THE HISTORY OF THE CREEKS AND PEOPLE OF RANCHO TRES OJOS DE AGUA AND VICINITY



BY DEAN A. SILVERS

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This book is **NOT** for sale and is for educational use **ONLY.** It is dedicated to my mom, Jane (Enos) Silvers, and all of the women in my family, who taught me a love of family, history, books, writing, and nature. I could not have completed this book without the love and support of my husband, Ira E. Schwartz!

The cover shows a detail of the 1954 (revised 1994) Santa Cruz topographic map titled “Santa Cruz, CA” (CA - USGS Topo Quad 36122h1); published by the United States Department of the Interior, Geological Survey.

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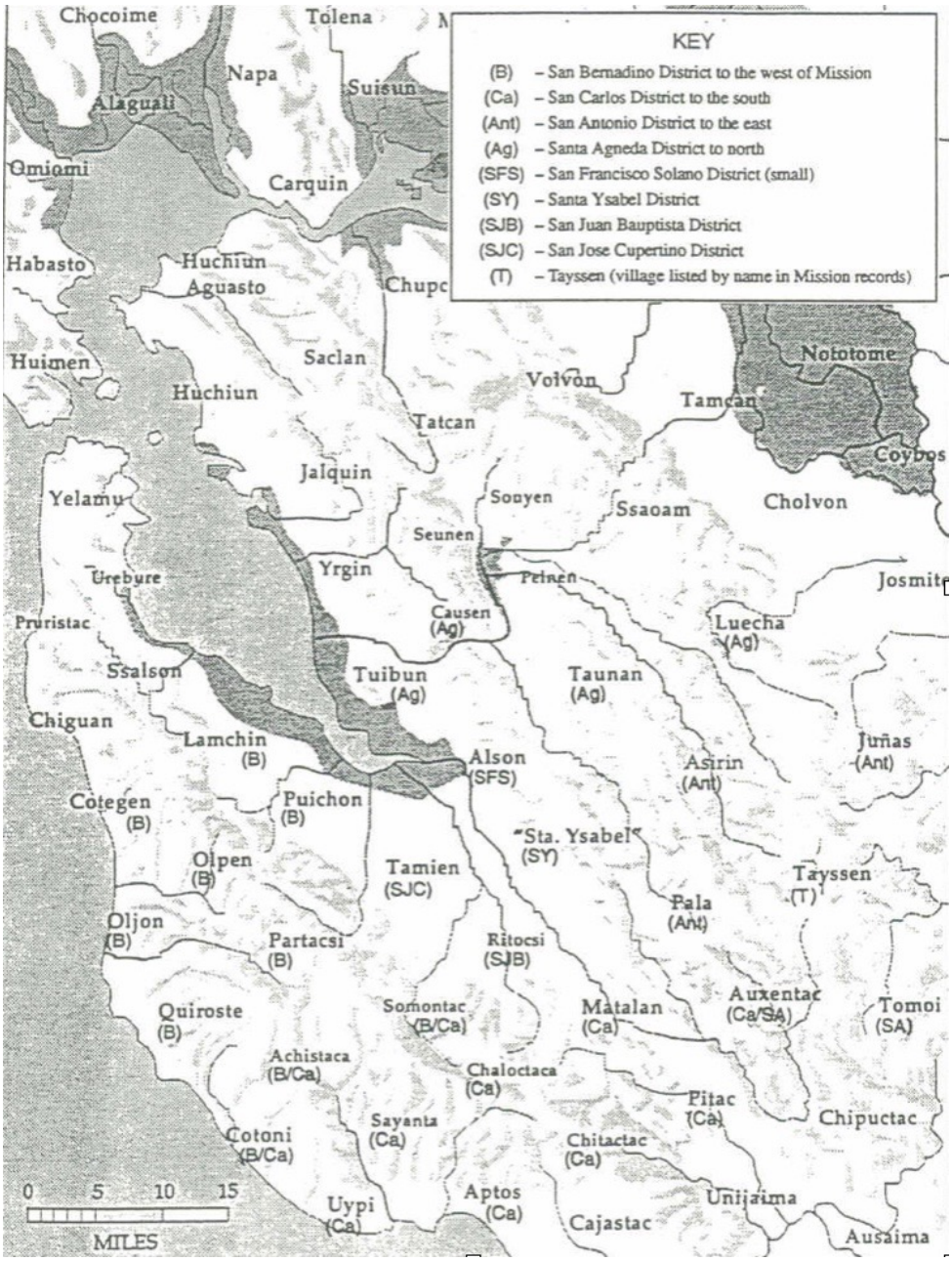


Figure A: “Map of the tribal regions of the southern San Francisco Bay Area”; (from Milliken, p. 7

Acknowledgements

I am pleased that in the past few years, many buildings, institutions, and gatherings have posted signs or verbal statements that acknowledge the (often un-ceded) land of the original indigenous people of that place. Since my childhood, I was made aware of the history of the indigenous people of the San Francisco and Monterey bay areas, where I have lived all of my life. Upon becoming an elementary school teacher, I made it an integral part of my curriculum to inform my students of the past and present histories and lives of the indigenous peoples of our region, state, nation, and the world. Unfortunately, little specific information is known about the indigenous use of the area of the area that (in the much later era of Mexican control) became known as the Rancho Tres Ojos de Agua.

Nevertheless, *Awaswas* Ohlone people have lived here for centuries, and their descendants, neighboring Ohlone nations, and other indigenous groups still reside here. Thanks to the significant research and subsequent publications that Dr. Martin Rizzo-Martinez has done about the

Ohlone people of the Monterey Bay Area (past to present), we have a more complete view of our region. Martin's writings, which he has permitted me to quote at length, help to inform us about the deep history of these various indigenous groups in relationship to the land that was later named Rancho Tres Ojos de Agua.

I could not have written this book without the support of numerous individuals. I wish to thank Dan Dickmeyer for finding the environmental impact reports for the Kalkar Quarry planned development. A 1990 visit to U.C.S.C.'s map room and conversations with author and librarian-emeritus Donald Clark offered further clues. Stan Stevens, then at UCSC's Special Collections, was a model and marvelous assistant for my research. The staff of the UCSC Map Room and the Santa Cruz County Surveyor's office were patient, knowledgeable, and wonderfully helpful.



Figure B; Edna Kimbro photo (courtesy of Edna Kimbro Archive)

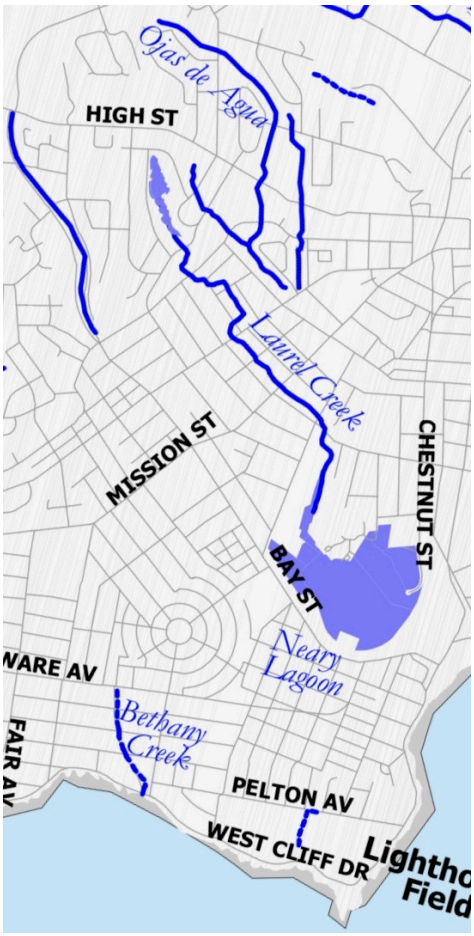
Edna Kimbro, Santa Cruz County Historian and architectural conservator, shared with me the fruits of her exhaustive research on the Rancho Tres Ojos de Agua and filled in the important final details that had eluded me. In the late 1980s, she, too, had been compiling a history of this rancho, but other commitments delayed its publication. I am **deeply** indebted to Edna for her wonderful assistance, suggestions, and permission to attempt to paraphrase some of her findings. I also received many fine ideas from Edna's good friend, Charlene Duvall, who has decades of involvement with California history and architectural history.

I am grateful to other local researchers for their countless hours of work, enthusiasm, and willingness to share their knowledge. Frank Perry. Melanie Mayer, and Carey Casey have repeatedly offered important feedback and their own research and publications. Marion Pokriots and Sara Bunnett are expert genealogists who supplied key biographical data. Ross Eric Gibson had many exciting historical items that he had gleaned and also answered my countless questions. Historian Charlene Duval shared a wealth of information about the C. C. Moore--Louis Rittenhouse estate.

Mark Whitely generously spent hours to take most of the contemporary black and white photos used in this book. Harold Van Gorder, Judy Baldwin, Cyril McGranahan, Ed Twohig, Gail Page, Vince Dominguez, Victor Bogard, Sr., Keresha Durham, David D'Arpino, Don Wilson, and other neighbors (in my area and in the Westlake area) generously provided me with their time, suggestions, and anecdotal information about the area's history. Victor Bogard, Sr. provided me with copies of the aerial photos of Westlake Pond and the early days of the home building in that neighborhood.

In 1989, Westlake Elementary School staff (Sylvia Ellefsen, Mathilde Rand, and Rae Tobey) taught me how to use the school's word processor for the first edition of this history book. I also want to give special thanks to my first editor, Dennis Hall; second editor, my husband, Ira Schwartz; and third editor, Stephen Ordway (who spent inumeralbe hours), though I assume all responsibility for any historical, grammatical, or mechanical errors.

Figure C; Map showing the creeks that flow to Neary Lagoon (and then Monterey Bay);
From City-Wide Creeks & Wetlands Management Plan: Final Draft. Santa Cruz, CA, 4/17/2002,)



Introduction

This book is my fourth edition about the history of the creeks that are in or near the region of what was the Mexican era land grant called Rancho Tres Ojos de Agua. For thirty-five years, I have been researching this topic and exploring the area on foot. The aquifer for these creeks is the land of the UCSC campus. The creeks then flow basically south into the neighborhoods below the campus and continue to Neary Lagoon (near my home), finally emptying into Monterey Bay.

For the indigenous people of this area, these riparian corridors were essential for life. Similarly, during the eras of Spanish and Mexican control of Santa Cruz, the creeks—three of them by then channelized into a water ditch (*zanja*) provided the water used by the large Mission Santa Cruz complex. In the early American period of the growing town of Santa Cruz, the *zanja* was still the major water system. The topics covered in this current edition are a historical survey of the creeks and their use by the many people who have lived by, depended on, and enjoyed them.

As a child, I always was delighted by nature, particularly creeks. I loved rainy days, when I could wear my rain boots on the way home from school and slosh through the block-long creek next to our street. In my teens, I began to try to trace the watercourses of the streams of my town of San Carlos, California, and continued this fascination when I came to U.C.S.C. in 1970. One of my favorite areas was upper Spring Street. I was always curious about the old Kalkar Quarry and its history.

After twelve years teaching elsewhere, I was hired at Westlake Elementary School (next to UCSC), and also moved to my new home just a few blocks from Laurel Creek and Neary Lagoon. In the spring of 1987 of my first year at Westlake, we had a training on pond studies and a field trip for teachers to the ponds in the Spring St. area. I was delighted to gain access to such wonderful sites. For all of my 22 years at Westlake School
the Gail and Mitchell Page family. In conversations in the late 1980s with a fellow Westlake teacher and creekside property owner, Joyce Gil-Osorio, we both became excited about studying exactly where the numerous creeks flowed.

My interest lead to the publication in September 1991 of my first edition of the history of this rancho. George Ow, Jr. donated the printing costs for two hundred copies, which were sold as a fundraising project for the Westlake Elementary School Library. When those copies sold out, I xeroxed 50 more copies, which were also quickly grabbed.

As an elementary school teacher, I had always been frustrated by the paucity of school-age appropriate materials about our county's history. In 1992, working entirely by myself, I wrote a script (at eighth grade level) and videotaped a fourteen-hour history of Santa Cruz County. This work was part of my what I did for a mentor teacher project.

Two years later, I voluntarily translated my video script into fourth-grade-level Spanish, which I had Roberto Sanchez proofread, because he was a Cabrillo College Spanish language instructor and a fellow Westlake School teacher. I spent hundreds of hours to create a four-hundred-page book (half of the pages being maps and photos) that I used with my bilingual third grade class. Despite the disappearance of bilingual education at Westlake, the book still proved useful in my subsequent teaching years--due to the 200 pages of illustrations that provided images for classroom discussions.

In 1995, "The Old Mission Santa Cruz Water Supply," a synopsis of part of my first book on the creeks, was published in the "Santa Cruz County History Journal, Issue Number Two." After the initial run of 250 copies of my original Tres Ojos history book sold out, there were requests for additional copies. This interest intensified after I led a walking tour of the creeks of the Spring Street area on July 11, 2004, for the monthly meeting of "Researchers Anonymous." My history walk was tied in with the Santa Cruz County Museum of Art and History exhibit entitled "Arc of the Adobes: Santa Cruz to Monterey," which ran from July 10 to September 12, 2004.

Prior to my first edition's publication in 1991, all well-known sources had said that just ONE of the three springs of water was diverted in a ditch to the
Mission Santa Cruz to provide its water. In that first book I had attempted to determine which creek was the ONE diverted. Just prior to its publication, I was in search of further information and therefore contacted Edna Kimbro, Santa Cruz County Historian and architectural conservator. Her sharing of her research solved many mysteries for me.

Since my first book's publication, I continued to do much additional research, during which I found more old maps, photos, and newspaper articles relating to this topic. in December of 2004, I finally found the time to finish a second (and larger) edition of my Rancho Tres Ojos book, for which I printed 200 copies. Because I donated all of the proceeds from the sales of my first and second editions, I ended up raising over $5,000 for the Westlake School library.

Ironically, after all my long walks and attempts over the years to trace the location of the rancho's creeks, the City of Santa Cruz Planning Dept. published in 2003 its "City-Wide Creeks and Wetlands Draft Management Plan." The plan has beautiful color maps showing the locations of almost all of the creeks, seeps, and wetlands in the city limits. However, I do not feel my own original efforts were in vain, because the city's maps serve to usually confirm my original guesses about the creeks' locations (and in a few cases disagree both with my own findings and the city's own storm drain maps from 1990). Because the Creeks Plan is available to the public only in CD format, is very brief in historical information (and is very complex in regards to hydrological statistics and potential and controversial city policies regarding creekside land use), my research is not redundant and instead serves to complement (and at times rectify) the city's document.

In between the second edition and this fourth one, there was a digital version (completed in Sept. of 2020), which I called "Edition 2.5." Its creation in 2020 was due to requests for information about the Tres Ojos area by the staff of K.I.N. ("Kids in Nature"), an outdoor after-school program at Westlake Elementary, the school where I'd taught my final twenty-two years. They had so many questions and were also quite well-informed, having found a copy of my first edition.

Being that both editions of my book were sold out, I decided to take the next step and begin the process of a new edition. In the digital edition, I was able to use my up-to-date computer to download and clean up the images of the old maps and photos that had looked so poorly in the xeroxed versions of my first two editions. After spending six months adding the improved images and clarifying some of the text, I posted this edition on my Dropbox account, thereby allowing it to be shared with anyone who was interested, such as Ron Goodman, who printed out copies for his neighbors around Kalkar Pond.

Writing and researching this topic several times has proved analogous to the plot of a typical mystery novel: This history detective was constantly looking for missing clues, only to find a few scant facts that were seemingly contradictory. Most "witnesses" were dead by now, and written accounts with enough details were few and far between. Like Sherlock Holmes, I tried to test my various hypotheses and create an overall theory. While my original thesis has not changed, I hope this new publication will add more details, present the information in a clearer format, and satisfy the demands of avid history lovers for more copies of my book. May this publication animate others the to (legally) explore spots, dig into history, and help save our invaluable riparian corridors!

In my first edition, I had thought it best to merely concentrate on the geology, hydrology, and and history of the creeks—without telling that much about the humans involved. With each edition, I have added more information about the lives of the people who are part of the story of the area of today's city of Santa Cruz.

In this fourth edition, I have inserted many more maps and other images, plus numerous newspaper quotes, garnered from years of research. I also delved further into a topic that has always been important to me. It is one which I emphasized with my elementary school students: the contributions by women, indigenous people, and other often-overlooked groups. This fourth edition has more images of women and along with a discussion of their part in the history of these creeks. Aside for the aerial photos (old and recent), most of the other photos—for which no source is given—were taken by me during 36 years of studying this topic.

There is also a greater amount of information about the post-contact era for indigenous people here. During the period from 1769 onward, there were tremendous cultural, political, sociological, psychological, and ecological changes happening here as Spain, then México, and finally the United States took over what had been indigenous territory for many centuries. This edition contains some rarely-known biographies of several indigenous individuals, who were definitely part of the history of the Tres Ojos de Agua region. Such material is thanks to the generous sharing by Martin Rizzo-Martinez of lengthy quotations from his doctoral thesis (*NO SOMOS ANIMALES: INDIGENOUS SURVIVAL AND PERSEVERANCE IN 19TH CENTURY SANTA CRUZ, CALIFORNIA)* and from his subsequent book that was based on his thesis *—We Are Not Animals; Indigenous Politics of Survival, Rebellion, and Reconstitution in Nineteenth-Century California.*

For the second edition of my book, I was trying to determine what became of the mission's water supply ditch and what were the original watercourses of the creeks of the Tres Ojos Rancho—prior to European settlement. In creating the subsequent editions of this book, I think of what Alfred Hitchcock said to explain why later in life he did an American remake of his classic British film "The Man Who Knew Too Much:" Mr. Hitchcock mused, "The first version was the work of a talented amateur." I hope I can claim the same for my fourth version of this book!

I conclude this introduction by quoting from an article titled “Los Tres Ojos de Agua” that was in the *Santa Cruz Sentinel* (10/20/38, p. 2):

> All three of these streams are now heading along precise courses to King St. where they are captivated by concrete conduits, rushed down Laurel St. and to Neary’s Lagoon; hidden and rushed away, as if they were objects of fear and shame, rather than melodious and enchanting streams. This is the price we pay for civilization and the demand of modern mothers that children be kept dry, aseptic, and away from mud.



Figure D; " Terrain map of the area of study; "Terrain" selection, from Google Maps

Synopses of Each Chapter

Chapter One ("The Granting of Rancho Tres Ojos de Agua") covers the location of this land grant made to Nicholas/Nicolas Dodero during the era of Mexican control of Alta California. I discuss some of the challenges and counter-claims to Dodero's land grant.

Chapter Two ("The Mission Santa Cruz *Zanja")* describes the water ditch (*zanja*) that was dug by indigenous Ohlone workers to divert the water of the three springs to supply the needs of the mission, beginning with the era of Spanish control. I point out that despite the rancho's name meaning "Three Springs of Water," one of the three springs (today's Westlake Pond—the start of Laurel Creek) was actually outside of the rancho's boundaries. Maps and news articles are provided to show that all THREE springs (and not one) were diverted to the mission. The subsequent use and history of the *zanja* is reviewed—from the Mexican to the American periods of the city of Santa Cruz. The importance of this water source for the mission and early days of the city is explained, as well as the history of the gradual truncation and culverting of the water of the three creeks.

In **Chapter Three** ("Dodero Spring and Creek") I begin the process of describing each of the several creeks in and near the original Rancho Tres Ojos de Agua. Due to both the valuable water and many rocks and minerals at Dodero Spring, its history is long. It begins with indigenous use, followed by becoming the site of an early grist mill (using the creek's water power). The next use was for a quarry. Now it is a private park for the nearby residents. More information is given about the Dodero descendants and their division of the original rancho. Because this spring is adjacent to

UCSC, the campus's effects on the water is covered. Much information is provided about subsequent owners of the large estates and parcels of the former Rancho Tres Ojos de Agua: C. C. Moore, the Rittenhouse family, "Villa Fairview," "Logan Heights," Piedmont Court, and the Wagner family. There is a review of the then-hot topic (from 1890-1930) of the city's consideration of buying the creek's water rights. The later history of the creek and its current state is also examined. There is a brief history of the effects that the Highway One freeway project and Chestnut Street extension had on the creeks and topography.

Chapter Four ("Laurel Creek", with Westlake Pond and Neary Lagoon) looks at the three water features that are best known to the people of Santa Cruz. There is an introduction to the indigenous use of Westlake Pond—from the pre-contact to American eras, with more extensive information provided in the appendices that quote the work of Dr. Martin Rizzo-Martínez. The relationships between the Dodero, Castro, and Majors families are shown. Much information is given about the American history of the area (from early to present day. I cover the development of the land around Westlake Pond area and the Escalona cliffs, Joseph Majors' Mill, and my theory about the location of his long-gone home. Also reviewed is the possible location of the Escalona cliffs' *calera* (limestone quarrying site). Further downstream use of Laurel Creek is looked at in the sections about Richard Kirby's tannery (with a biography of his more famous wife, Georgian Bruce), flooding, Blackburn Lagoon and Neary Lagoon.

Chapter Five ("Messiah Lutheran Creek") explores this little-known stream—where it flows now and may have gone in the past. Chrystal/Christal Gulch and its streamlet are

also examined, with the theory being proposed that it was once the canyon where the water from Messiah Lutheran Creek used to flow, prior to being culverted in the 1920s. The many historic homes (many by now demolished) of the Towne Terrace and Chrystal Terrace areas are shown.

Chapter Six ("Bay Creek") talks of the stream that, despite being well outside of the boundaries of the former Rancho Tres Ojos de Agua, is quite important, due to the amount of water that it carries to Neary Lagoon and for the delightful pedestrian corridor along the upper portion of it.

Chapter Seven ("Other Creeks in the Vicinity") discusses the streams that are usually known just by the neighbors that surround them: Longview Drive Creek, the former Myrtle Street Ditch/ "Gutter," and the Taylor Street Spring. Various marshes, ditches, and springs are reviewed. A theory is offered that the diverted (and perhaps also subterranean) water from Dodero Creek is the source of the water bursting out of the Escalona cliff, suddenly creating the Longview Drive Creek. The (now culverted) Myrtle Street ditch used to carry not only the water from the Taylor Street Spring, but it is also proposed that it had the water coming down Chrystal Terrace Gulch, which itself was very likely also carrying the water from Messiah Lutheran Creek.

The **Appendices** contain additional information that will be of interest to those wishing to delve deeper into the history, mineralogy, and educational topics of this fascinating area.

