss over the more unhappy events that took place.

8. The Department plans to complete this project, barring any unforeseen events. The Public Resources Code and the Department's Resource Management Directives cannot be amended without due process.
9. This is an excellent suggestion. The Department should have a qualified individual on the site during the restoration/reconstruction process.
10. The resource policies do not specify in detail the specific plan for the garden. Paragraph 2 under the Declaration of Purpose, page 20; pages 28 and 29; and other paragraphs in the report define the plan under the overall purpose stated on page 23.
11. The Department will continue to work with the City and others to define the original grade level of the adobe before establishing a method of restoring this grade.
12. The Department recognizes the Adobe Coalition as a citizens' group concerned with this project.
13. This information will be considered in the final report. Research and documentation is an ongoing process. The Resource Element, written several months ago, does not include all the recent findings.
14. The removal of portions of the Neary-Rodriguez Adobe, which have been added to the original mission adobe building, will result in a loss of significant historic fabric as it now appears on the site. Although some of the fabric can be salvaged for interpretive purposes, depicting the flow of history, the actual historic building additions cannot be interpreted as well as they could on their present site.
15. Space permits only a minimal description of the Native American and historic events in this General Plan.
16. This photograph and other documentation will be used to establish the site of the Temperance Hall.
17. This information is appreciated and will be used in the reconstruction/restoration of the mission adobe.

18. We agree with this idea and suggest that the paragraph be amended to read: "Until development is completed at this site, there will be ongoing archeological and restoration work, both in the mission structure and on the grounds. The process of discovering the past through archeological and historical investigations and restoring the historic fabric of the site can be valuable as interpretive programs for the visiting public. Whenever practical, these processes and the information and artifacts they yield should be interpreted at the site as the investigations are taking place."
19. The report uses the conditional word "may". Further investigation is necessary to establish a claim to this record.
20. We did not compare Santa Cruz Mission State Historic Park with commercial amusement centers. No words were meant to be offensive. We will re-evaluate semantics for the final text.
21. Unfortunately, "demolition" is a word which conjures up images of a wrecking ball. In this document it means removal of additions to the original mission building.
22. A public meeting room was one of the suggested uses for the house. See page 31 of the General Plan.
23. The cover was picked for its visual qualities and not for its historical accuracy.
24. The historical research performed for planning documents, such as resource elements and general plans, is limited in scope and purpose. The objective is only to identify the cultural resources in order to formulate management objectives and policies. Our Guidelines for Resource Documents, 1980, requires that the Summary of Resources "...must be brief" and "the historical sketch will include a general flow of history, including Native American history..." In fact, this general plan's historical sketch is unusually long because it incorporates materials used in an earlier research design for investigation of the adobe building (July 1981). The larger story of the Santa Cruz Mission was not attempted in our work to date.

Our historians did consult the research material you referred to them (including that cited in the July 1981 research design) and did not find it useful in reference to the specific purposes of the planning documents.

You have perhaps confused the separate issues of "working on an equitable basis" with local historians, and the difference of philosophies regarding treatment of the building. Our historians, who acknowledged the excellent research done by the Adobe Coalition, enjoyed and reciprocated a free exchange of research detail with the local historians.

25. "Melting" means that the cementing agent between the grains in the block dissolved.
26. This will be noted. 2. This will be answered.
27. This will be noted. See pages 5 and 20 in the General Plan.
28. The Department will not redesign the plaza, but will coordinate with the City of Santa Cruz and the Adobe Coalition.
29. The building on the proposed acquisition may be used for housing or security. See page 31 for various options.
30. A historic archeologist should be added to this list.
31. The State of California will have overall responsibility and control as long as it remains a State Historic Park.
32. This is a potential operational problem that should be avoided.
33. You are correct, the operation of this unit may increase employment.
34. This information is being investigated and the map will be changed if so indicated.

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