Differing Nomenclature for Creeks & Springs in Area of Tres Ojos de Agua Rancho

Mission Era	**1850s Maps**	**News Articles**	**Local Usage**	**My Book**	**City Draft**	**Mapcarta**
Arroyo de la Santa Cruz	Spring 1	Major's Cr.; Major's Mill Cr.	Laurel Cr.	Laurel Cr.	Laurel Cr.	
Laguna grande; Lagunita de las sanguijuelas	Indian Geronimo's; J. L. Majors'	Major's Mill Pond; Major's Spring	Stinky Lake; Al Lint Property	Westlake Pond	Westlake Pond	**Laurel Cr. 1-7**
Ranchería de las fuentes; **Chalumu (=the Awaswas Ohlone name for village here or nearby)**	Indian Geronimo's	Major's Land	all of these term: depends on the era		Westlake Park.	**Westlake Park**
		Spring #2"	Twohig's Pool	Messiah Lutheran	Dodero Cr. 1	**Ojos de Agua 1 (upper part_ Ojos de Agua 2(below Laurent)**
		"Italian Spring"; "Russel's" House"; "Spring #3"		Kalkar Quarry Pond	Kalkar Quarry Spring	**Dodero Spring Cr. 1a (below Escalona) & Dodero Spring Cr. 2 (upper part)**
				Dodero Cr.	Ojas [sic] de Agua 1	**Ojas [sic] de Agua 1**
zanja	Ditch [to Mission]	"Ancient Ditch to Mission"	*acequia*	*zanja*		
			McGranahan's Pond	McGranahan's Pond		
				Bay St. Cr.	Bay Cr.	**Bay Ave. Cr. 1-3**
				Longview Dr. Cr.	Ojas [sic] de Agua 2.	**Longview Dr. Cr. 1a**
		Taylor Gulch	Taylor Gulch	Taylor St. Cr.		
				Chrystal Gulch	Chrystal Gulch	**Chrystal Gulch**

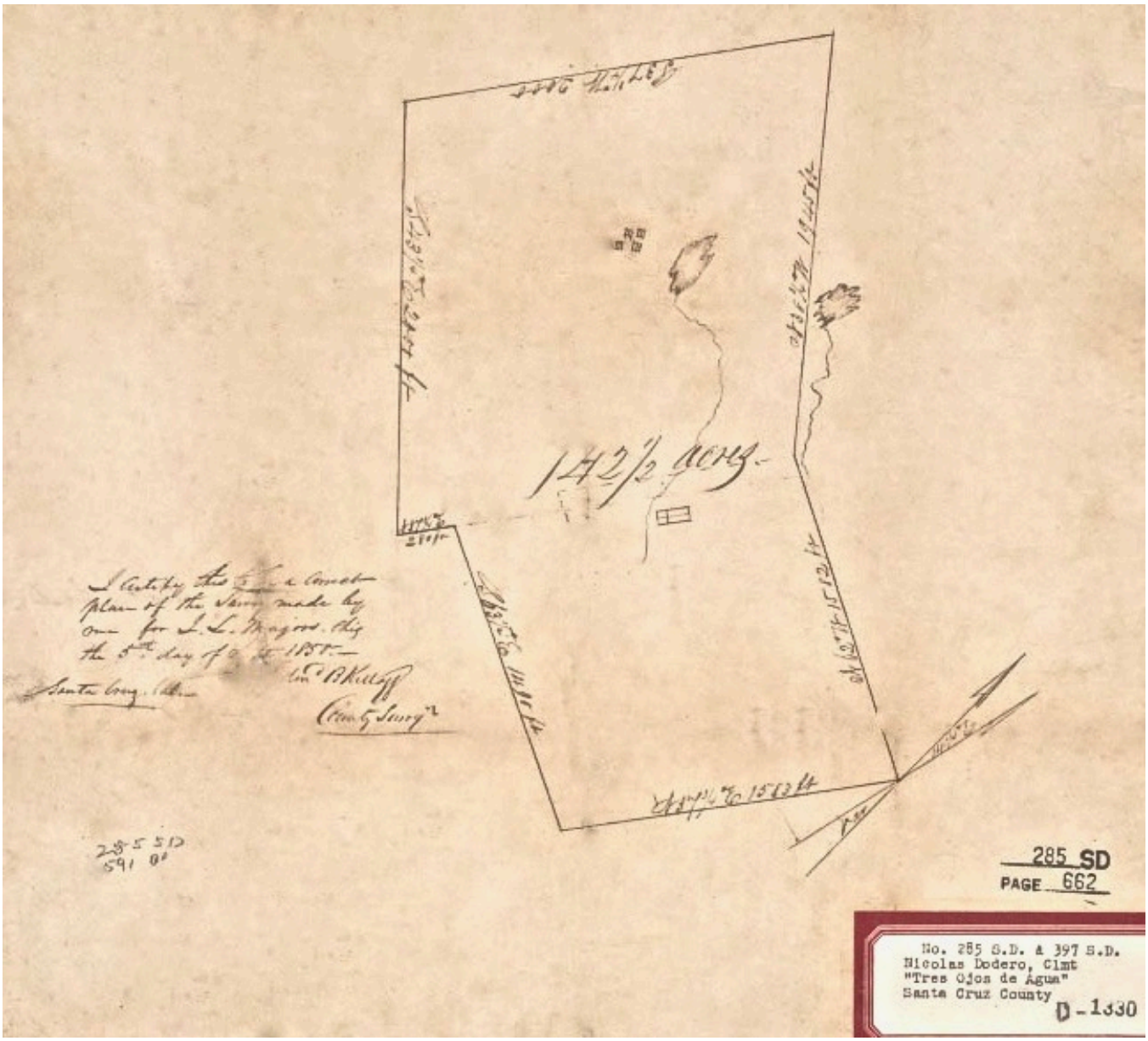


Figure 1; “Nicolas Dodero, Clmt, “Tres Ojos de Agua’ Santa Cruz County”; U.S. District Court. California, Southern District. Land case 285 SD, page 662."I hereby certify this to be a correct plan of the map made by me for J.L. Majors, this the 5th day of Sept. 1850, Edmd. B. Kellogg, County Surveyor land case map D-1330 (Courtesy Bancroft Library, UCB)

Chapter One: The Granting of Rancho Tres Ojos de Agua

The Dodero Family and Their Rancho

Rancho Tres Ojos de Agua is the name of the Mexican land grant given to Nicholas (or Nicolas) Dodero on March 18, 1844, and patented to him by the U.S. Government on June 7, 1866. The literal translation of Tres Ojos de Agua is "three eyes of water." However, "ojo" also means water spring, and there are numerous springs in this vicinity. Thus, a more colloquial translation would be “Three Springs Ranch.” The rancho comprised 1300 *varas* of land (about 176 acres) in the northwestern part of what is now the city of Santa Cruz.

In terms of today's streets, the rancho was bounded on the south by King Street; on the west by Walnut Avenue up to the Escalona Street hill to around Kalkar Dr. and on to the former Kalkar Quarry; on the north by Meadow Rd.; and on the east by Kirby Street up the Escalona hill to Roger Drive and on to the intersection with Meadow Rd.(USGS Map, 1954).

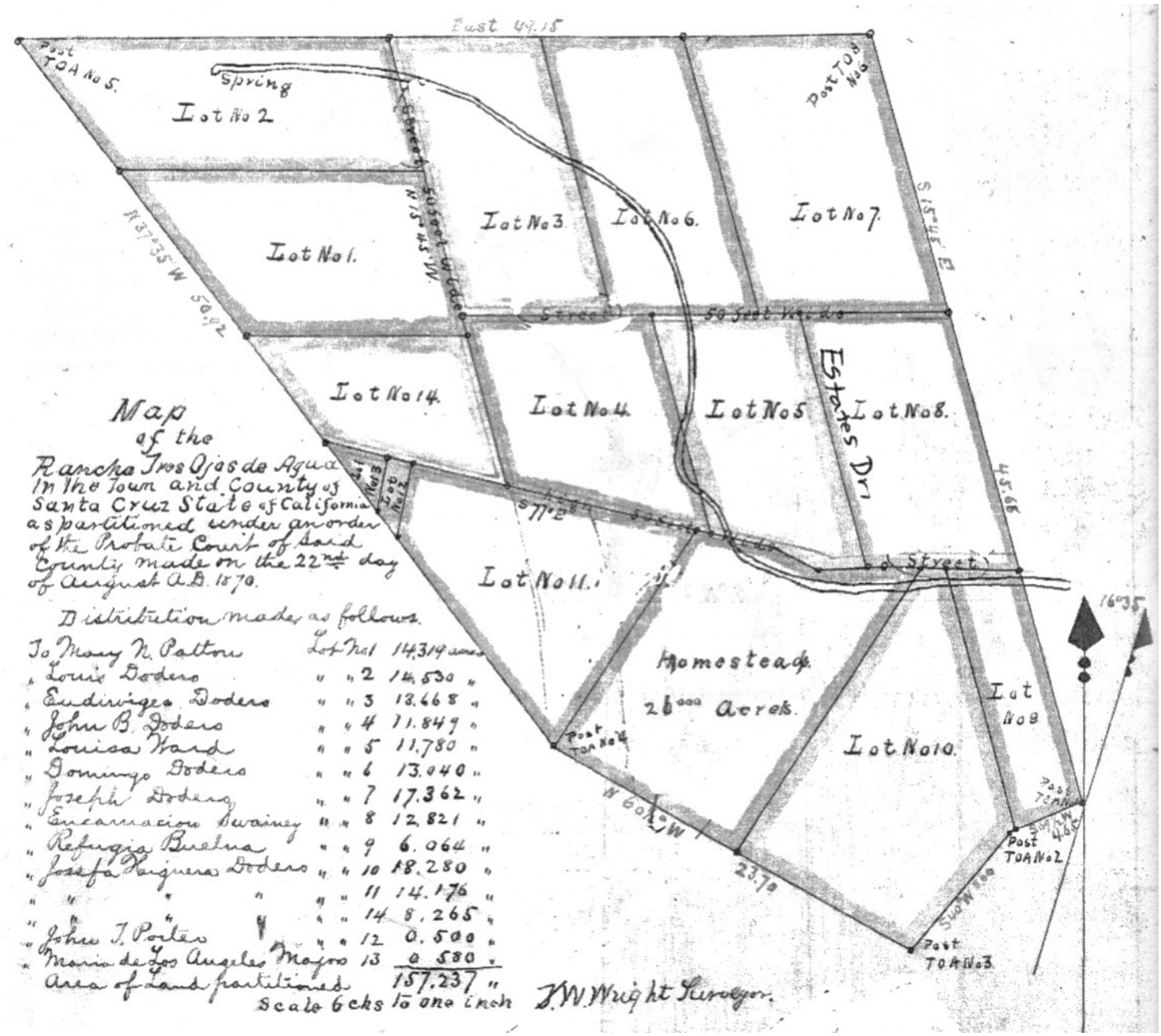


Figure 2; Map of the Rancho Tres Ojos de Agua" 1870, by Thomas Wright; the map was "annexed and made a part of" the Decree of Partition"In the Matter of the Estate of Nicholas Dodero, deceased" filed in the Probate Court of the Co. of Santa Cruz, Nov. 19, 1870

Like many foreign immigrants to Alta California, Dodero was a sailor, born circa 1802 in Genoa, in what was then the Ligurian Republic. He left his ship, the "Maria Este," at San Francisco in 1827 (Rowland, 1980 p. 43). “He was sent to Monterey but in 1829 was living in San José" (Clark p. 97), and then moved to Monterey (Duval, et al, 2002, p. 4). His original surname may have been "Doden" ("Santa Cruz County History Journal," 1998). In that era, foreign settlers were given a Spanish-sounding surname.

Much of what we know about Nicholas Dodero and his family comes from the collection of Santa Cruz County genealogist and author Sara Bunnett (Bunnett, p. 75), who indexed Santa Cruz newspapers and county records and found a wealth of research about them. Dodero married Josefa Patricia Higuera and became a naturalized citizen of Mexico in 1840 at the Villa de Branciforte Pueblo. In Mutnick's compilation of Mission Santa Cruz records, local researcher Marion Pokriots discovered that Josefa had married Anastacio Chavoya in 1829.

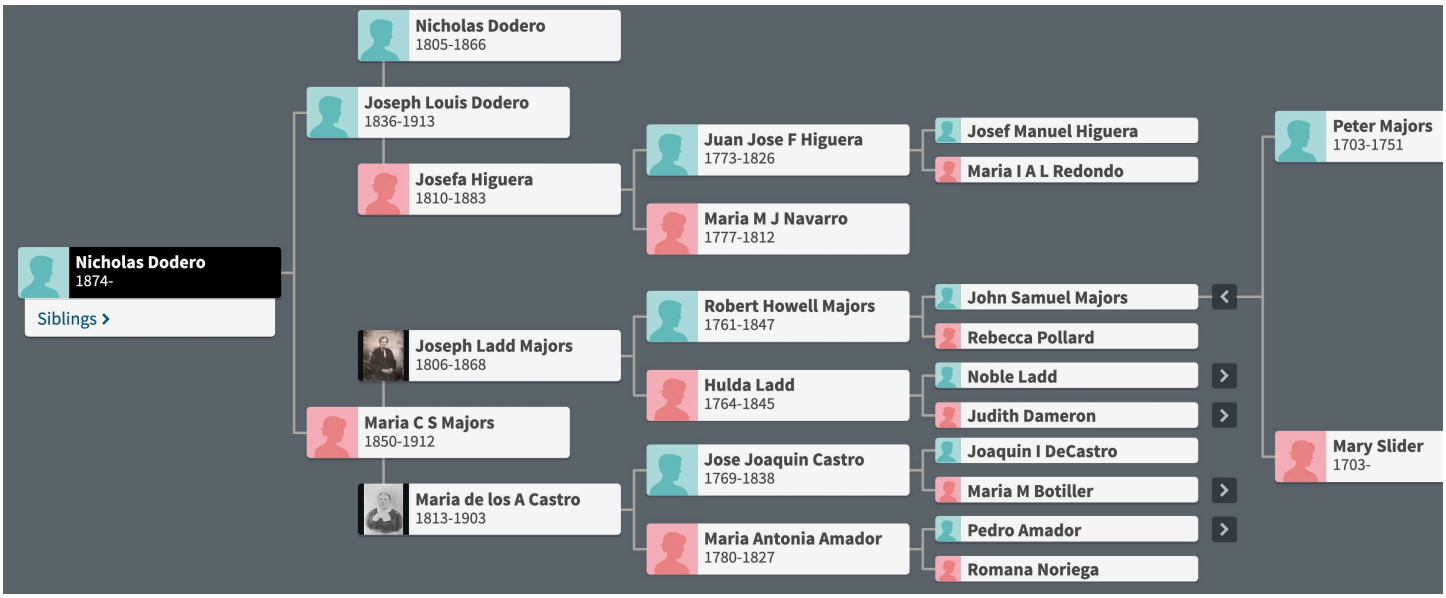


Figure 3; Dodero family genealogical chart (from familysearch.org)

Perhaps Anastacio died. Pokriots also found that Nicholas Dodero married Josefa Higuera at Mission Santa Clara on Feb. 3, 1832. Between 1832 and1853, the couple had nine children: Juan B., Refugio, Domingo, José, Encarnación, Louisa, María, and Eudobiges. The first three were baptized at Mission Santa Clara, and the fourth was baptized at Mission Santa Cruz in Feb., 1838.

Because of his habit of lending money, Nicholas was not popular with the Mexican authorities. In 1847, he sued Rafael Castro for two things: shooting his dog and for abusing one of his children. Castro had to pay for the dog and $10 for striking the boy (*Santa Cruz Weekly* Sentinel, 8/19/1876, p.1). However, it was Nicholas who went to jail in 1857 for beating his wife. Suffering from delusions, he was hospitalized in Stockton from 1858 until he died on Oct. 11, 1866. He was buried in Holy Cross Cemetery. His land was divided into was divided into 14 lots amongst his widow and surviving children (as shown on the probate map of 1870).

Figure 4; Colorized photo of Mary Amney (White) Case (courtesy of Evergreen Cemetery)



There were subsequent family problems. Nicholas ("Nick") Dodero, Jr. lost 3 fingers on his right hand, having been amputated after his shotgun burst while being fired (*Santa Cruz Surf* 2/17/1897, p. 4). Nicholas Dodero's oldest son, Luís, was one of the founding pupils of Santa Cruz's first American-era school taught by Mary Amney (White) Case. Luís inherited the lot that held the headwaters of the Dodero Spring (see top right corner of lower map on p. 8). Similar to his father's demise, Luís (Louis) died in 1913 at age seventy-six at the Mission Hill Sanitarium--suffering from mental disturbances, apparently caused by being swindled by "bunko" men.

Josefa (Higuera) Dodero

Josefa [later listed in the American era as "Josepha"] (Higuera) Dodero, was born around 1810 in California to José Joaquín Valentín Higuera. Josefa was considered a member of a well-known Alta California family, especially since her father was *alcalde* (mayor) and *juez de campo* (a type of judge) of the Pueblo of San José. He was also a claimant for the Pala rancho in Santa Clara County. Looking up the name of Higuera in Leon Rowland's book (1980, pp. 33, 36, 51, 107), one learns that the Branciforte Pueblo settlers of 1797 included a Maria Josefa Higuera and her husband José Augustin Narvaez, born 1779. Their children were born from 1808-1833. Perhaps Maria Josefa/ Josepha Higuera Narvaez was the aunt of Josefa Higuera Dodero.

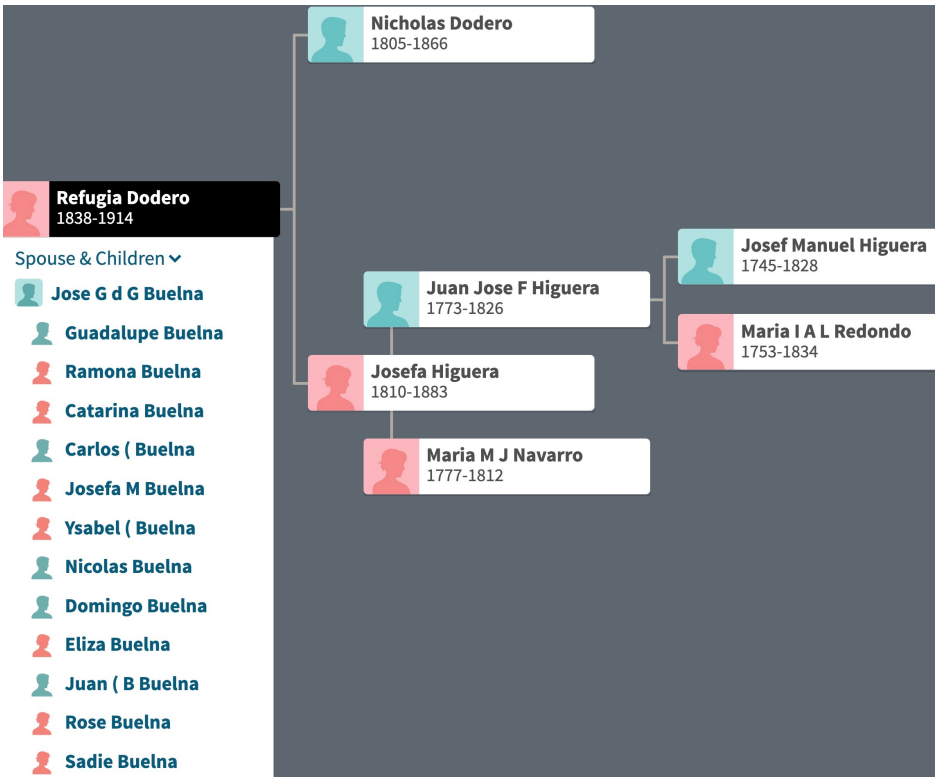


Figure 5; Refugia Dodero genealogical chart (from familysearch.org)

Also at Branciforte Pueblo was the *invalido* (retired soldier) Salvador Higuera, who might have been another relative of Josefa Higuera Dodero. A person named Juan Higuera (of Pajaro Valley's Calabas Rancho) is listed as being a drummer boy who was killed in an 1845 battle in Los Angeles between supporters of competing Alta California governors Micheltorena and Alvarado.

According to the research of the Dodero family by Sara Bunnet (Bunnett, (p. 75), a year prior to Josefa Higuera Dodero's death in 1883, she divided her portion of the lower 1/2 (below High St.) of Tres Ojos Rancho into nine parcels--one for each of the children. The 1888 "Map of the City of Santa Cruz" (see Figure 7) shows the entire Rancho Tres Ojos de Agua and Josefa's subdivision for her children.

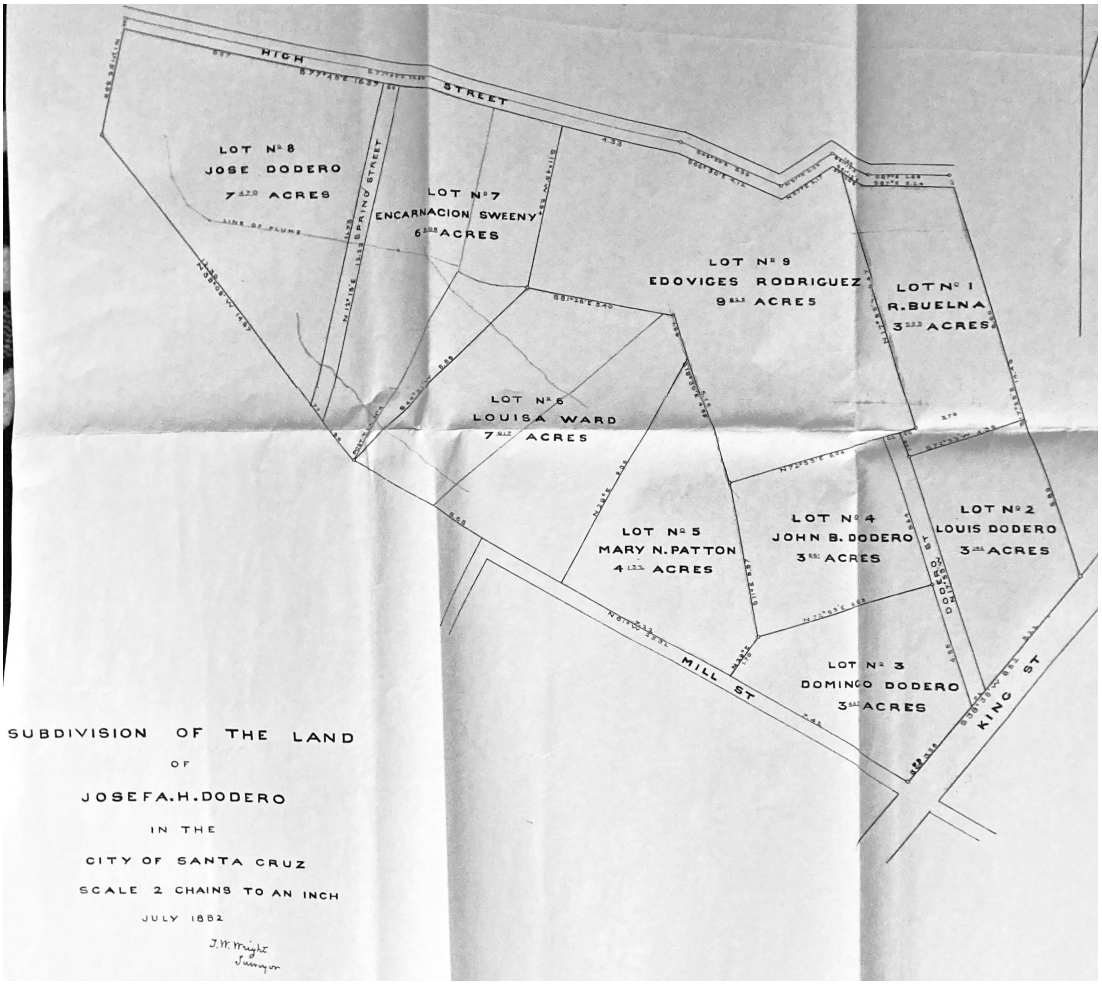


Figure 6; "Subdivision of the land of Josefa H. Dodero in the City of Santa Cruz"; July 1882, J H. Wright, surveyor; (Courtesy Santa Cruz County Records Office)



Figure 7; The creeks of the area of the former Rancho Tres Ojos de Agua; (OpenStreet Map).

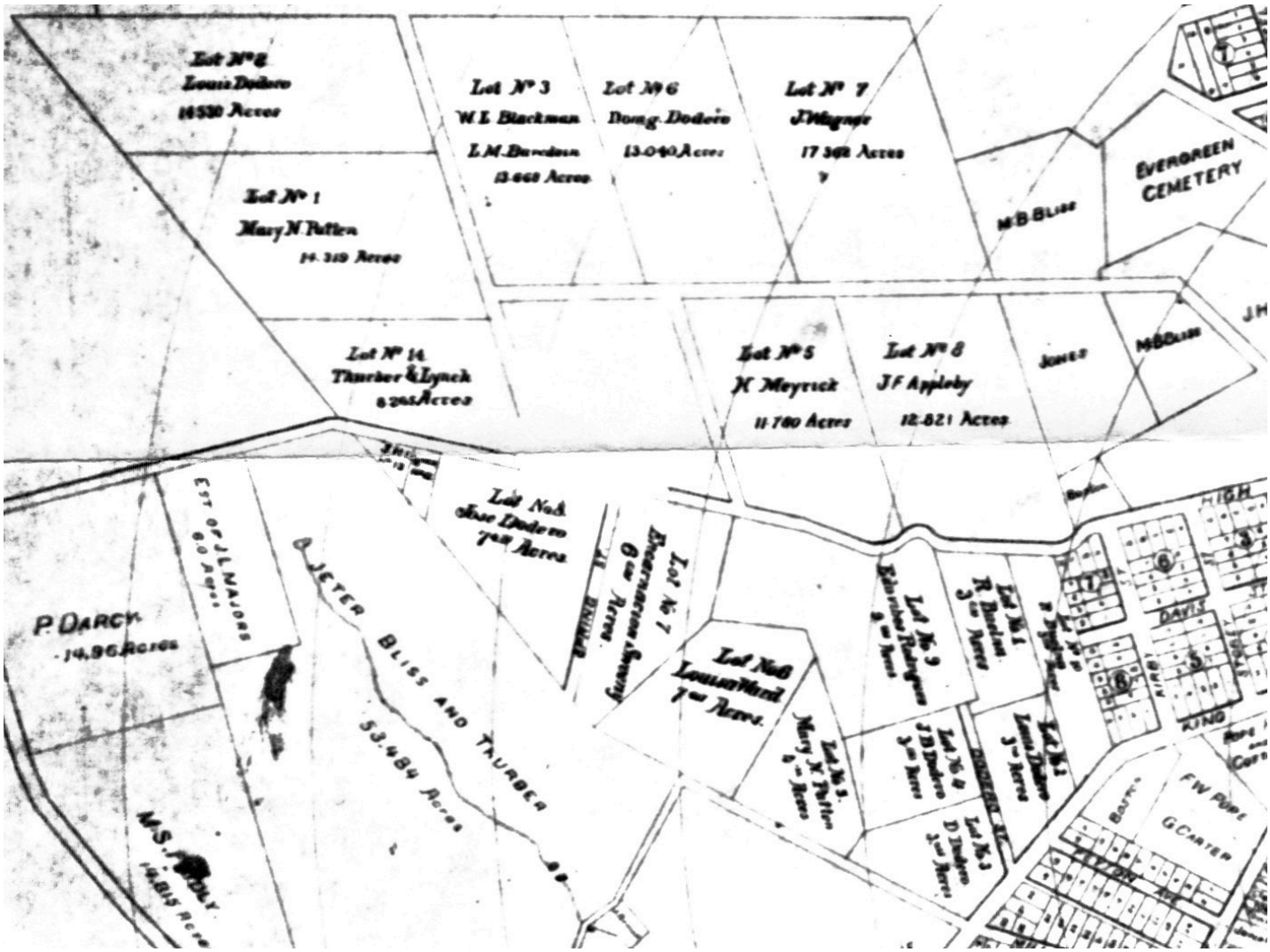


Figure 8; Map of owners of the northwest section of the former Rancho Tres Ojos de Agua ; “Map of City of Santa Cruz”; by D.A. Damkroeger & H.E. Makinney, 1888; (courtesy UCSC Map Room); showing (from the top, left to right): **Row 1**: Louis Dodero Mary N. Patten; W. L. Blackman; Domingo Dodero; J. Wagner;
Row 2: Thurber & Lynch; (H)enry Meyrick; J. F. Appleby;
Bottom Triangular Section (below High St): J. Higuera [perhaps Josepha (Higuera) Dodero, wife of 3 Ojos Rancho grantee Nicolas Dodero]; No. 8 José Dodero; No. 7 Encarnación (Dodero) Sweeney; No. 6 Louisa (Dodero) Ward; No. 5 Mary N. (Dodero) Patten; No. 9 Edoviges (Dodero) Rodríguez; No. 4 John B. Dodero; No. 3 John B. Dodero; No. 1 R. [Refugia] (Dodero) Buelna; D. Dodero; No. 2 Louis Dodero

The Locations of the Three Springs and Their Watercourses

Why was this rancho named “Tres Ojos de Agua”? Only **one** spring, not three ("tres"), can be seen on the 1859 Tres Ojos Rancho map by John Wallace of the U. S. Surveyor General's office (Figure 13). However, Donald Clark (1986 p. 376) states in his description of the Tres Ojos Rancho that the three springs were located (in today's terms): 1) at the upper end of Westlake Pond [which can be clearly seen on the map to be outside of the rancho's boundaries]; 2 Dodero Spring [the site of the old Kalkar Quarry]--at the north end of Spring St.; 3) a spring behind Westlake School and its border with U.C.S.C. [no obvious spring exists there today].

In contrast to Clark, who places the third spring behind Westlake School, a Santa Cruz Parks and Recreation pamphlet about Neary Lagoon (1987) claims that the third spring was located near the corner of High and Spring Streets, on the property of what is now the Messiah Lutheran Church. The pamphlet states:

> Laurel Creek owes its origin to 3 separate creeks which merge along King Street. Each is fed by a different spring in the Westlake District: Westlake Pond; at Spring St. [Dodero Spring at the Kalkar

Quarry]; and a spring near the corner of Highand & Spring streets [Messiah Lutheran Church Spring] were collectively named "Tres Ojos de Agua" by the Spanish, meaning "Three Eyes of Water." The Spanish diverted the flow from the 3 springs to provide water to Mission Santa Cruz.

Research by Edna Kimbro, Santa Cruz County Historian and architectural conservator, led to her finding at UCB's Bancroft Library a very valuable map (see Figure 9). When the Dodero family went to patent their rancho in the 1850s, they were required to show its exact boundaries. The survey done for them by Mr. Kellog (1859) shows on that map the location of the 3 springs, the mission aqueduct, and the mission tannery. We now have the proof that the third spring is indeed the one at today's Messiah Lutheran property.

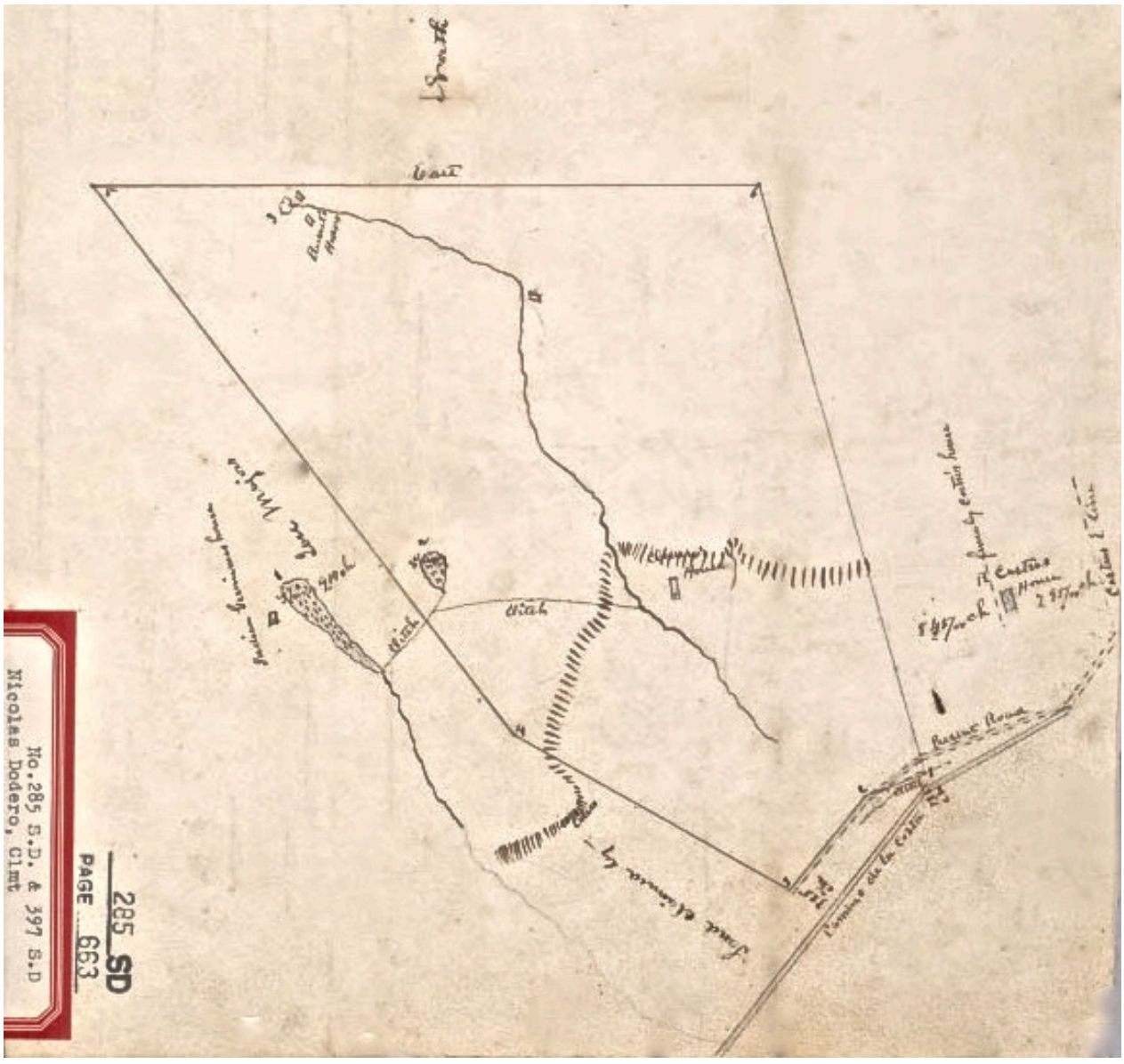


Figure 9; Map for "Nicolas Dodero, Claimant "Tres Ojos de Auga" Santa Cruz County; Land case 285 SD;" official maps accompanying his Oct. 10, 1855 application for a U.S. Patent to confirm 1844 Mexican-era land Notice the wording at the top of the top map (by the larger water (today's Westlake Pond): "Indian Geronimo's house." (His Indigenous name was likely Chugiut; his full name in Spanish was Gerónimo Miguel Pacheco Chugiut.) From below the cliff on the lower left to by "Geronimo's house" it says, **"Lands claimed by José Majors."** At the top of the property & the creek it says, "Russel's (sic) House." To right of the creek (just below the cliff) it says, "Dodero's House." To the far right it says, "Castro's House." At the bottom it says, "Camino de la Costa" (Coastal Rd.) & "Present Road"; (Courtesy Bancroft Library, UC Berkeley) .

Even though Westlake Pond's spring is consistently named as one of the three springs that gave the rancho its name, it does not actually lie within the rancho's boundaries. Moreover, one spring within the rancho were not counted, for some reason, when the rancho was named. This springs seems to be located on the north side of High Street, by the west corner of Longview Dr. and Estates Drive. It gives rise to a stream that runs through an estate on the Escalona Hill and gushes toward the culvert on the north side of Escalon Drive, east of Sunnyslopes Ct. and just west of Peyton Street. After going under Escalona Drive, it flows along the east side of the (little-known) Dodero Street and empties into the storm drains along King Street.

Around March 1991, a "new" stream appeared to have suddenly erupted above Escalona Dr., just east of the Messiah Lutheran Church stream, which flows down the hill and behind Walnut Avenue. This new stream was diverted onto the pavement of Escalona Dr., where it proceeded to trickle down Walnut Avenue, almost all the way to King Street. Previously, the owner had diverted the water directly from Messiah Lutheran Church into the nearby creek by means of a hose. Its rate of flow could be said to be about that of a garden hose. It turns out that this new stream arose from seepage from the Escalona hills, which is not surprising, as the tail end of the creek from Dodero Spring goes underground and into a pipe at this site.

The environmental impact reports for the numerous developments in the Dodero Spring area—including both private land and UCSC property—listed around a dozen springs, creeks, and seeps in the vicinity, including the following systems, which do not even drain into Laurel Creek or Neary's Lagoon: Moore Creek, 3 seeps and creeks on the Pogonip property, Cave Gulch-Meder Creek. All of these water systems bear a complicated relationship to the Santa Margarita Sandstone aquifer located on the UCSC campus. Stanley (in Warrick, 1982) notes that when the old city reservoir (near today's UCSC Arboretum) was built around 1900, people were at first unaware that it leaked through the fractured marble at a rate as high as 750,000 gallons a day! When the Cowell Reservoir was emptied in 1948, the flow of water at the Dodero Spring at the Kalkar Quarry (0.7 miles east) decreased by an equivalent amount.

I have chosen to limit my report to the six streams that drain into Neary's Lagoon: the four within boundaries of the Rancho Tres Ojos de Agua, Westlake Pond Spring-Laurel Creek, and Bay Creek. The courses of these six streams, and the history of their use by humans, are described in detail in the chapters that follow.

Rancho Mesa de Ojo de Agua

Before discussing the creeks of Rancho Tres Ojos de Agua, we need to discuss this unpatented rancho that was entirely within the boundaries of the Rancho Tres Ojos de Agua. The Rancho Mesa de Ojo de Agua was granted in 1838 to José Ramón Buelna. He must have done nothing to hold his grant, because this property was later claimed by Thomas Russell. There are 3 known maps used by Dodero to establish legal claim for his Tres Ojos Rancho. Two of the maps have written annotations: "Russel's [sic] house" and "spring" (Calif. State Document No. 285, p.663; 1850 Kellogg). (Russell's surname was usually being spelled with ONE "l" on early documents.)

Irish immigrant Thomas ("Paddy") W. Russell had arrived in Santa Cruz by 1849 and was soon running a distillery at the upper spring of "his" Rancho Mesa de Ojo of would later be shown to be a claim for 53.46 acres (or, depending on your viewpoint, Dodero's Tres Ojos de Agua). Was Russell a very cunning squatter who took advantage of the duplicate claim for this parcel to increase his chances of obtaining title for the area around the spring? I suspect so.

Leon Rowland (Box Card # B-1 156.05. Card Category Alcalde Records 1843-45) quotes those alcalde records:

> José Rodríguez, native of this department & a resident in the vicinity of the Pueblo of Santa Cruz, before you in your official capacity, declares that having need for a piece of land upon which to plant wheat and barley, he solicits 400 *varas* for each WIND [?] above the spring which adjoins the house of [José] Ramón Buelna, previously under cultivation by the Indian Matias but prior to this date unplanted and abandoned, which I petition be conceded to me without condition for my possession and use.

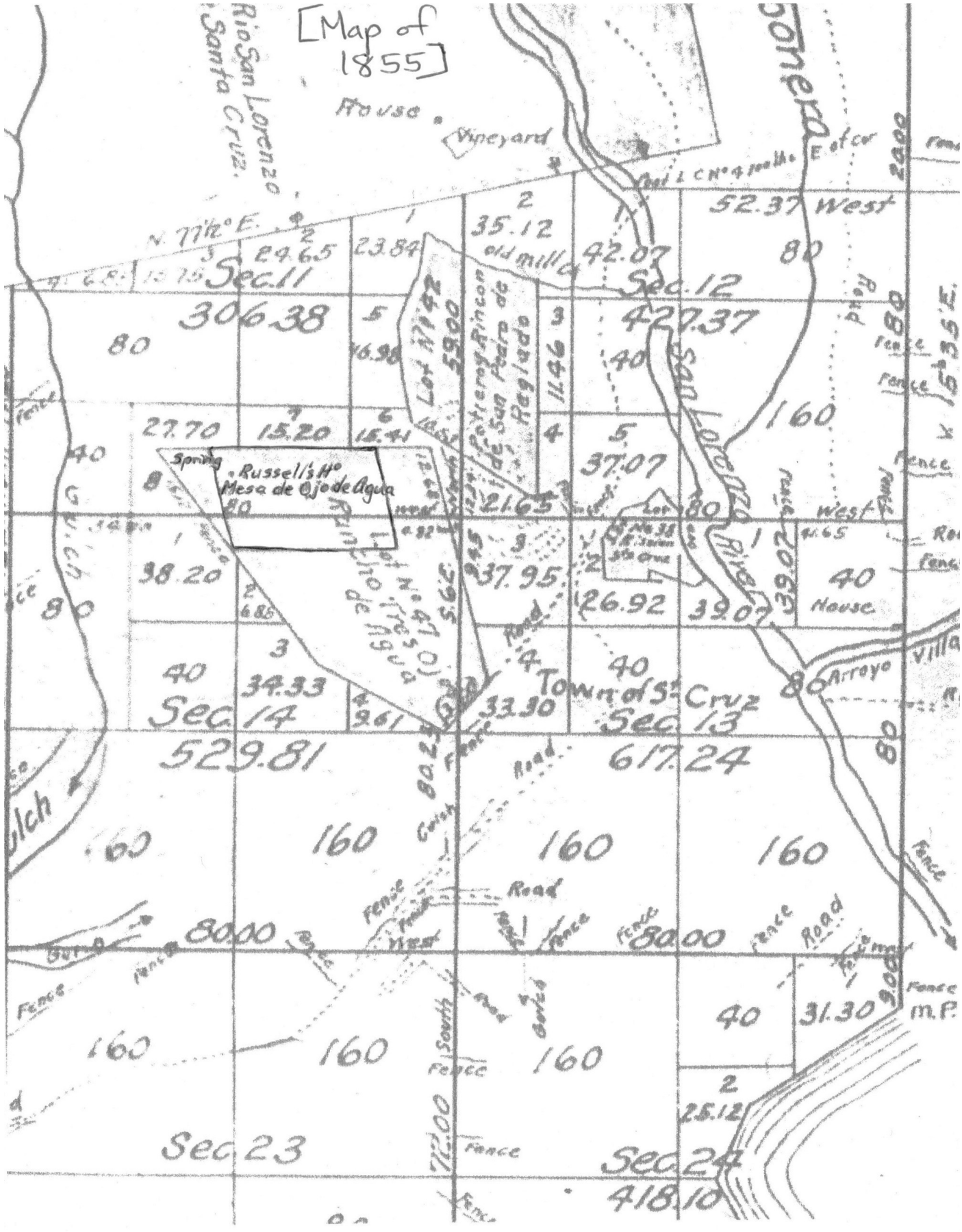


Figure 10; Mesa de Ojo de Agua; 1855 map; (courtesy Bancroft Library, UC Berkeley)

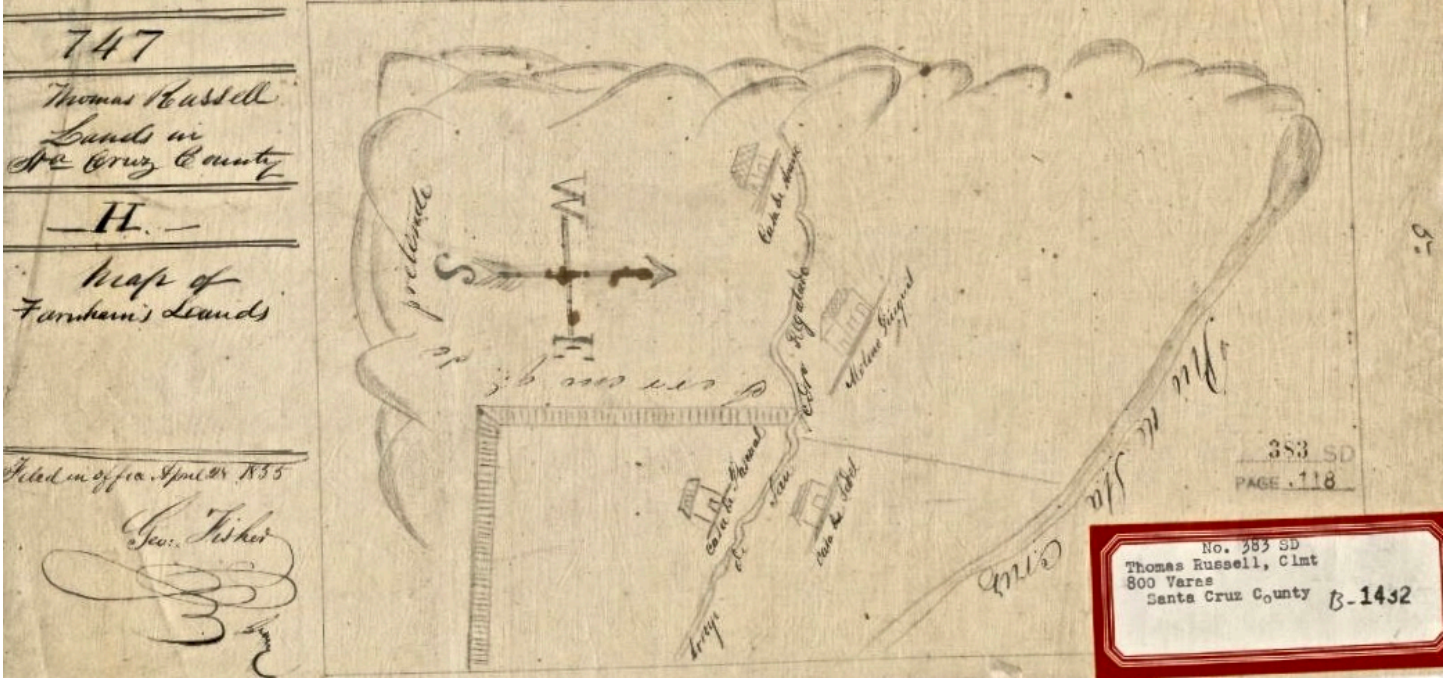


Figure 11; First of the 2 drawings that accompanied the 1855 application papers by Thomas "Paddy" Russel for a U.S. Patent to Rancho Mesa de Ojo de Agua of 54.36 acres; (courtesy Bancroft Library, UC Berkeley)

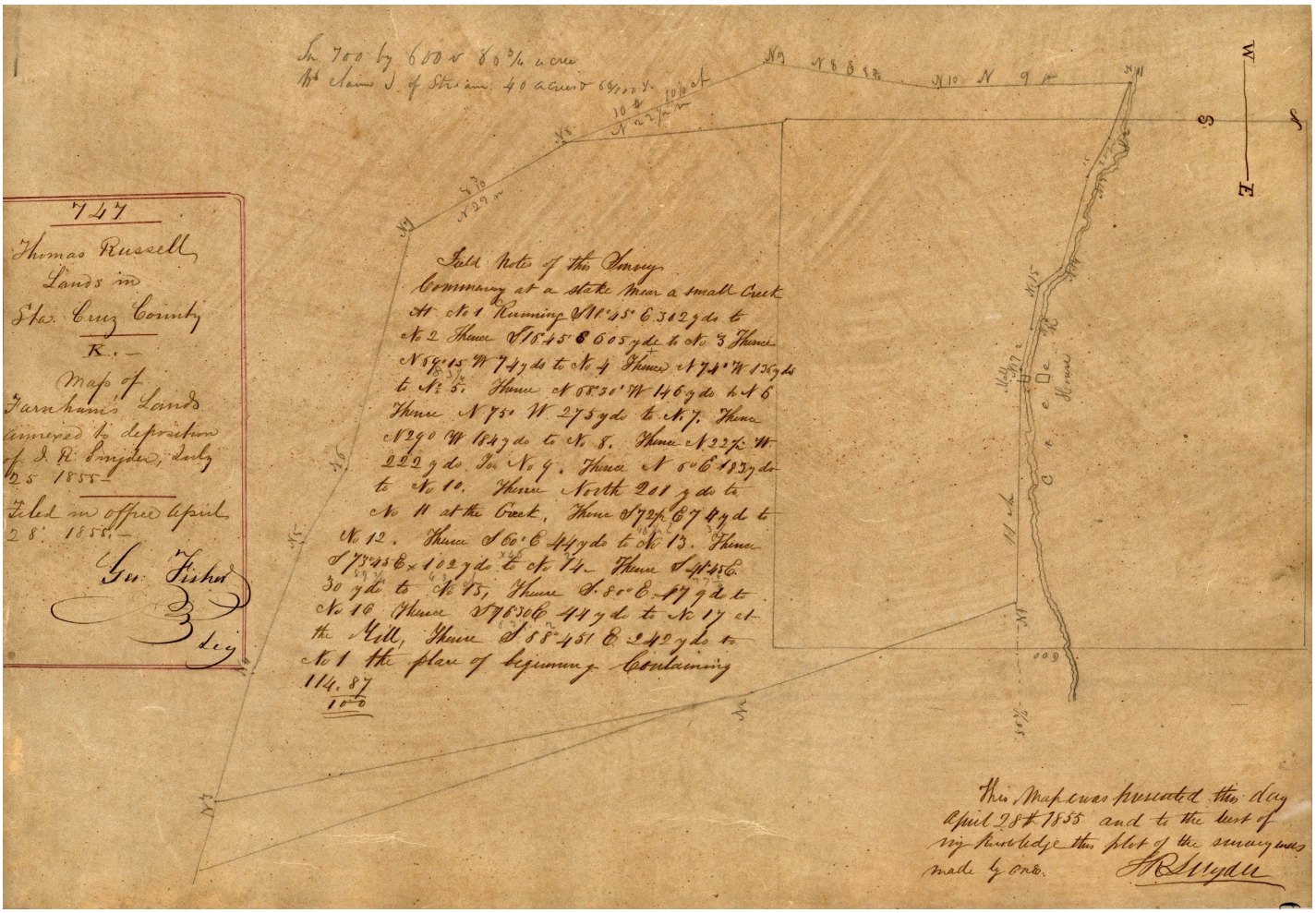


Figure 11.a; Second of the 2 drawings that accompanied the 1855 application papers by Thomas "Paddy" Russel for a U.S. Patent to Rancho Mesa de Ojo de Agua of 54.36 acres; (courtesy Bancroft Library, UC Berkeley)

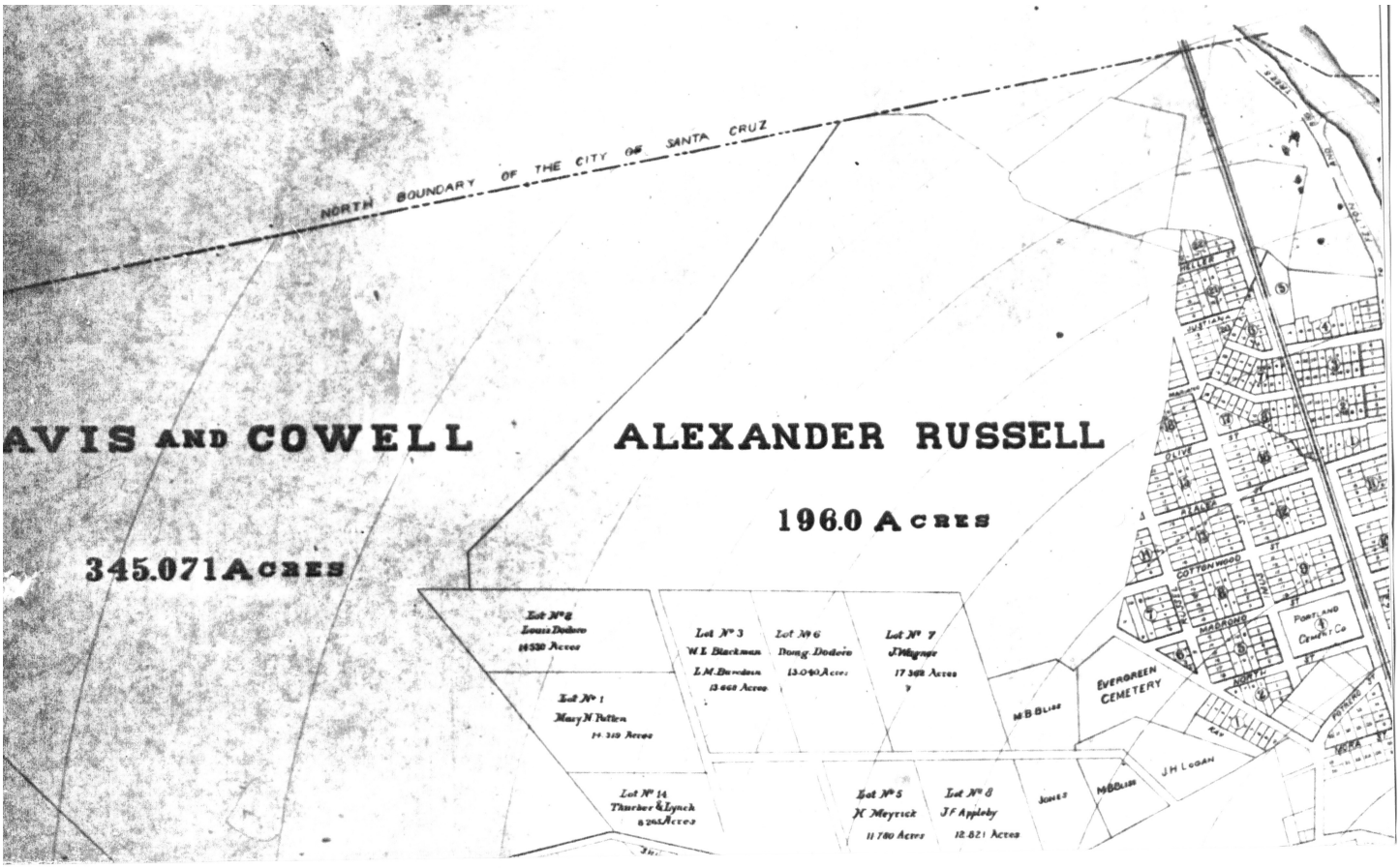


Figure 12; Map of Properties of Alexander Russell (and others); "Map of the City of Santa Cruz"; by D.A. Damkroeger & H.E. Makinney, 1888; (Courtesy UCSC Map Room; G4364 S69 G46 1888 D3)

The U.S. Land Commission would not recognize José Ramón Buelna's title for the Rancho Mesa de Ojo, as it was granted by Manuel Jimeneo, Governor Alvarado's secretary, who was not legally authorized to make grants. However, according to Edna Kimbro, everyone had accepted the validity of the Mesa de Ojo Rancho when it was granted during the Mexican era of California.

Although his claim for Rancho Mesa de Ojo was rejected, Thomas Russell still managed to buy 12 acres of land from Nicholas Dodero (Edna Kimbro, personal communication). [Some time after 1922, in a desire to expand his quarry property, Fred Johnson purchased "12 acres from the adjoining Barrett family tract, to whom Thomas Russell's son Alex had sold the Russell Ranch" (*Santa Cruz Sentinel*, Feb. 3, 1952; Rowland "Scrapbook," p. 40). Kimbro theorizes that Nicholas Dodero sold this land to pay for the court costs associated with proving his title to the entire Tres Ojos de Agua Rancho. Title challenges and squatters were among the perils that rancho grantees faced in the early days of statehood. Being land rich, but often cash poor, they commonly sold parts of their original Mexican land grants.

An 1859 document (entitled "Plat of the Rancho Tres Ojos de Agua Finally Confirmed to Nicholas Dodero") has written in the NW corner: "spring and still-house." Edna Kimbro and I suspected this label might be a historical reminder of Thomas Russell's brief tenure (or squat) & failed claim to the Mesa de Ojo de Agua Rancho inholding located within the greater Rancho Tres Ojos de Agua. Rowland (File Cards) states that "in 1860 Los 3 Ojos were the site of the "Paddy Russell" Distillery." Also the *Santa Cruz Sentinel* (Oct. 5, 1860) states in an article entitled "Los Tres Ojos de Agua" that they "are the site of the famous "Paddy Russell" distillery." Perhaps Russell was by that point renting the spring site from Dodero. However, Russell's name is absent from any of the parcels of the Tres Ojos Rancho when it was subdivided following the probate of Dodero's estate in 1870, so it would seem that he was never an actual owner of the exact spring site, despite his ownership of the larger parcel just north of the Rancho Tres Ojos de Agua.

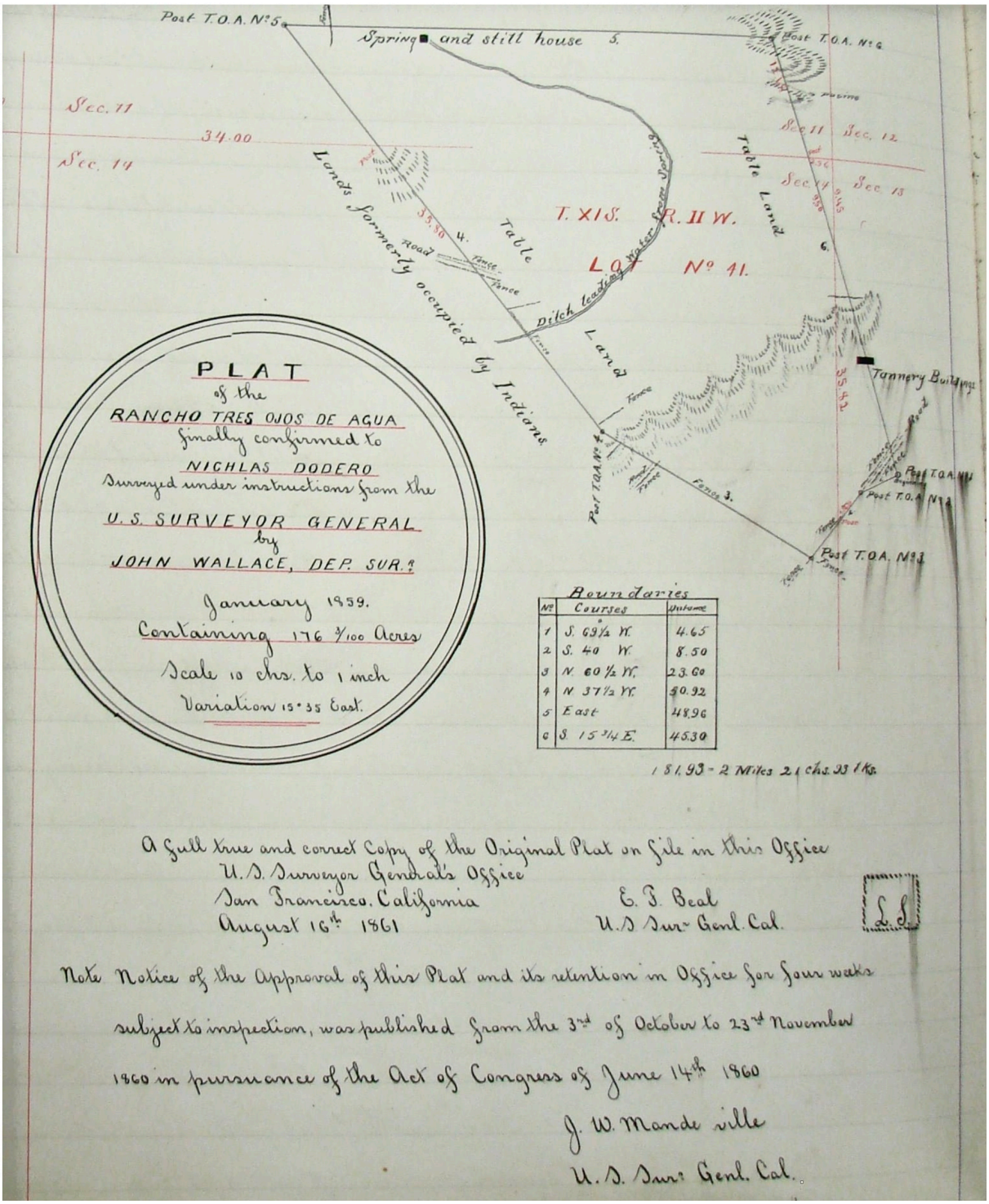


Figure 13; “Plat of the Rancho Tres Ojos de Agua”; by U.S. Surveyor John Wallace; January 1859; Courtesy UCSC Map Room, McHenry Library; G 4364 S69i2 H5 1859 W2; Notice the words “Spring and still house”; also “Lands Formerly Occupied by Indians.”

Based on what I've read in Rowland (1980, p. 141), I believe that the twelve acres Kimbro reports sold by Nicholas Dodero to Thomas Russell may have come from the nearby land of the former Rancho Potrero y Rincón de San Pedro Regalado, which was just north and west of the Tres Ojos de Agua Rancho. Rowland states that after Richard Kirby had bought this land from Charles Farnham, Kirby "deeded 210 acres to Dodero when they were proved part of Tres Ojos de Agua Rancho.”



12

Figures 14. & 14.a.; Two photos show the diorama at the Santa Cruz Mission Adobe State Park. The *zanja* is seen cutting through the middle of the photos—as it comes from the top of the picture, which is West—toward the direction of the 3 springs tapped by the *zanja*. The *zanja* runs toward the mission gardens, which were irrigated by it. On the lower left of the *zanja* is the long adobe structure, half of which still stands as the Santa Cruz Mission Adobe State Park. The top half of the adobe (including the two-story section) was torn down and is now the location of Holy Cross School. Note how the Mission S. Cruz chapel was on the north side—by the bluff—where the parking lot for Holy Cross Church now exists. The current Holy Cross Chapel is a reduced-size replica (of what the old adobe chapel might have looked like) and sits about where in the diorama one can see a brick vat in the middle of the *zanja*—just above the gardens. After passing through the garden, the



zanja's water would cascade over the cliffs by today's N. Pacific Ave.—about where the cement stairs to downtown are today.

13



Figure 15; Drawing of Mission Santa Cruz, 1828, by Edward Vischer; (courtesy UCLA Library Special Collections, Charles E. Young Research Library)

Chapter Two: The Mission Santa Cruz *Zanja*

Dodero Creek is not named as such on the Wallace map of 1859; it is shown as a "spring" with a "ditch leading water from the spring." This statement about a "ditch" would indicate that the modern path the creek is not the original, natural watercourse--which we may never know exactly without geological studies. However, on topographic maps of the area, low-lying spots and canyons are generally where the creeks in this area now flow. Therefore, since being diverted, the creeks of the Tres Ojos Rancho area appear to flow once again along the their natural courses.

The Spanish land expeditions of 1769 by Portolá (Fr. Crespi, recorder) and of 1774 by Fernando Rivera y Moncada (Fr. Francisco Palóu, recorder) passed through our area to look for a good spot to establish a mission settlement. Each of these expeditions crossed the San Lorenzo River and later today's Laurel Creek, which was named "*el arroyo de la Santísima Cruz*," the stream of the Most Holy Cross (Bolton, 1927 and 1930). The explorers noted this creek had a waterfall (near today's Babbling Brook Inn) also both stated that the area near this creek would be a fine spot for the mission.

The first Mission Santa Cruz complex, a simple set of thatched buildings, was dedicated on Sept. 26, 1791. Melanie Mayer (2019) hypothesizes, from old records and modern research she has assembled, that it was built by today's Laurel St. between Cedar and Chestnut streets, which places it not far from the previously noted water source—the lower part of *el arroyo de la Santisima Cruz* (today's Laurel Creek). Obtaining water from the steep and marshy banks of the San Lorenzo River was not practical. In 1791, the creek's water was tapped via a ditch "dug to bring water to the original mission church and corrals to irrigate crops on the nearby lands" (Mayer, p. 28).

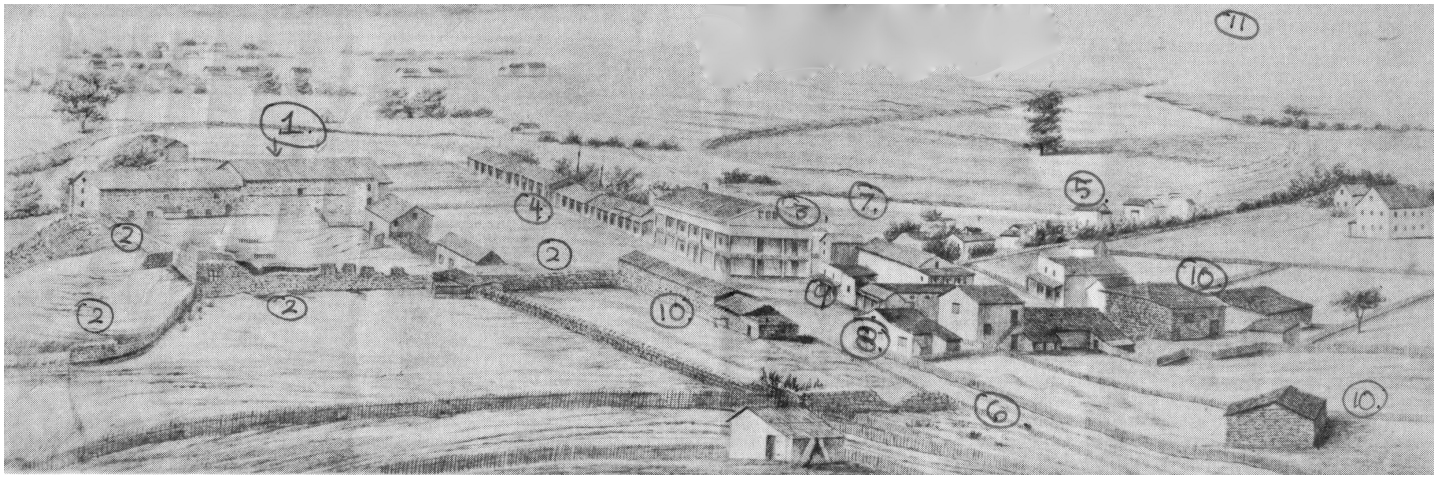
This simple set of thatched buildings was subjected to flooding from the San Lorenzo River in its first year of existence—the winter of 1791–1792. Therefore the padres relocated the complex to what is known today as "Mission Hill." The new stone and adobe chapel was dedicated on May 10, 1794, at the site now occupied by Holy Cross Church's parking lot. However, this new location (away from the creek) required the hard work of hauling of water by hand or oxcart up from the river. Therefore, a water ditch was built by Ohlone Indian laborers sometime between 1792 and 1794.

A reliable source on local history is Ernest Otto, who began his newspaper career soon after graduating Santa Cruz High School in 1888. He worked for the *Morning Talk,* the *Santa Cruz Surf*, and then the *Santa Cruz Sentinel,* where he wrote the "Old Timer," "Old Santa Cruz" and "Waterfront" columns.. In 1919, he became the editor of the *Santa Cruz Sentinel*, staying there for the remainder of his career. His 1928 article in the *Santa Cruz Sentinel* (Rowland's Scrapbook, Vol. 1, p. 69):

> Santa Cruz' first public utility was a water system, and Santa Cruzans have been struggling with their water system ever since...When Lieutenant Hermenegildo Sal brought down a party of priests and soldiers and established Santa Cruz Mission in 1791, one of the first activities of the two Franciscan friars was to establish a water and sewage system. They combined the two [systems]. From the Tres Ojos de Agua to the west, on what is now High Street, they diverted a stream across the flat on which they had erected a temporary chapel of split redwood. The ditch, which brought water for drinking and irrigation, continued down what is now School Street and cascaded over the bluff at its lower end, which then ran so close to the river that it and a swampy spot at its foot made travel there impossible. Along either side of the ditch adobe buildings were built & the flowing water served to carry away sewage, after the handy system still observed in some Mexican villages…



Figures 16 & 17; Henry Miller, 1856 sketch of "Mission of Santa Cruz"; (Courtesy UCB Bancroft Library)



1. Mission Santa Cruz chapel 2. Mission walls. 3. Eagle Hotel 4. Neary-Rodriguez Adobe 5. Willow St. (Pacific Ave.) 6. High St. 7. San Lorenzo R. 8. Corner of High & Sylvar streets 9. Plaza 10. other adobes of the mission



Figure 18 (left); photo of Mission Santa Cruz c. 1876; by Romanzo E.Wood;
(Courtesy Chico State Univ. Digital Collection)

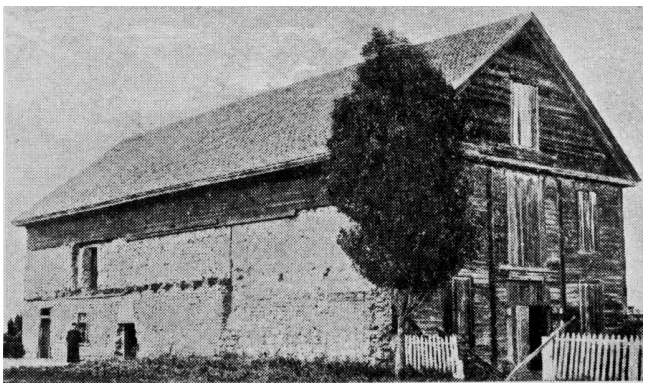


Figure 19 (right); photo of Mission Santa Cruz, shown partly restored after the 1866 earthquake;
(Courtesy Calif. Historical Collection, USC)

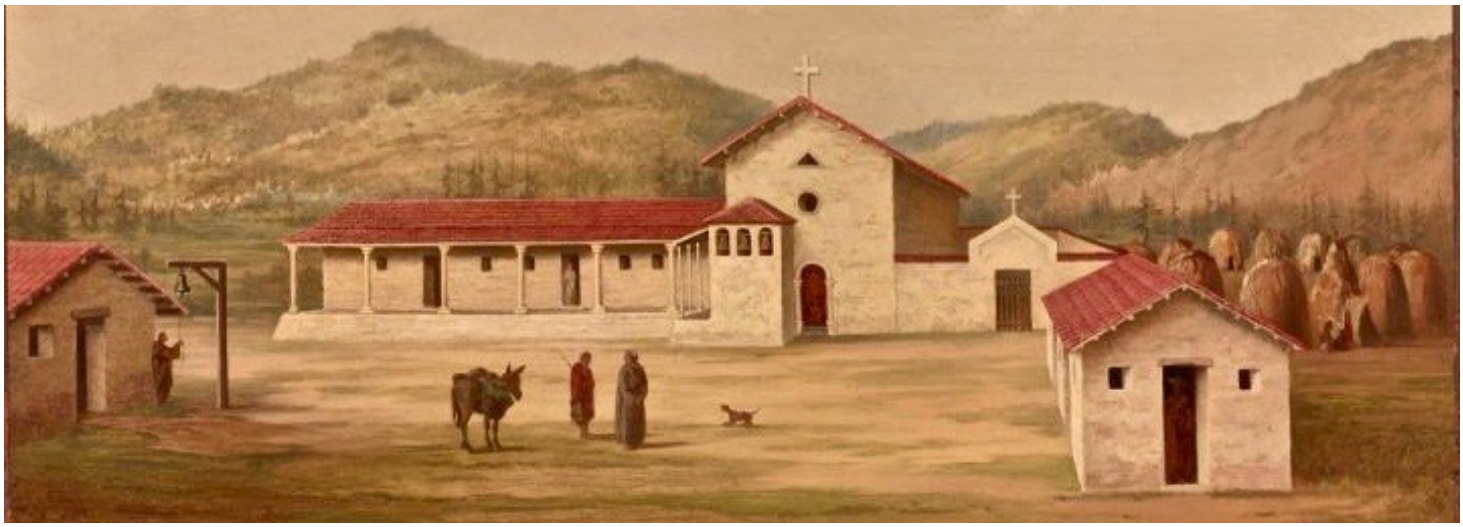


Figure 20; Artist's impression of Mission Santa Cruz in the era of Spanish control, painted by Oriana Weatherbee Day, who was born in Marshfield, Massachusetts, in 1838. In 1877 she and her husband moved to Vallejo, California. From 1877 to 1884 she traveled the entire El Camino Real, visiting all twenty-one missions, most by that time disintegrating. Her goal was to paint each mission, not as it appeared in her time but as it appeared at height of its historical influence. Many today would find her paintings to be romanticized. However, at least one historically accurate detail is shown: the tule homes on the right side of the painting The adobe buildings were not large enough to house all of the indigenous people at each mission; the adobes were also overly crowded and filled with pests and disease. Traditional indigenous housing was actually superior in many aspects. (courtesy the Fine Arts Museums of San Francisco.

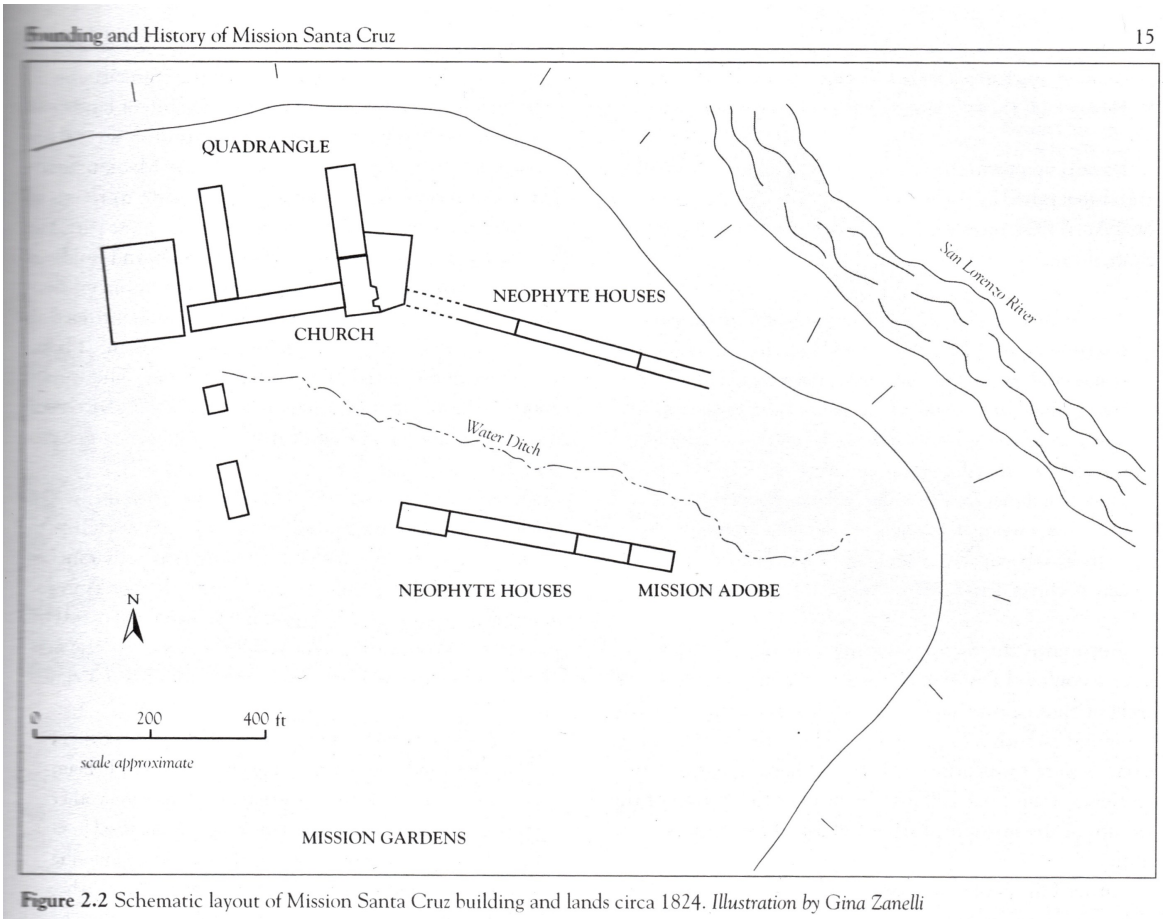


Figure 21; The archaeology at the Mission Santa Cruz complex shows that the painting above is not historically accurate. (Map from Allen, p. 15)

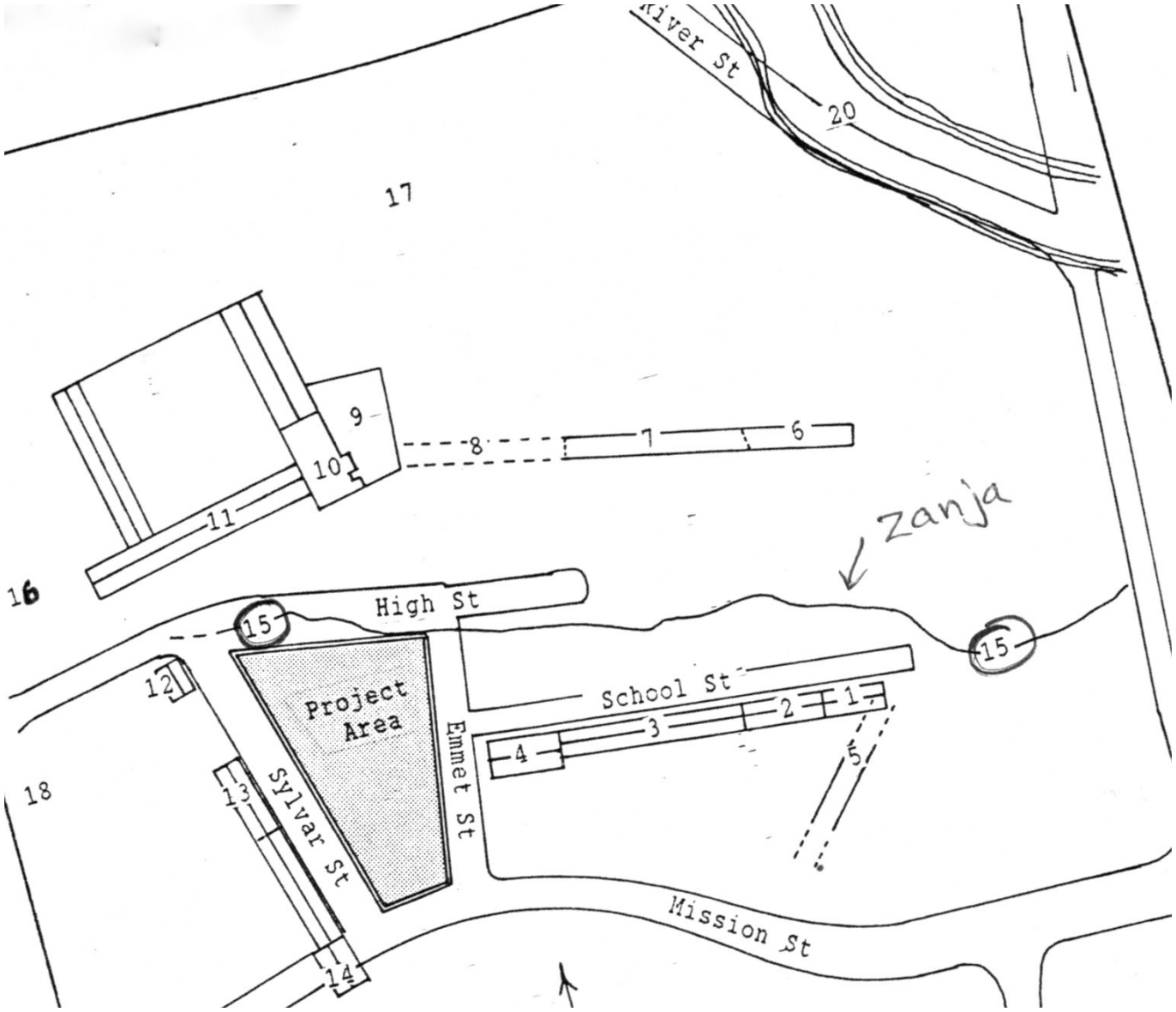


Figure 22; Map of Mission Plaza & Zanja; made c. 1980s (courtesy of Edna Kimbro)

1-3. Seventeen room row house of 'new citizens' (1822-1824)
1. Rodriguez Adobe (post 1848)
2. Armas/Neary Adobe (post 1848)
3. Thompson Adobes (post 1841)
4. Granary (1822), Eagle Hotel (post 1848)
5. Unidentified Mission building (foundations, prior to 1824)
6. Foundations recorded by Roop, Flynn, et al
7. Foundations excavated by Edwards, Cabrillo College
8. Extension uncertain
9. Mission Cemetery
10. Mission Church, granary to north
11. Mission Convento, quadrangle
12-13. Adobe buildings of Mission origin
13. Juan Gonzalez Adobe (post 1834) tile kilns in back yard
14. Maria de Altagarcia Rodriguiz
15. adobe (1835)
15. Water supply ditch (*zanja*)
16. Mission Corral
17. Mission Orchard
18. Ricardo's lot & house (post 1834)
19. Mission Gardens
20. San Lorenzo River (old Channel)



Figure 23; Depiction of the building of a *zanja* (canal); California State Parks Dept.



Figure 24; Depiction of Indigenous workers (Ohlone and Yokuts groups) at Mission Santa Cruz; Santa Cruz Mission State Historic Park

The mission report of 1821 stated that "water for drinking and washing runs through..a canal ["*zanja*" is the Southwestern Spanish term] of stone and mortar" (Gil, 1821). We do not know the exact location of the *zanja,* but surveys and later photographs show it crossing the northern end of the mission plaza. Ross Eric Gibson (1994) provides his version about the *zanja*, but I am unsure about his claim about the use (at least in Santa Cruz) of the term "lagrimas de dios," as noted in the following excerpt:

> The creek [*zanja*] forked before reaching the bluff, becoming twin waterfalls called "lagrimas de dios" (Tears of God or Weeping Falls). [Later in the American era] the south fork ran beside a row of willow trees on Pacific Avenue. It then headed south and east to head down the area of today's School St., where the excess plunged over the cliff--approximately in the location of the restaurants on N. Pacific Ave. (then Willow St.) to irrigate a vegetable garden stretching clear to Beach Hill… Five blocks west of the plaza was the Mission Tannery at [today's] Kirby and Escalona streets, and a cobbler and saddlery were located off the [mission] chapel courtyard.

Rules for water usage were common throughout the dry Hispanic Southwest and continue today in New Mexico and the South American Andes. Some areas still have a civil position of zanjero (or water ditch control officer and allocation person). After Mission Santa Cruz was secularized in 1834 and the subsequent distribution of its immense property for rancho land grants (to encourage settlement), the zanja was still the mission settlement's most important water supply. Indeed, on May 11, 1844, Alcalde (mayor) Manuel Rodríguez described the parcelling out of the water (Rowland, 1980, pp. 16-17):

> So that all may benefit by the usage of water, I have judged it wise to observe the following: On Monday, in the morning, there may [be taken] water for irrigating, from 6 in the morning until 12 of the day, Don Nicolas Dodero, and after that until 6 in the evening, Don Rafael Castro. On Tuesday, in the morning, Don Juan Gonzales, and for the afternoon, Dona Gracia Rodríguez. On Wednesday, in the morning, Don Antonio Rodríguez, and in the afternoon, Don Juan Pérez. On Thursday, in the morning, Don Guillermo Vocle [William Thompson, also known as William Buckle], and in the afternoon, Don Román Rodríguez. On Friday, all day, the gardener of the mission garden may take the water. Those individuals of whom the preceding articles speak shall under no pretext take the water more hours than those designated, & those contravening this order shall be fined that which the first or second Alcalde may hold it proper to impose.

At the County Recorder's office, I stumbled upon J. H. Wright's map (FIgure 6) of Joséfa Dodero's subdivision between her children of her lower half of the Tres Ojos Rancho in 1882, a year before her death. No one knew of this map, because it was folded up inside a volume of deeds, uncatalogued, and not in the County Surveyor Office's index of maps. I alerted both offices about this map and obtained a xeroxed copy. The valuable information on this Wright's 1882 map (Figure 2) consisted of three light lines. One is labelled "line of flume" and stretches from Lot No. 8 of José Dodero (approximate site of today's Messiah Lutheran Spring-Pond) toward the east, till it stops half-way across Lot No. 7 of Encarnación (Dodero) Sweeney. This "line of flume" is the one Edna Kimbro discovered (on the Kellogg map of 1850, Figure 1) to be the route of the ditch—which took water from both Westlake and Messiah Lutheran Ponds—on its route east to join up with the waters of Dodero Creek. Thus, all three diverted creeks made up the Mission Santa Cruz *zanja.* The third and most easterly blue line matches the route of Dodero Creek (coming down from the spring) and crosses the "line of flume"—as can be seen on the 1850 map.

Besides serving all of the customers and needs quoted above, the *zanja* had other uses. On its way towards the mission, its water was used to fill the vats for the mission tannery, whose location (as determined by archaeological research and mission records) was by today's Escalona and Kirby streets. Due to the convenient and abundant water passing through this location, this tannery was reutilized during the Mexican and American periods, as will be explained in Chapter Two.

The next customer after the tannery was Rafael Castro, who used the *zanja*'s water on Mondays from 12:00 to 6:00 pm. The Castro family had built their adobe home here (site of today's 208 Escalona Drive), which was, according to the *Santa Cruz Sentinel* of 1862, "the pioneer dwelling of Santa Cruz. There the first comers resorted and found shelter under its hospitable roof." (Chase, pp. 144-145).

In 1860, "Pilkington & Burns, with James Brannen [sic] and Thomas Thomas, took over Rafael Castro's grist mill" (Rowland Card database, Box A-6, Card 165). Rowland's notes and the following quote suggest that near his home Rafael Castro had a small grist mill, which used the *zanja*:

Near Santa Cruz are remains of two flouring mills that used to grind grain before Americans took over. They were driven by water power (horizontal wheel) and of rude construction. The first was used til 1840 by Nicholas Dodero and capable of grinding from 2,500 to 3,000 lbs. of flour daily. Mill stones are of hard granite or trap rock. Most ancient mill was owned by Rafael Castro: mill stones are small, of trap rock, very hard & flinty; now in tannery yard of Jones & Co.—placed there 1846 (p. 2, July 8, 1865, *Placer Herald,*).



Figure 25; Henry Miller, 1856 sketch of Santa Cruz—close-up; (courtesy Calisphere)

Since Rafael Castro's adobe home and tannery were located just a few blocks west of the mission plaza, it's likely that the home is one of the buildings in this detail of the Henry Miller sketch. Perhaps it is the building that is against the Escalona hill and about 2 buildings to the west of the edge of the drawing. (The site is at today's 208 Escalona Drive.)

Rafael Castro's adobe home was bought in the late 1840s by Joseph Boston, who added a second story. In the 1870 drawing (Figure 26), the adobe home might be the large structure that is somewhat hidden behind the tannery. A side of his adobe is possibly located to the right of the shed seen in this 1865 photo. The home was destroyed by fire in 1895.

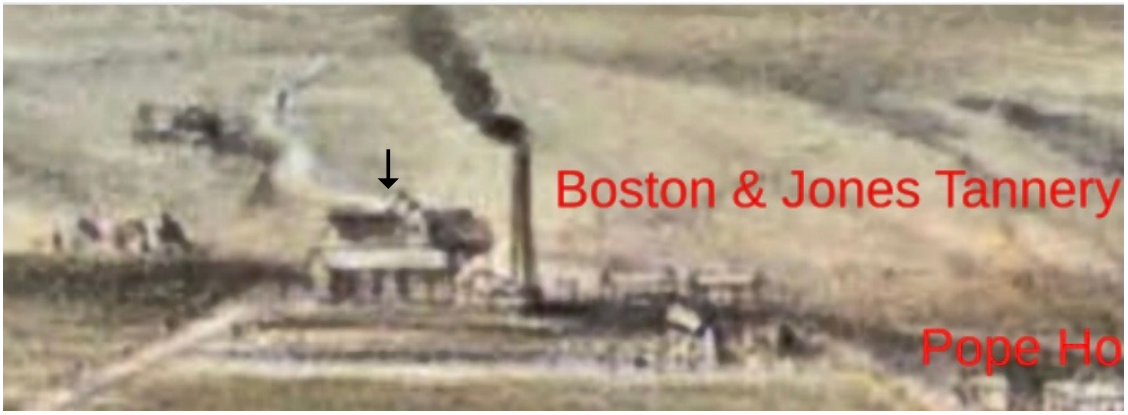


Figure 26; "A Bird's Eye View of Santa Cruz" in 1870; by Charles B. Gifford annotated by W. C. Casey



Figure 27; 'View of Santa Cruz No. 42"; 1865. published in 1866 by Lawrence & Houseworth; of SF; (Library of Congress).

A Reservoir for the *Zanja*?

In 2004 Edna Kimbro came up with another fascinating theory that seems very plausible to me, based on my own field surveys and research. She had done extensive studies of the water systems of the other California missions and noticed that it is hard to control water usage without the aid of a reservoir. At the missions of Santa Ynez, San Antonio de Padua, and Santa Barbara, the reservoirs made by digging into a hillside and using the excavated material to create the wall (or dam sides) on the lower slope. Unlike the perfectly square reservoirs built in the later American era of California, mission-era reservoirs are trapezoidal.

Since Mission Santa Cruz had a *zanja* and rules for water use, it would seem logical that it should have had a reservoir to hold back water for controlled distribution on the allotted days. Kimbro felt that Mission Santa Cruz's reservoir was on the slope south of High Street, a half block east (or downhill) from its intersection with Spring Street. We know from maps of the 1890s that at this site was located the trapezoidal-shaped "City Distributing Reservoir." Perhaps this site had once been the mission's reservoir.

How Many Creeks Fed the *Zanja?*

Sarah Hinton Garley (1986), grand-daughter of Elihu Anthony (early settler and developer of downtown Santa Cruz), recalled her childhood days of 1856 and these details about the mission *zanja*: "A stream ran by the old mission and across the plaza. In winter it was a swollen stream and flooded the upper plaza. In the summer it was a pretty stream bordered with water cress."

The 1859 map shows a diversion ditch that seems to go in the opposite direction of the Mission Santa Cruz's aqueduct system. Yet the 1870 map of the rancho (Figure 2) shows the creek once again going where we would expect it—east, down High St. to the mission. Rowland (1980, p. 4) states that "across the plaza and down what is now School street was a ditch of flowing water, diverted from one of the "ojos de agua" on the hills to the west, which was the domestic water supply and irrigation source."

In his *Santa Cruz and Monterey Illustrated Handbook* (1880, p.24), Meyrick Dodero Spring:

> Gushes out of the limestone in a huge volume and flows through the city, forming what in the early settlement of this place by Spanish Missionaries was called Santa Cruz Creek. It, with Major's spring [at today's Westlake Pond] further down, was used to run a grist mill for many years [site of today's "Babbling Brook Inn"] . One mile northwest from Santa Cruz.

The suggestions in this quote that Dodero Spring Creek joins with Laurel Creek seems to contradict the notion that Dodero Spring Creek was the only stream diverted to the mission. In fact, it implies that two springs and their creeks were used for at least the mission's grist mill. The Wallace map of 1859 further confuses the issue because it appears to show Dodero Spring Creek heading down "to an intersection with the spring (Westlake Pond) for Laurel Creek. The 1870 map shows the creek heading east to the mission. It's hard to reconcile these contradictions!

I had theorized that Dodero Creek was the one stream diverted to the mission. Edna Kimbro solved the riddle about which one the "tres ojos" fed the *zanja*. The 1860s Tres Ojos Rancho land patent map (which she discovered in the 1980s) showed that all three of the "tres ojos" were diverted to the mission aqueduct. I've studied the streams' varying flows throughout wet and dry seasons, as well as during several years of drought. None of them flow evenly all year, particularly in the dry months of summer and fall. And because they are not that far apart from each other, it was prudent of the mission padres to tap **all three** for the aqueduct.

The painting (FIgure 29) that hangs in the Mission Santa Cruz replica on Emmet St. shows the *zanja* running in front of the original mission. Excavation in the 1980 was done for the restoration of the only remaining original mission complex building—-the School Street (or Neary-Rodríguez) adobe. This work revealed that the indigenous workers in that era had built very high foundations to protect the adobe walls from the damage caused by water seeping in from the high water table in the area. Kimbro believes that the collapse of Mission Santa Cruz (from the quakes of 1845 and 1857) was caused in part by the lack of a proper foundation to counter the weakening effects of ground water seeping into the walls from the *zanja*.

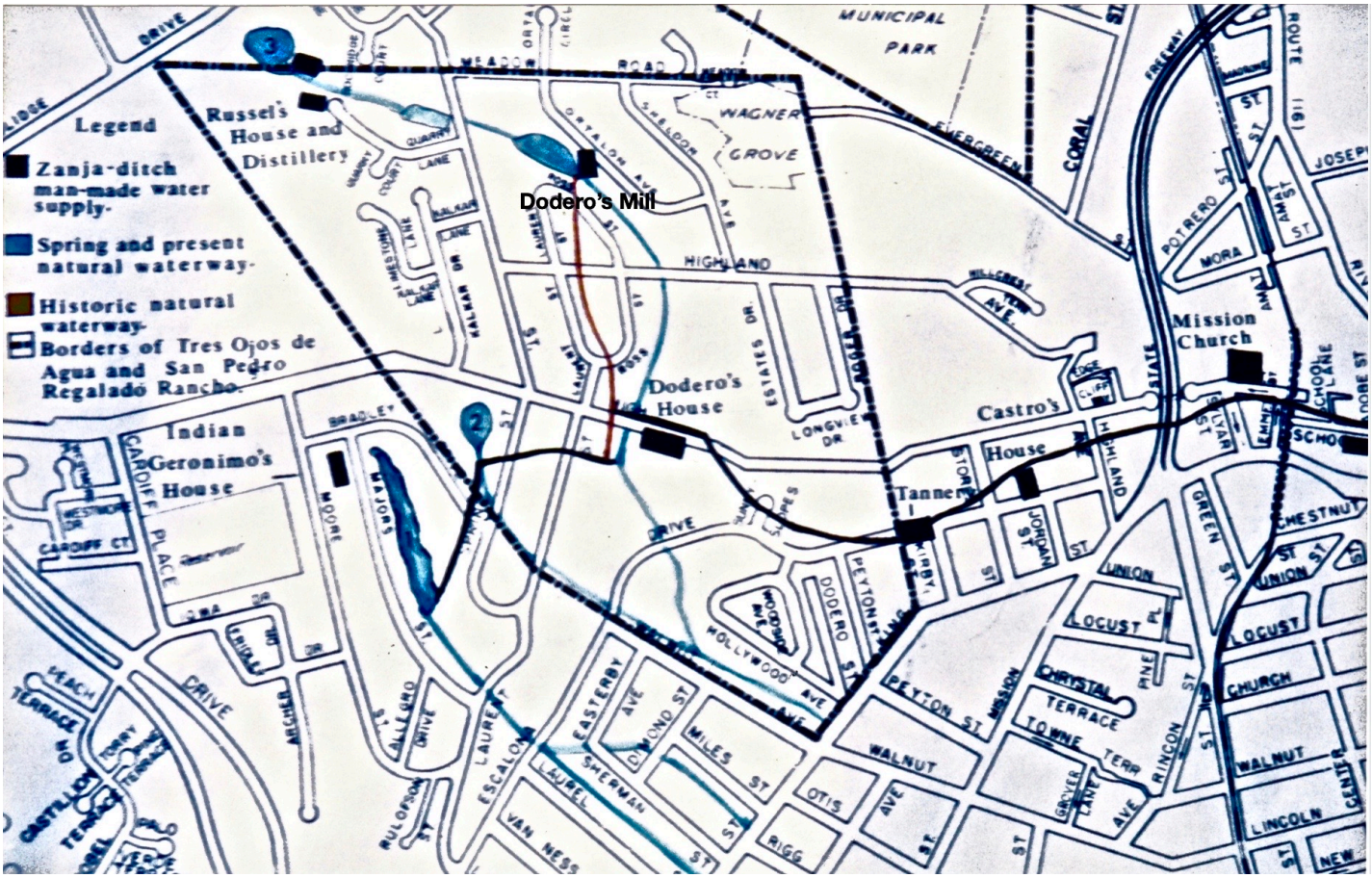


Figure 28; Map of *zanja*, springs, waterways, & borders of Rancho 3 Ojos de Agua; (courtesy Edna Kimbro)



Courtesy of Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History

Figure 29; "Painting of Santa Cruz Mission"; by Edward Deakin

The ditch shown on the 1859 map (Figure 13) is also quite different from today's watercourse. In fact, the ditch seems to loop in a backwards "C" south and then west (towards the springs at Westlake Pond?), while today's stream runs basically south down the Escalona Street hill. How and when was this ditch created and for what purpose?

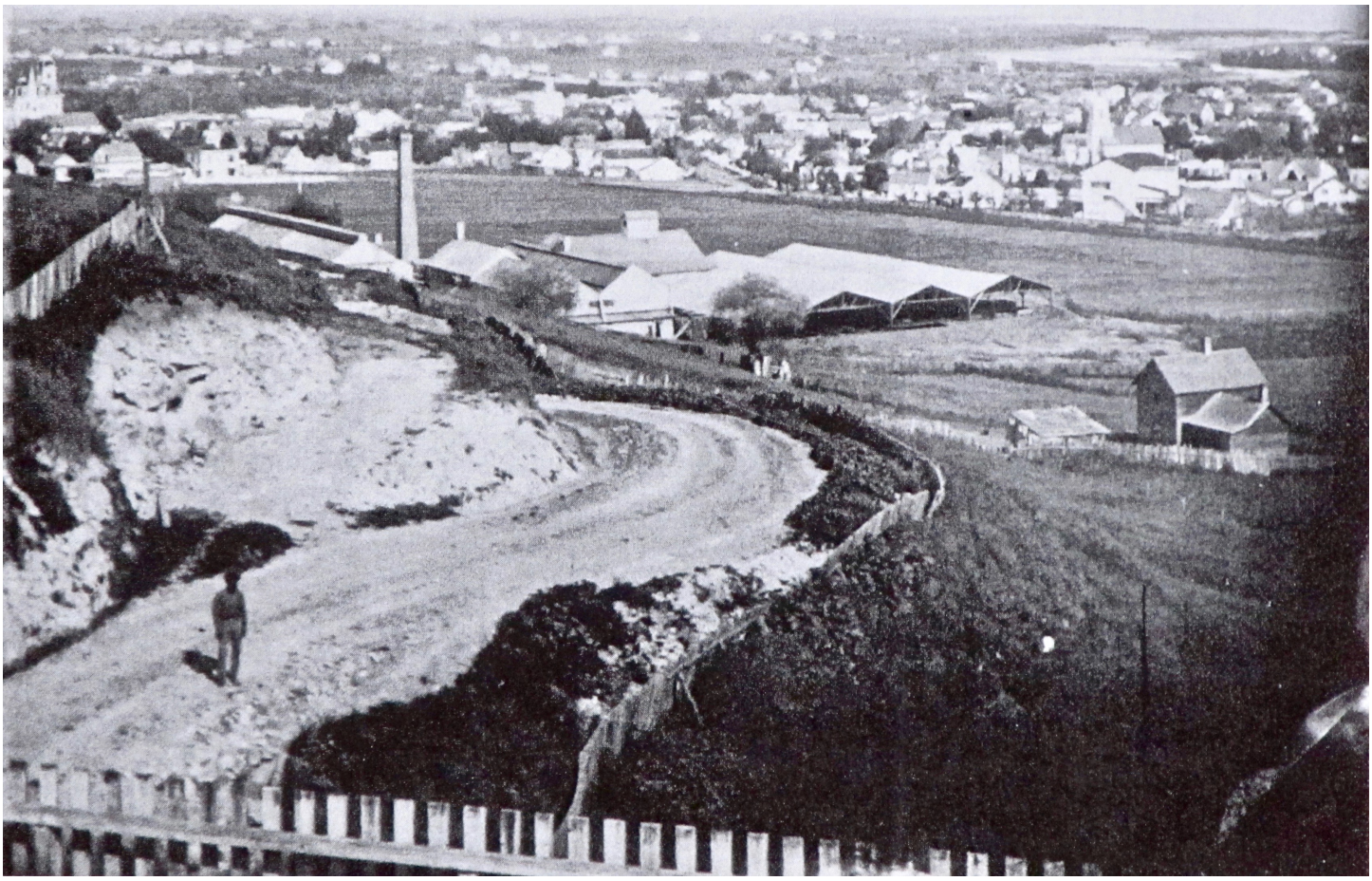


Figure 30 (above); High St. view of Boston, Jones, & Kirby Tannery; Ross Eric Gibson; p. 8 “The Eight Worlds of Mission St.” (courtesy Ross Eric Gibson)



Figure 31 (left); “Map Of the City Of Santa Cruz” 1888; by D.A. Damkroeger and H.E. Makinney, (UCSC G4364 S69 G46 1888 D3).

I was confused when looking at the (pre-1885) photo (above) of the view from High Street. Today’s High St. does **not** have such a sharp curve. However, one can see that there were sharp curves on High Street, as are shown (at left) on this 1888 “Map Of the City Of Santa Cruz.” Some of the tightest curves were removed when High St. was paved. The Boston and Jones tannery closed in 1875, and the chimney lasted until 1885. The tannery was located in the area of Storey Street and Escalona Dr. (then Davis St.). Thus, it would seem that the photo was shot on High St. by “Lot No. 9, Edoviges Rodríguez”—(first name misspelled or unclear) on the bottom left of the map. Since the tannery seems to be in good shape, the photograph was likely taken before 1875, and certainly before 1885.



Figure 32; "(Colorized) "View of Santa Cruz No. 42"; 1865. published 1866 by Lawrence & Houseworth, SF. View to east, showing the Boston & Jones Tannery (later with R. C. Kirby) in far right foreground. Its water supply was from the *zanja*. It had been the mission's tannery, later owned by Rafael Castro, who sold it to the Yankee immigrants. Mission Plaza is at the center. Spire building at center right is Methodist Church, built at Green & Mission streets & county's first Protestant church. In the left rear is the white Holy Cross Church, with the old adobe church to its left.



Figure 33; Detail of "View of Santa Cruz No. 42"; 1865; notice the two-story Eagle Hotel (center rear), which was the first courthouse of the newly-established county. The hotel's lower floor had been the western portion of the long adobe that provided housing for trusted indigenous people at Mission Santa Cruz. Today, only the eastern third of the adobe remains—the Mission Santa Cruz Adobe State Park. The hotel portion probably dates from 1848. In 1862 the former hotel became the first Holy Cross School; it was torn down in 1880. Today's Holy Cross School was built on this same site; (both photos courtesy of Library of Congress).

Edna Kimbro has yet another theory, which explains the changing course of the diversion ditch (*zanja*) from Dodero Spring. In the late 1850s, a brickyard was built between Dodero's and Major's mill (below Westlake Pond), and water was diverted to it from the aqueduct system. This diversion could explain why the 1859 map shows the ditch going west--instead of east towards the mission. We do know via court records that there was a lawsuit by the Boston & Co. Tannery regarding their water supply having gone dry due to the brickyard's diversions. The court ruled that though the aqueduct was itself not the original course of Dodero Creek, the defendants were to cease and desist their water diversions and to restore the aqueduct to its previous course. This court-ordered restoration of the aqueduct would also account for why the 1870 map shows Dodero Creek once again flowing east towards the mission. The *Santa Cruz Sentinel* (4/24/1858) reported about the lawsuit by the tannery of Kirby, Jones & Co. against Durgand & Lindsay (brickyard owners):

> "The plaintiffs allege that they are and have been since September 1857 in possession of a certain tannery, and that they and all those whose estate they have, from time immemorial, have, and had the use of a certain water course, commencing at a spring and running to and along the said tannery of the plaintiffs; that in said month, and at divers other times, the said defendants removed the banks of said water course, whereby a great portion of said water ceased to flow in its accustomed channel to and along said tannery, that thereby the plaintiffs

were prevented from carrying on said tanning business as extensively and beneficially as they otherwise would have done; and the said defendants threaten, etc....

The evidence establishes the following facts: 1. That the stream of water has its source upon the land of one Russell & runs in a southeasterly direction through his land, thence westerly by the residence of Dodero, thence southerly by and along the land of the plaintiffs to the Mission of Santa Cruz. 2. That the original bed of said stream at said Dodero's continues westerly. 3. That the water of said stream from Dodero's to the Mission flows through an ancient ditch where it has been accustomed to flow for at least 50 years. 4. That the stream is small, varying from 1 5/8 of an inch to 6 inches water, according to the seasons. 5. That one Majors erected a mill in 1843, diverted a portion of the water from said stream at a point upon the land of said Russell, and that afterwards a brickyard was established by the defendants near the ditch which conveyed said water to said mill and about 200 yards from said stream, on land adjoining the Russell tract--to which brickyard the defendants conveyed the water of said stream by the permission from Russell. 6. That Majors ceased to use said water or keep up the dam across said stream for the space of 3 months before said brickyard was established. 7. That one Fleck had permission of plaintiffs to use water of said stream, provided it was used without injury to plaintiffs. 8. The diversion of water by defendants from said stream diminished the quantity which had been accustomed to flow along said ditch by said tannery to the injury of the plaintiffs. 9. The land of the plaintiffs on which the tannery is erected is bounded by the ditch & is situated between Dodero's & the Mission. Upon these facts the following are the principles of law that naturally arise:

The owners of watercourses are denominated riparian proprietors. The land on opposite sides of a stream of water may be owned by different persons. When such is the case, each proprietor owns to the middle or thread of the stream. The right of private property in a water course is a corporeal right which it is derived from the ownership of the soil over which it passes--it is an incident to the land: ib. s. 5.; & it is sometimes called a natural easement in contradistinction to an artificial easement, which is a right in derogation of riparian rights as a right to interfere with the accustomed course of running water, by diverting it, or keeping it back upon the land above, or by transmitting it altered in quantity or quality to the land below: ib. s. 141-O; it is a right to the use of a stream underived from ownership of the soil.

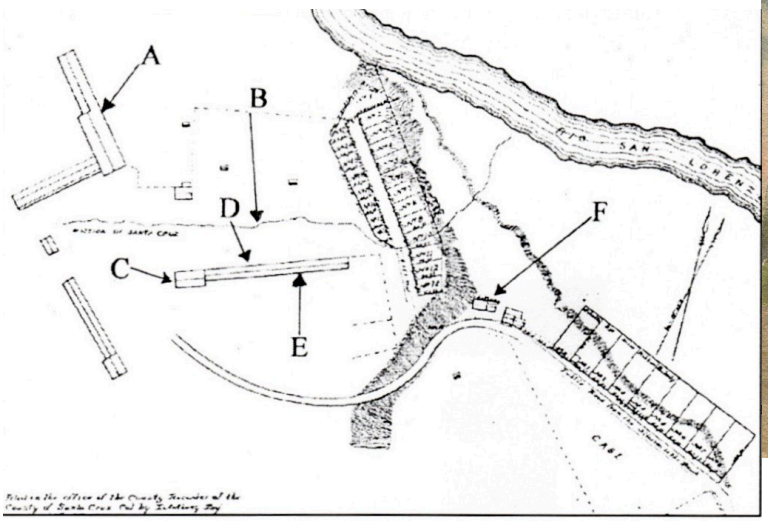
As to these rights when they are acquired, artificial water course are not distinguishable from natural ones; & that a title may be gained by 20 years user, as well to the former as to the latter: ib. s. 206; 6 Paige ch. R. 435; 3 Paige ch. R. 605.

The plaintiff's land joins the artificial water course, made by the Priests upon the first settlement of the country, to convey water to the Mission. The length of time of its existence elevates it to the grade of a natural water course; insomuch, that its water cannot now be changed to the original bed without affecting legal rights acquired by the
owners of land adjoining it, who may now to all intents & purposes, be regarded as riparian proprietors. The plaintiffs, therefore, are to be considered as such, their rights growing out of and existing by that relation…

These authorities fully establish the position that the plaintiffs, as riparian proprietors, have a right to a reasonable use of the water flowing in the ditch by their land, without diminution, that Russel had no right, as riparian proprietor of the stream above the plaintiff's, to divert the water or authorize others to do it, & neither had the defendants or Majors such right, when such diversion of the water affected the riparian rights of the plaintiffs...

The erection of the dam across the stream by the defendants, & diverting a portion of the water to their brickyard &their using it, and the consequent injury to the plaintiffs by such diminution of the water are facts too fully established to be resisted. .. “

From this 1858 article we learn that the *zanja* was already in existence for at least fifty years prior to this lawsuit. Thomas Russell's claim for the Mesa de Ojos Rancho had yet to be rejected (1859) by the US court system, so he was considered the owner of the spring that was the creek's source. The brickyard was located the land of Majors, which adjoined Russell's and was 200 yards from the *zanja*. The "original bed" of Dodero Cr. used to run west from Dodero's house (on today's High St., approximately 1 block east of Laurent St.).



Map of Santa Cruz Mission and Lower Plaza

A Santa Cruz Mission Chapel
B Ditch of water flowing through the mission grounds and spilling over the cliff in a waterfall.
C *Juzgado* (courthouse) where Joseph Majors presided as *alcalde* (mayor).
D William Thompson's (or Buckle's) tavern and residence.
E Present site of the Santa Cruz Mission State Historic Park.
F Lower plaza. Site of Anthony's shop and flatiron building.



Figure 34 (above left); map of Santa Cruz Mission (from Pokriots, p. 37) ;
Figure 35 (above right); Santa Cruz Mission Adobe; water color by Lillian A. Howard; Geoffrey Dunn collection; cover of "Pathways to the Past, Adventures in Santa Cruz County History"; Santa Cruz County History Journal June 2009, Museum of Art & History;



Figure 36 (left); Photo of Santa Cruz Mission Adobe during its restoration in 1990

Related to the mission water supply is an article of a well (*Santa Cruz News* 10/12/1920):

What might have been the original well first sunk by the Padres when the Santa Cruz Mission was founded many years ago, came to light yesterday on the premises of F. R. Walti at the corner of Sylvar and High streets and directly opposite the Catholic property fronting the Upper Plaza on High Street. The well was found after a fire had destroyed an arbor in the garden of the home and at the same time burned away the tree roots and other leafy refuse which had accumulated above the surface of the well. With the use of a plumb line, the well showed a depth of 90', according to W. S. Rodger of Boulder Cr. who informed *The News* of the discovery. The water was within 8 or 9' of the top of the well. The property was recently the home place of C. M. Cassin, & in the early days of Santa Cruz, was the home of Jackson Sylvar. The existence of the well had not been known since the days of the Sylvars.

Elihu Anthony

Elihu Anthony, born 1818 in Saratoga County, NY, was raised a Quaker. He later served as a Methodist preacher both in Indiana and after arriving in California in 1847, where he established the first Methodist church in San Jose. He arrived in Santa Cruz in late December of 1847 and soon bought land in "The Flats", where he founded the first commercial block; co-founded (with Henry Cowell) the first wharf; set up a blacksmith shop to manufacture pick axes and other mining tools; and

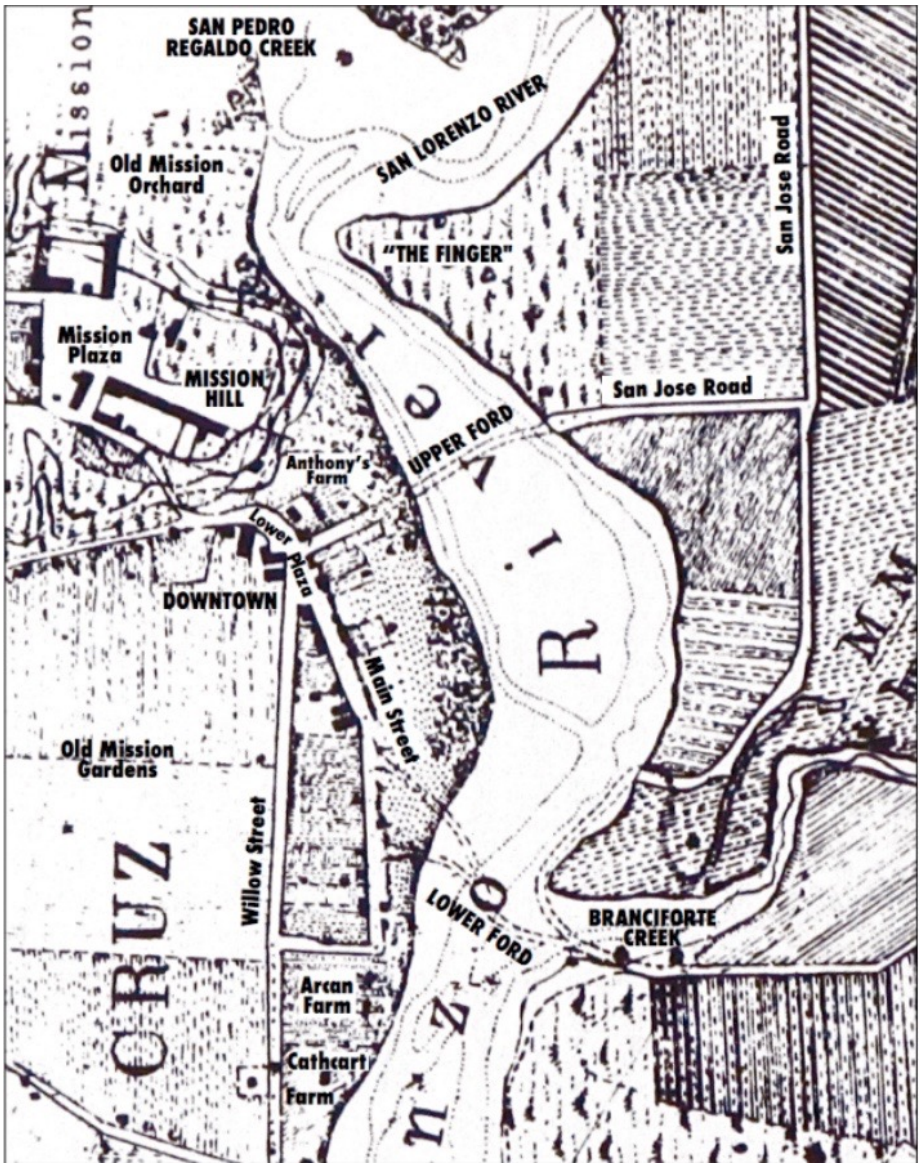




Figure 37; Photo of Elihu Anthony; (Santa Cruz Public Library "Local History" pages).

Figure 38; Detail of annotated close-up map of San Lorenzo River in downtown Santa Cruz; note "Anthony's Farm," located below Mission Hill; from U.S. Coast Survey. *Report of the Superintendent of the U.S. Coast Survey for 1854*, 1855. Irving F. Burton papers, 1816-1967; (Archives of American Art, Smithsonian Institution).

co-founded with F. A. Hihn the city's first private water network. He was chairman of the first Santa Cruz County Board of Supervisors and served from 1880–18888 as representative of the 6th District in the California State Assembly. Despite being an abolitionist and supporter of the Union Army in the Civil War, Wikipedia (citing information from Geoffrey Dunn's book *Santa Cruz is in the Heart*) also points out that:

> He was active within the anti-Chinese movement [which in Santa Cruz was headed by him and Duncan McPherson, publisher of the *Santa Cruz Sentinel*], and is directly connected to the systemic and racist land theft of downtown Santa Cruz from the Chinese and Black community….Anthony had been the president of the local branch of the Workingmen's club, a group supporting the Workingmen's Party of California.

The *Zanja* and Early City Reservoirs

_____When Elihu Anthony subdivided the land below the plaza ("The Flats") in 1859, he and F. A. Hihn put in a brick-lined reservoir that was 60 by 40 ft. and held 80,000 cubic gallons. (Until 1990, sections of the original brickwork were seen at the end of School Street) A pipe of redwood logs (10–14' thick and 3" bore) was used to extend the water supply down to the "flat." The first businesses to be served by the water system were Anthony's own building and several other structures along the north side of the "San José Trail" (today's Pacific Ave.). "There was no water to be had after 8 pm and none for sprinkling at any hour, which allowed the School St. storage reservoir to fill during the night, " Rowland ("Scrapbook" Vol. 1, pp. 23-25). Rowland also said that the cliffside reservoir area became known "for years as Anthony's Bluff." Elihu went before Alcalde Blackburn and got title to both the hill

and all the lowland along the west bank of the San Lorenzo River. Anthony is quoted as later bragging about his clever purchase of what became part of Downtown Santa Cruz: "I secured it for a mere song. In fact, I just paid $3.62 1/2 for filing the papers with Alcalde Blackburn. I divided it into lots of 60 x 200 and sold them for $100 a piece."

> More of the history of the water system is found in the *Santa Cruz Sentinel* (5/23/1943, p. 4): "Anthony and Hihn foresaw a larger demand than their 80,000-gallon reservoir would supply and applied for permission to put in a second reservoir on the brow of the hill on Locust Street. The new reservoir project was not carried out, however, and the supply was guarded by a regulation that no patron might draw any water after 8 pm., which allowed the School St. storage reservoir to fill during the night."

Edna Kimbro did title searches on the property where Elihu Anthony built his first reservoir in 1859. She learned that when this reservoir was finally taken out of service in 1891, he used the bricks from the old reservoir as the foundation for the house he built there--the gray house which can still be seen today at the end of School St., just before the stairs down to North Pacific Avenue. "This old reservoir is now being filled and the broad open space thus afforded will make a pretty little plaza from which one of the finest views in scenic Santa Cruz may be had" (*Santa Cruz Surf* 6/12/1891, 3:4).

Until the Santa Cruz Water Co. was formed, Elihu Anthony and F. A. Hihn had a monopoly on the city water supply for 16 years. The *zanja* and its reservoir served as the sole city water supply until 1876--when a steam-driven pump was added by the San Lorenzo River to push this water up the hill to a new city reservoir excavated on the lower end of High St. (behind today's Piedmont Court next to Highway One). The third reservoir was located further up High Street. The *Santa Cruz Surf* (1/6/1877) stated:

> The company have secured four acres of ground at this point, beginning at High St. with a frontage of 150 feet or more, and running back in a northerly direction to near the top of the bluff at its upper corner....The lower reservoir is located at the lower end of the terrace, nearly midway of the grounds, and is a parallelogram 60 x 80 feet, sunk into the rocky foundation 11 or more feet, its almost perpendicular walls water-cemented and holding 300,000 gallons of water...The upper and highest reservoir is at the highest and extreme point of the bluff, at the upper end of the terrace... It is likewise cemented, enclosed, and holds about 150,000 gallons... Both reservoirs are well stocked with fish
> keep pure the water, and will afford rare sport to the privileged angler.





Figures 39 & 40; Two photos of the former location of "Hihn's Reservoir. It was in front (south) of this apartment (seen above left) on lower Highland Avenue, where today there's a parking lot (above right), which was where the reservoir used to be—prior to it being filled (c. 1924 1944).



Figure 41; 1940s photo showing: (left foreground) rectangular cement tank of the abandoned Hihn/City water reservoir; (right foreground) garage of Piedmont Court Apts., High St. & Highland Ave.; (Courtesy UCSC Digital Collections). Figure 42 (**below left**); 1893 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. The blue rectangle indicates the city reservoir on High St.—between today's freeway & Piedmont Court apartments; (Courtesy UCSC Map Room).



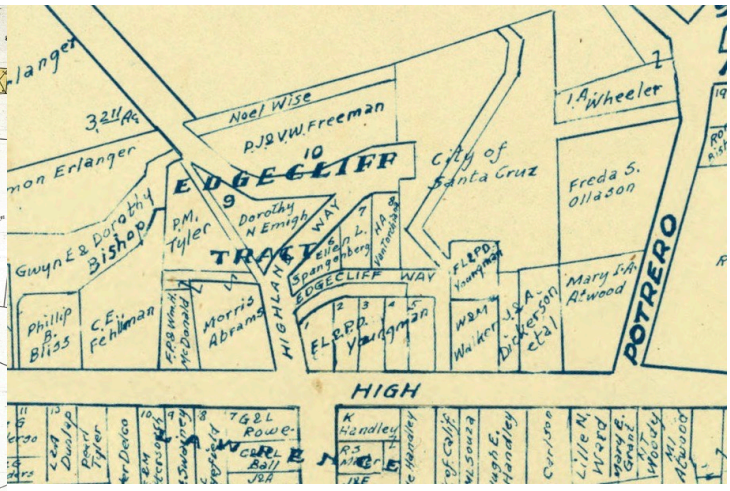


Figure 43 (**Above right**); Detail of 1944 map; "City of Santa Cruz, Page 10"; Standard Map Service, Santa Cruz, CA; (Courtesy of UCSC Map Room)

Fourteen years after the F.A. Hihn Water Co. reservoir was built at High and Highland, it is shown on the 1893 Sanborn Fire Map as "Hihn's Reservoir, Covered Over." The 1892 map stated that the reservoir holds 570,000 gallons in cement walls. The upper (round) reservoir is not shown on this truncated map, so I don't know if it still existed by that date.

In 1917 (4 years after F.A. Hihn's death), the City of Santa Cruz bought Hihn's water system from his heirs and integrated it into municipally owned system. I suspect that the Hihn reservoir was taken out of use in 1924, the same year that Bay St. Reservoir (on Cardiff St.) was dedicated, thereby removing the need for this reservoir and the Reservoir (further up High St.). A 1944 map (Figure 42, above) of the City of Santa Cruz shows that the city owns the land where "Hihn's Reservoir" once was, but no sign of it exists.

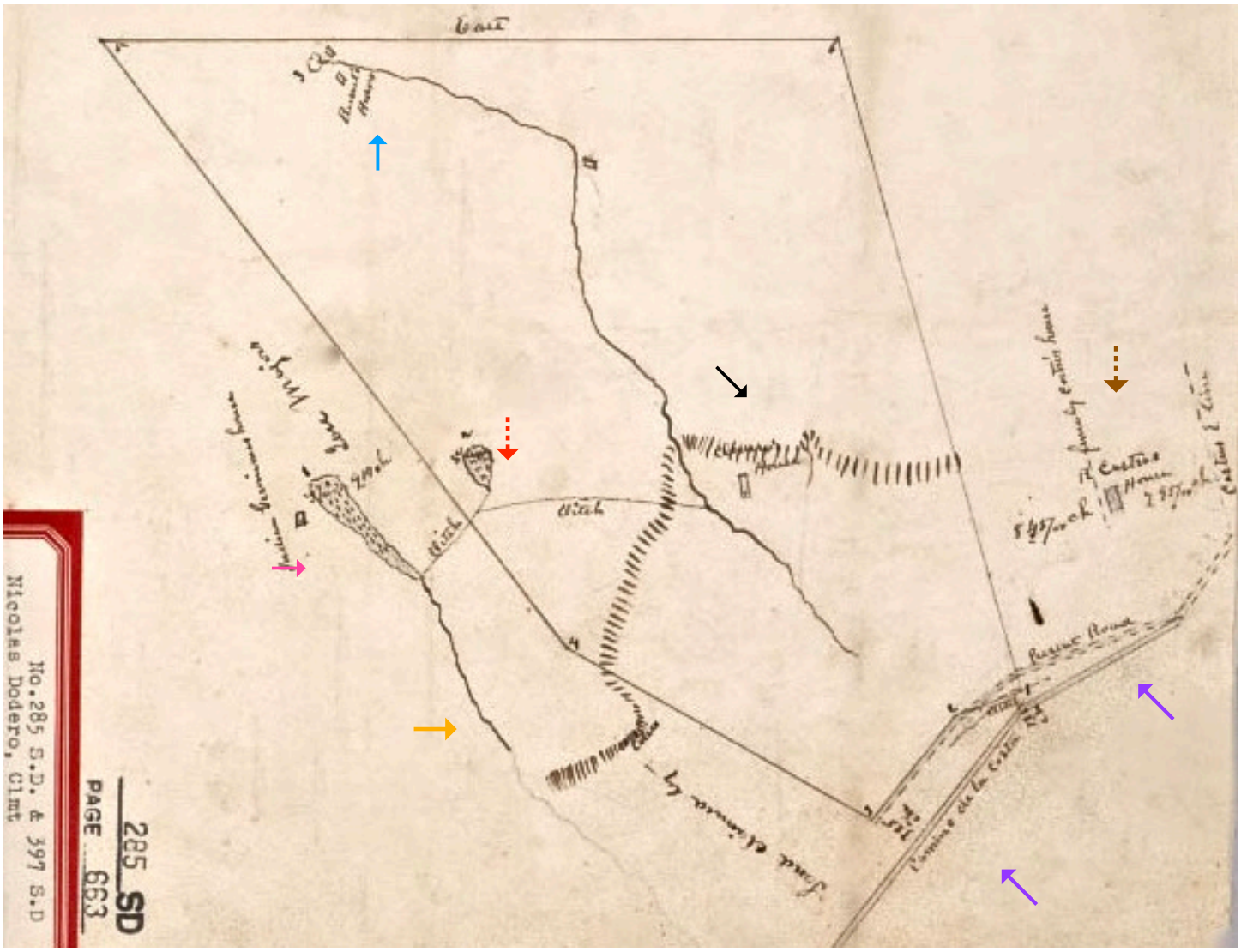


Figure 44; Nicolas Dodero, Claimant "Tres Ojos de Auga" Santa Cruz County; Land case 285 SD; official maps accompanying his Oct. 10, 1855 application for a U.S. Patent to confirm 1844 Mexican-era land grant; (Courtesy Bancroft Library, UC Berkeley).

At the upper left/northwest part of this property is one of the springs ("ojos")—today's Kalkar Quarry Pond, whose creek is shown. It says, "Russel's (sic) House" (**blue arrow**), because Thomas "Paddy" Russell had made a rival claim for the upper part of Dodero's rancho.

In the left part of the middle section of the map it says, "Indian Geronimo's house" (pink arrow). His Indigenous name was likely Chugiut; his full name in Spanish was Gerónimo Miguel Pacheco Chugiut. His property will later be acquired by Joseph Majors. The larger pond of his land will be named Majors Mill Pond (today's Westlake Pond), with "Majors Mill Creek" flowing out of it—today's Laurel Creek (**orange arrow**).

The smaller pond (**dashed red arrow**) to the right/east of the larger pond will by the mid-1900s belong to the Twohig family, become their swimming pool, then later be covered over with cement after the Messiah Lutheran Church buys the property and is concerned about safety issues. There is still a much smaller pond, which remains the spring. s

To right/east of the creek (just below the upper cliffs) it says, "Dodero's House" (**diagonal black arrow**).

Near the bottom of the middle part of the map and (below the hatch marks for the Escalona Cliffs) it says, "Lands claimed by José Majors" (**black arrow**).

To the far right/east it says, "Castro's House" **(dashed brown arrow**).

At the bottom it says, "Camino de la Costa" (Coastal Rd.) and "Present Road" **(purple diagonal arrows)**.

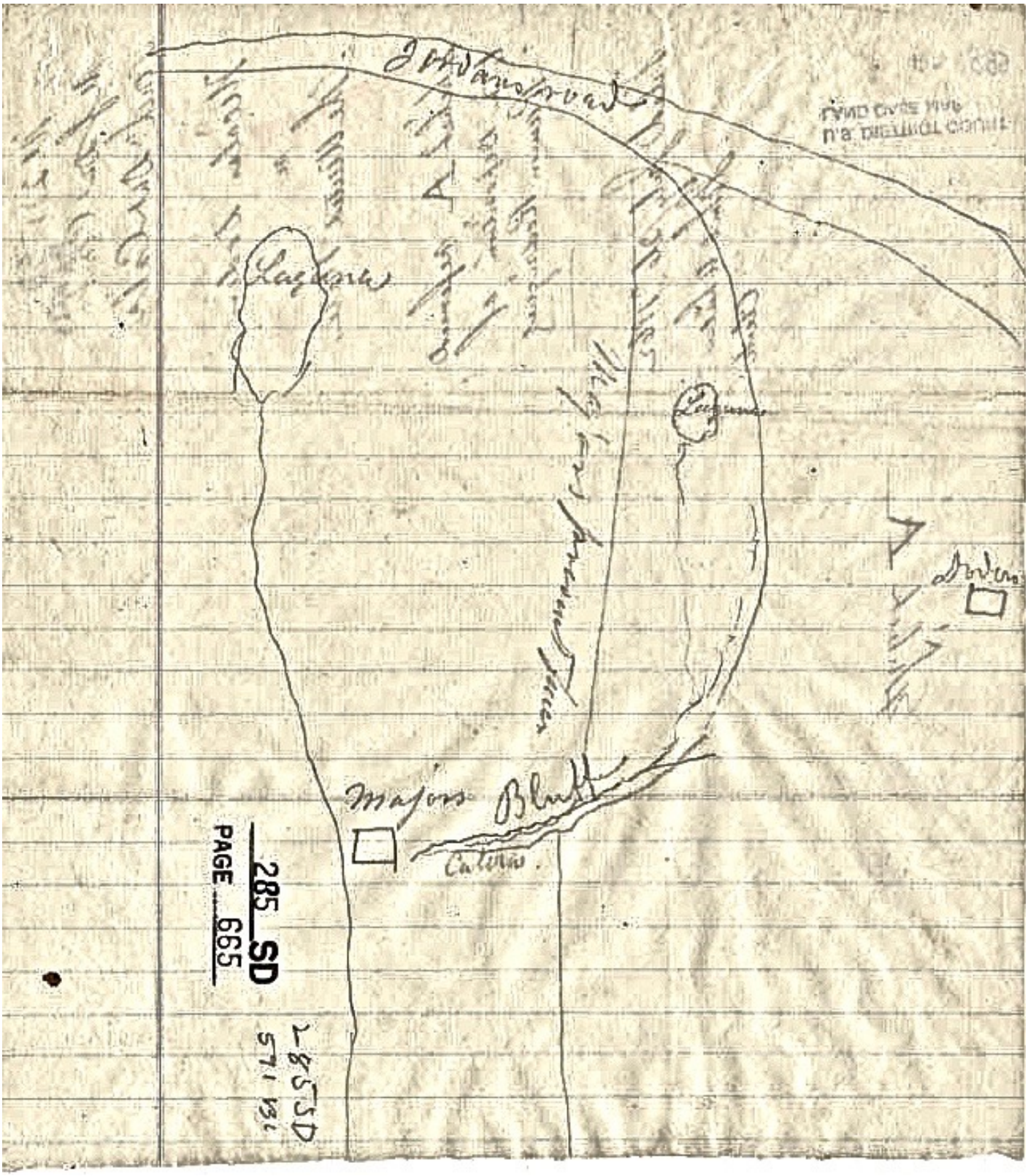


Figure 45; 1884 Map of the Rancho Tres Ojos de Agua, showig an earlier *diseño* (design/map) that was either an original (or a reproduction for the court). It's a very crude and schematic type that Dodero would have found to be sufficient in 1844 (prior to the American era). It says "Dodero"on the far right at the top (by the rectangle, indicating a house). The square to the left (by the creek) says, "Majors." Next to "Majors" is are the words "Bluff" (meaning the Escalona cliff) and "calera"—the place were limestone ("cal") was excavated. Above the word "Bluff" it says, "Major's present fence" with a line next to it, along with the smaller "laguna" (today's Westlake Pond).

The Santa Cruz Water Department's Annual Report (1978-1979) reiterates the facts of the above article and gives more details about the early days of the city's water system (as excerpted and compiled on the Santa Cruz Public Library's website article on the "History of the Santa Cruz City Water Department"). I believe the author is confused, however, on one vital point: The School Street reservoir was excavated in 1859, thus the "lower reservoir" discussed in this article was not on School St., but instead was the one excavated several blocks further west on High St. (as described in the paragraph quoted above). The other reservoir mentioned in the article mentions was the one located several blocks further up High St. (near Spring Street).

> Community growth in the "Flats" [Pacific Avenue area] sustained by water from freshets, shallow wells, and the river, advanced to proportions which made it profitable for Mr. E. M. Morgan to take up rights to water from the San Lorenzo River and install some pipework in exercise of his franchise to serve the City of Santa Cruz subsequent to its incorporation in 1866. Mr. Morgan's franchise and water works were purchased in 1876 by Mr. H. K. Lowe, a San Francisco financier. Mr. Lowe then organized the Santa Cruz Water Company with a capital stock of $100,000, and Mr. Morgan, with 50 shares and his knowledge of the system, was hired as Superintendent at a salary of $80 per month. Before the year was out, a lower reservoir holding 350,000 gallons had been built at the foot of School Street and another on High Street holding 200,000 gallons. The town had a distribution system installed by a crew of 100 men, and had installed steam pumping equipment on the river to fill both reservoirs.



Figure 46; Detail of “A Bird’s Eye View of Santa Cruz” 1870; notice Elihu Anthony’s home at end of School St. & above his business building just below it; by Charles B. Gifford; annotated by W. C. Casey.

According to Edna Kimbro's "Mission Hill Walking Tour Guide," the *zanja* was placed underground in the area of the mission plaza in 1870. The 1870 probate "Map of the Rancho Tres Ojos de Agua" (filed after Nicholas Dodero's death) clearly shows a stream flowing from the spring on his land down to and along High St. (heading east towards the old mission). Though the map does not show the two other streams, the east-flowing Dodero Creek would seem to be following the course described for the old mission *zanja*. It is likely that a few years later (1877), the diverted Dodero Creek still flowed in the old *zanja,* went underground in the mission plaza area, and continued to the new city reservoir at the foot of School Street. Leo Rowland noted that in 1891 Elihu Anthony was filling in the original reservoir (at the end of School St.), with part of it used as a basement for a house he intended to build (Box 3, Card 1098; “Water Systems”).



Figure 47; 1866 (colorized) photo of Holy Cross Church and the Mission Santa Cruz adobe church. Notice that the boy sits by a plank that crosses over the stone-lined *zanja,* whose water is running through the plaza. The new, wooden Holy Cross Church is on left, and the wood-covered quake-damaged Mission Santa Cruz adobe church is on the right. Photo by Lawrence & Houseworth titled "The Mission Church at Santa Cruz"; (Courtesy Library of Congress)

The Santa Cruz Surf (1/18/1890, p. 2) published a drainage report from The Citizens' Committee, which recommended that a drain be built on the north side of High St. "to open the Dodero Cr. channel" and to open a ditch on the north side of King Street—all comparatively inexpensive and would certainly save the "flat" from serious overflow."

In addition, the 1894 map of the "City Distributing Reservoir Lot" shows a "Meyrick Brook" flowing through the lot, but offers no clues of where the brook or creek headed after that point. Mr. Meyrick and the City Reservoir Lot are discussed in more detail in Chapter 3 which tells of Dodero Creek's additional history. However, one assumes that after Meyrick Brook (Dodero Creek) filled up this third reservoir (the City Distributing Reservoir), the water was still flowing eastward to the lowest reservoir--on School Street. The *Santa Cruz Surf* (11/18/1897, p. 7) reported that "D. Dodero addressed the Council. He had property on the corner of Mill [today's Walnut Ave.] and King streets, and there was a ditch in front of his property which he wanted filled. Councilman Maher thought it would be a costly job to to do the work—too costly to be practicable. The matter was referred to the Street Committee."

In 1901, the Citizens' Committee gave their report, emphasizing the need to keep the water off the "Flat" and to drain the lagoons (*Santa Cruz Surf*, 1/14/1901, p. 1):

> 1st—Close all of the culverts on High St. and construct and enlarge the ditch along the north side of said street from near the top of the hill to the east side of Potrero St.; thence northerly along the east side of the latter street to Moro St.; thence build a wooden conduit along the latter street to the east side of River St. ; thence build an open ditch through the low lands to the river. By means of these ditches and conduit conduct all of the water coming to High St. to the river. The ditch on High and Potrero streets would have to be cut into the chalk rock for most of the way requiring no lumber for bottom or sides.
>
> 2nd—Clear the ditch which conducts the water of the Dodero Cr. to the upper plaza from all obstructions and close all outlets, except the outlet into the said creek.
>
> 3rd—Construct a ditch along the north side of King St., from a point opposite or near to the NE corner of the lot of Fowler Pope [later the "Pope House" between King & Mission streets] to Majors [Laurel]
>
> Cr. and conduct into the last mentioned creek all the water running in the natural channel of Dodero Cr., and so far as practicable all the water flowing to King St. easterly of said Dodero Cr. channel.
>
> 4th—Open a ditch along Otis St. to California St. and along California St. to the channel of Majors [Laurel] Cr. on Laurel Street.

5th—Continue the drainage sewer in the lower flat from its north end in Locust St. northerly through King's Lane to Park St., and Railroad Lane to Cherry St; close the culvert through which the water is poured on to private property, opposite the Temperance Hall, and conduct the water across Mission St. into the drain, which leads into the river.

The Disappearance of the *Zanja*

What happened to this old Mission Santa Cruz *zanja* that for about 100 years had drawn the water from the 3 springs and sent it eastward down High Street? We do know from newspaper records that the School St. reservoir's water was credited with saving the west side of Pacific Ave. in the Front St. fire of 1894. We also know that as of 1876, some of this reservoir's water was coming from pumps on the San Lorenzo River. It seems likely that, several years after the 1894 fire, the streams that had been diverted down High St. were returned to their approximate original courses.

The Surf (3/3/1905, p. 1) had a highly informative article entitled "Dodero Creek":

> Dodero Creek, in times past, before there were many town lots, or cow pastures, or vegetable gardens to be disturbed, ran its quiet course from the spring in which it takes its rise to the San Lorenzo River, passing between what is now High Street and Mission Street, through the upper plaza, past the old Mission buildings to the cliff, where its waters fell in a cataract. This purling stream of pure water flowing undiminished through the parched months of the dry season, was one of the perquisites of the property which made the site of the Mission of the Holy Cross "look good" to the pioneer padres.
>
> In the early days of American occupancy the stream was put in a box, but this overflowed in times of high water, and formed a cause of complaint from property holders along Mission St. from the plaza to Pope House. In more recent years the stream has been diverted entirely from its original channel, and the surplus waters not absorbed in irrigation have been turned down Story St. to King St., and out that street to an open ditch.
>
> Recently the Boston property has passed into the hands of Forgeus, Johnson, Russel, et al, and the Buelna property to M. Ucovich. These parties desire to convert this section from garden and pasture into building lots, and to this end, propose to lay sidewalks and make other improvements, but this creek running in an open channel, seeps through the soil and makes the surface damp at all seasons. M. Ucovich has settled the matter to his satisfaction and that of the property owners below him by turning the creek out of its channel, where it reaches his property, running next to his line fence down to Davis St. [today's Escalona] and thence down Dodero Street to King Street.
>
> This stream is carried in a shallow, open ditch, close up to the line fence of the property on the westerly side of Dodero Street, owned by Mssrs. Brady and Lewis, who are exceeding wroth over what they claim is a menace to their property. ..The city ought to acquire and own the Dodero spring, transferring its waters from a nuisance into a valuable asset.

The date of the disappearance of the *zanja* was one of the mysteries that had perplexed me when I wrote the 1st edition of this book. Thanks to this article from 1905, we know that by then the *zanja* was no longer heading as far as the mission plaza and had been "turned down Story St. to King St. and out that street into an open ditch.

After 1905, M. Ucovich had truncated the *zanj*a further W. **"by turning the creek out of its channel and down Dodero Street."** That location is where today runs **one** of the four streams—the one that I call "Longview Dr. Creek." Further information about the disappearance of the *zanja* is again provided by Ernest Otto's "Old Santa Cruz" column (*Santa Cruz Sentinel* Aug. 22, 1954):

> About 40 years ago [1914] the [Tres Ojos] **stream was diverted, as was the one which has its source on the Twohig** [Messiah Lutheran Church] property and the 3rd "eye" in Escalona Heights. The combined streams, after they come together above King St., go through Neary Lagoon, and the mouth is at Cowell's Beach, west of the Municipal wharf.

In the 1920s, Dodero Creek was still open to the air as it descended down the Escalona hill. Life-long resident Harold J. van Gorder (1996) said that he remembered how in 1925 (when he was 24) Walnut Avenue by King St. was still a mud flat. David D'Arpino (2022) stated that there were several

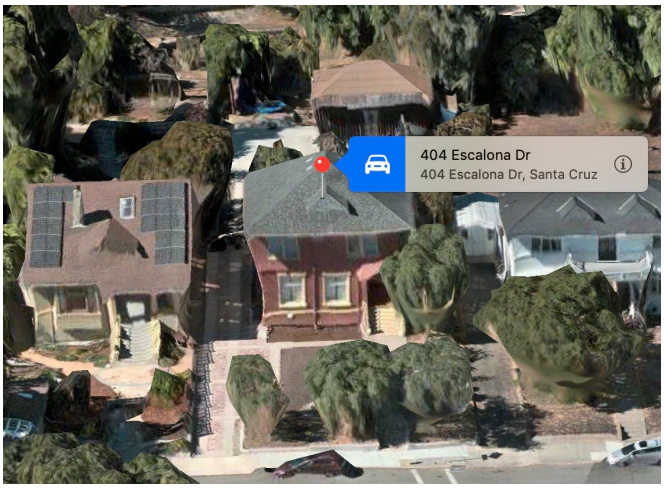


Figure 48; Photo of 404 Escalona Drive—site of former ponds; (from Maps App, Satellite View)

ponds (fed by seeps) in the back yard of the home at 404 Escalona Dr. which in the 1950s was owned by the Carcello family, who had the pharmacy at the NE corner of Bay and Mission streets. A 2022 aerial view of the home shows no such ponds but instead much concrete and other structures.

"In Search of Santa Cruz," a column in the *Santa Cruz Sentinel* (10/20/1938 p. 2), had an article titled "Los Tres Ojos de Agua (The Three Eyes of Water)". Readers were informed about the creek's early use in providing water for the mission and later for the C. C. Moore and Fred Johnson properties. It also stated:

> Water being one of the prime necessities of life, it is about them that much of our early history centered, and one wonders if the city did not overlook an asset when it sidetracked and dumped into a marsh, almost a million gallons of water daily which could still play an important part in the life of our city.
>
> It must be admitted that its high limestone content make it somewhat less manageable in wash tubs, where it lends itself less readily in the making of suds, or tea kettles, where it leaves an encrustation, but mixed with some of the water from granite regions, it could compare most favorably with most city waters. Indeed, certain highly tuned California cities would have seen in its mineral content enough to advertise it far and wide for its medicinal properties and bone-building properties…
>
> All three of these streams are now heading along precise courses to King St. where they are captivated by concrete conduits, rushed down Laurel St. and to Neary's Lagoon; hidden and rushed away, as if they were objects of fear and shame, rather than melodious and enchanting streams. This is the price we pay for civilization and the demand of modern mothers that children be kept dry, aseptic, and away from mud. …
>
> To the geologist, these three springs are of speculative interest. Below the juncture of our limestone deposits and an impervious layer below, they are undoubtedly the drainage of a vast subterranean system of caverns and channels of Ben Lomond Mountain. A great cave with a lake may someday be uncovered right at our door. This is typical of limestone regions. The three springs are at the same level as is Pogonip and Cave Gulch springs. These might, therefore, be the overflow of that lake. The water is fairly warm, showing that it has been collected for a certain length of time before emerging. The region about these springs has many limestone sink holes where winter rain flow simply disappears as in funnels. The land is dotted with these funnels leading, as it were, to subterranean chambers. The city reservoir built on Cowell property never could be used to full capacity because of leaks which could not be stopped. Bay Street Reservoir, which is built near by, had to be completely concreted to make it watertight. All of these facts indicated the possibility that Ben Lomond Mountain may be hiding a cave which someday may be uncovered and may prove of great interest.

I have repeatedly observed these two creeks at different times of the year. The more easterly one (which I call Longview Drive Creek) has a great deal of water flowing in it, even in drought years, such as 2004 and 2021, and in September—the driest time the year—when Laurel Creek has almost no flow. By the time Longview Driver Creek gets to the Escalona hill, a mere block from its origin, it is already rushing. How is this flow possible? Dodero Creek is culverted after it crosses High Street, flows downhill (south) and re-emerges again somewhere before reaching Escalona Drive. The City Storm Drain Maps (1990) show an 8" culvert south of and parallel to High Street. Perhaps the pipe was laid in 1914, as Ernest Otto's article of 1954 suggests. This culvert might carry some of Dodero Creek's water to descend into Longview Dr. Creek. After passing under Escalona, Dodero Creek intersects and merges with Messiah Lutheran Creek.

Figures 49; 1931 aerial photo (with close-up below); seen on the left/west side is a line of trees (**red arrow**) marking the old boundary of Rancho Tres Ojos de Agua, with this trapezoidal section owned by the Johnson Pacific Limestone ("Kalkar" brand) quarry. Notice in the lower left/southwest quarter the Bay St. reservoir (**blue arrow**). To its right/east is what today is called Westlake Pond (pink arrow). To the right/northeast of Westlake Pond And then to the right/northeast of Westlake Pond. (at the corner of Spring & High streets) is the Morris/Twohig/Messiah Lutheran Church Creek (**orange arrow**); 1931B Santa Cruz County Flight C1437 B26 (courtesy UCSC Map Room).



I suspect that Longview Dr. Creek is carrying some of the flow of the far larger Dodero Creek that has been diverted to flow east into a modern 8"-pipe (seen on a previous page in the map of city storm drains) that may lie along the course of the mission *zanja.* Although it is a reasonable theory, it cannot be verified with I suspect that Longview Dr. Creek is carrying some of the flow of the far larger Dodero Creek that has been diverted to flow east into a modern 8"-pipe (seen on a previous page in the map of city storm drains) that may lie along the course of the mission *zanja.* Although it is a reasonable theory, it cannot be verified without older maps of the city's water system, which I have been unable to find.

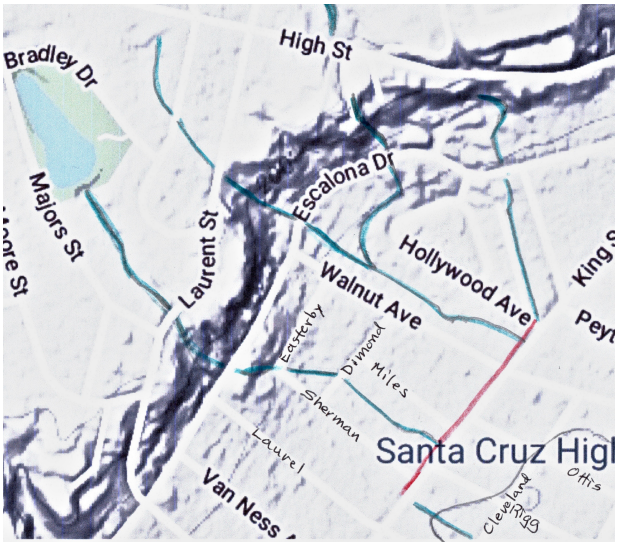
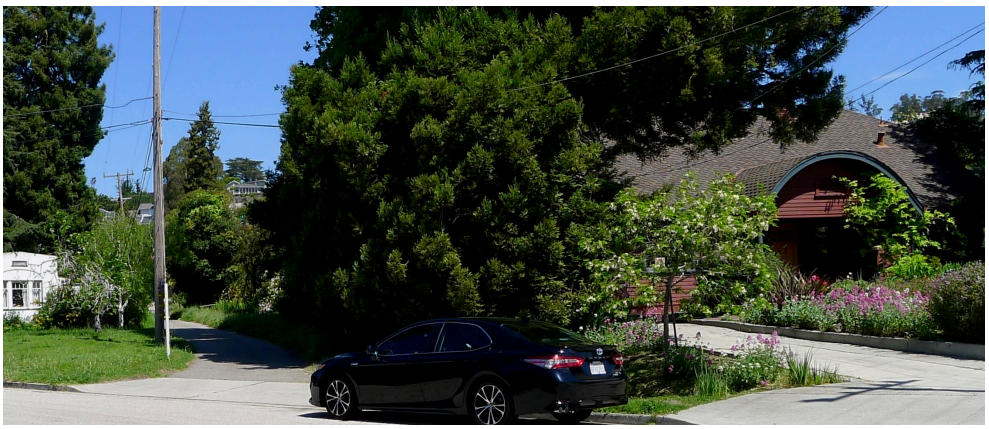




Figure 50; Above left: Former "King St. Canal" shown in red (Google Maps—"Terrain Level"). It was covered over in 1926.
Figure 51; (above right); Photo of King St. sidewalk, under which is joined the water of the combined two creeks which then flows join Laurel Cr.
Figure 52 (below); Photo of Longview Drive Creek as it flows south down Dodero St. to King St. to enter the under-sidewalk culvert



These two creeks then descend from High St. to Escalona Dr., one on each side of Sunnyslopes Court. Dodero Cr. flows southwest to join Messiah Lutheran Cr. in between Escalona Dr., Hollywood and Walnut. Longview Dr. Cr. runs under Escalona Dr., then flows alongside Dodero St., which looks more like an alley. Dodero St. used to run all the way to Escalona Drive. Longview Drive Cr. empties into the culvert (the former King St. Canal) under the sidewalk at King and Dodero.

Mention of this open ditch by the *Surf* (3/3/1905, p. 1) confirms what long-time residents told me about the King St. Canal: it was built to carry the water from the creeks. Several people stated that these that these three streams used to run downhill to King Street and then flow southwest along King Street in a type of open canal between the street and the sidewalk. One resident pointed out the metal grates (still present on King St.) through which one can currently always see and hear water).

They remembered water flowing in the canal toward an intersection a few blocks further to join with Laurel Creek. This canal was about 3' wide and 5' deep and was popular with school children, who would play in it. Another neighbor told me that the canal was as deep as it was wide and had an arched bottom, with a type of curb to (allegedly) keep cars from driving into it. However, such accidents were frequent, as
reported in the news articles from 1910-1926 with such titles (in the *Santa Cruz Evening News*, January 10, 1921, p. 8 and p. 3) as: "Car Plunges into King St. Canal" and "The King Street Menace," stating that in just one week alone two cars fell into the canal. A letter to the editor said that the author wished he had a photo for every car that fell into the canal! Unfortunately, I can find no photos of the King Street Canal.

Wayne Basano (personal interview May 15, 2022) said that his dad told him that concerns about the canal and the mud in the Boston Gardens area were as constant as today's talk about issues such as homeless population, traffic, and housing prices. Due to persistent complaints about these car accidents, the King St. canal was covered with cement in May 1926 (*Santa Cruz Evening News* June 17, 1926, p. 1) in a project costing $11,725. It created an extra-wide sidewalk, with creek water heard below the grates. The city's 1990 storm drain maps solve the mystery, at least in terms of where the creeks run through their modern storm drains. They run west under King St.and drain into Laurel Creek (behind or east. of Laurel Street). Laurel Creek will be discussed in Chapter 4.

Though I cannot see evidence of the old *zanja* in the old aerial photos, other people have told me that aerial photos from the early 1950s—made before extensive grading done for the new subdivisions in the High St. area—show remnants of the old *zanja*. Today no open stream runs east down High Street. However, as noted, three streams cross it on their way south toward being culverted later into Laurel Creek. As it runs east to divert Dodero Creek's water into Longview Dr. Creek, the culvert just below High St. approximates part of the z*anja's* route.

Later Uses of the *Zanja*



Figure 53; **above):** Detail of colorized of view from High Street, c.1865; notice tanning pools on the south side of the Boston & Jones Tannery; from the stereoscopic photo by S. Thomas Housewoarth & Co (courtesy Library of Congress).

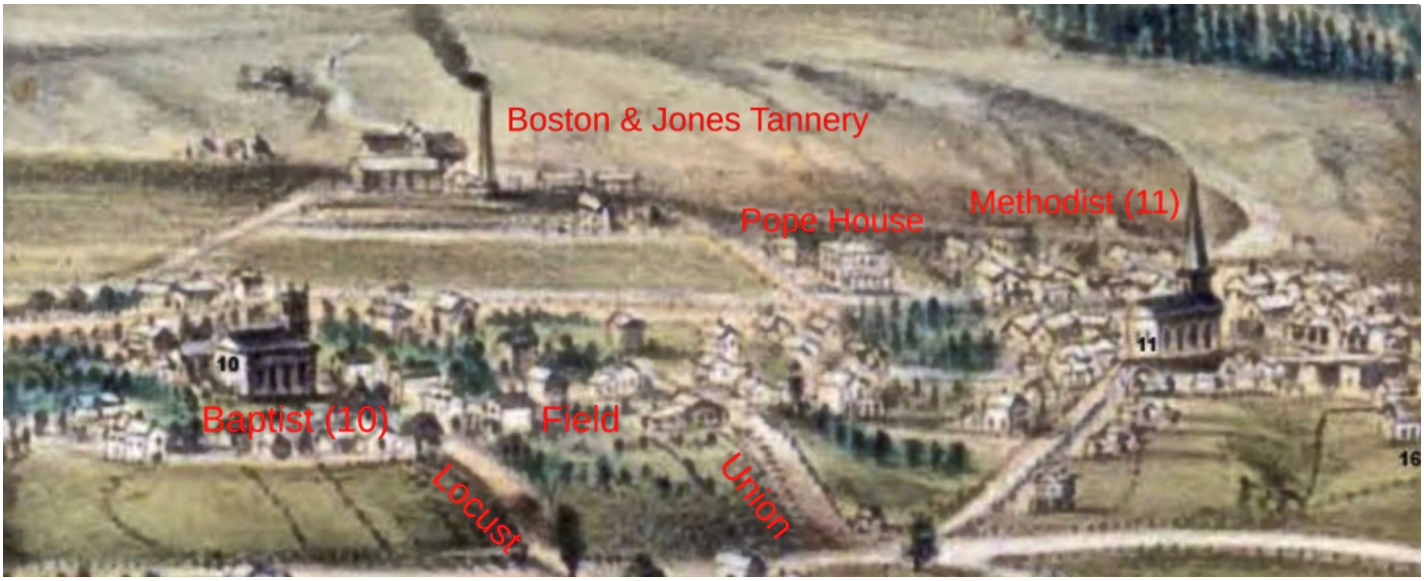


Figure 54**:** Drawing showing Boston & Jones Tannery; a detail from "A Bird's Eye View of Santa Cruz" 1870; The Boston & Jones (formerly Kirby & Jones) tannery developed from the original mission tannery. Boston's widow, Eliza, closed the tannery in 1875 & subdivided the land, but the 60-foot high smokestack stood for 10 more years. Drawing by Charles B . Gifford; labeled by Casey Carey; (courtesy of UC Berkeley,Bancroft Library).

In 1854, Richard Kirby established his second tannery in Santa Cruz County, at the site of the old mission tannery. In 1855, his first partner was Joseph Boston, who subsequently became sole owner. Later on Edmund Jones bought into the company. Other historical [[records?]]say that Kirby bought a tannery first established by Jones. What is clear, however, is that the plant was located in a 20-acre plot located from High St. down to King St., and from Highland Ave. to Peyton and Kirby St., which was named after Mr. Kirby (Chase, 1979). As mentioned in Chapter 1, this tannery somehow managed to get the mill stones from Nicholas Dodero's old grist mill. which was located on High Street. They used the old mission diversion ditch to power it via an underground terra cotta pipe that ran off from the main ditch of the *zanja* to the tannery lot. On the property were an engine house with a 60-foot chimney, high piles of tanbark, and several one- and two-story buildings (Koch, 1964). The company employed 15 men and produced up to 1500 hides a month—using 125 tanning vats (Rowland Card Files). In the 1870s, tit was one of 10 tanneries in the county, and the company was appraised at $38,210.

Edmund Jones's obituary in the *Santa Cruz Sentinel* (February 22, 1903, p. 3) provided the following information. After he'd emigrated from England to New York City to establish a sealing wax and tapers business, Jones met E. L. Williams. In July 1849 he decided to go to California. He went by ship to Galveston, Texas, where he purchased horses for an overland journey to California. One week into his ride west, the horses were stolen, so he walked the rest of the way! After working in the mines, he arrived in Santa Cruz in 1851 with E. L. Williams and Joseph Boston, who had a store in Monterey that exported wool, whale oil, leather hides, abalone shells, and produce. They opened a Santa Cruz branch, which they ran until 1854. Their subsequent enterprise was the tannery.

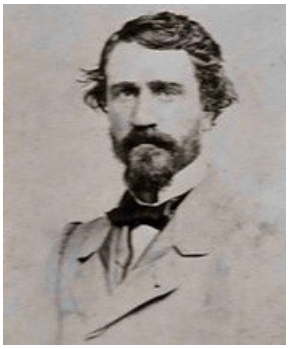










Figure 55; Above Left: Photo of Joseph Boston; (courtesy Santa Cruz Mus. of Art & History). Figure 56; Above Middle: Photo of Calvary Church, 1890s; (courtesy Calvary Episcopal Church). Figure 57; Right: 208 Photo of Escalona Drive, site of the Boston's home. Figure 58 (middle left); Photo of Eliza (Bull) Boston; (courtesy of Ontario Co. Museum. NY). Figure 59 (below left); Photo of Mary (Perry) Jordan; (courtesy of Ancestry.com).

Eliza (Bull) and Joseph Boston

Joseph Boston was born 1824 in Philadelphia, arrived in Monterey in 1849 to work in the U.S. Government Service, and started a general store in the Casa del Oro adobe. His next business was in Santa Cruz in 1853 in the store run by E. L. Williams at the head of Willow St. today's Pacific Ave (Rowland, Vol. 2, p. 251).

Joseph's wife, Eliza (Bull) Boston, was equally involved in Santa Cruz. Her biography is summarized by Margaret Koch (*Santa Cruz Sentinel*, November 27, 1966, p. 4) and in *Evergreen Cemetery of Santa Cruz* (Traci Bliss, pp. 67-69). Eliza ("Lizzie") was born in 1832 in NY.Her cultured family supported abolition, and she maintained these progressive values throughout her life. Delicate health led her doctor to suggest that she move to a sunnier climate. She arrived in Santa Cruz in 1861, the next year she met and married Joseph Boston. Both were devout supporters of the Episcopal faith, and in 1864, she donated the land on which Calvary Episcopal Church was built in 1865 at Lincoln and Center streets. Joseph contributed the architectural design and construction. That building still stands.

Eliza also joined the city's first women's social club, started in 1859 by Mary (Perry) Jordan, wife of Albion Peter Jordan. A writer and popular public speaker, Eliza was also the first local woman to serve as a public school trustee. "Empty Chair," a dramatic piece by local playwright Dana Bagshaw, was performed July 9 and 10, 2022 at Calvary Episcopal. It told the story of Eliza and Joseph Boston.



Figure 60; Colorized photo of Rafael Castro/ Boston family adobe home; ("Santa Cruz Yesterdays" column in the *Santa Cruz Sentinel* 1/10/1954, p. 20).

The Castro/Boston Adobe

The Boston's home was the old Castro adobe, located between the mission and the tanning vats (today's 208 Escalona Dr.). Prior to the Boston's 1857 purchase of the adobe (and 30 acres of land in 1859), it had been rented that year to William Anthony (Elihu Anthony's cousin), where on July 26, 1857, he organized the Congregational Church

In 1857, Nelson Taylor also rented the Raphael Castro adobe. His autobiography (in *Santa Cruz County History Journal*, Issue 4, p. 234) states he was a tanner, who arrived in Santa Cruz in 1851, raising onions on part of the Major's tract (at Westlake Pond area) and the next year farming behind Eliza Farnham's property, which became Alex Russel's. When Mr. Anthony went East, Nelson clerked in the William Anthony hardware store, which had been built in 1857. Anthony put up a larger building (later remodeled into the St. Charles Hotel). His former store was bought in 1867 by F. A. Hihn and moved to Walnut Avenue. Nelson bought Raphael Castro's alcalde grant on Bay St. in 1860. Nelson was elected county assessor in 1863 and served five terms.

In 1862, a second floor was added to the the adobe to accommodate living quarters for tannery workers, and the roof tiles were replaced with redwood shingles, which caught on fire in 1895, leading to total destruction. Ernest Otto writes (Rowland, Vol. 2, p. 251) the following about the former Raphael Castro adobe:

> It was a long structure to the east of the Boston tannery and was the Boston home for many years. This house was somewhat modernized and in the center above the entrance was a small picturesque overhanging porch. This was a visiting place during the younger days of the writer, the large living room having recessed windows characteristic of the adobes.
>
> In the late fifties this was the Anthony home and it was in that old Spanish adobe the group met to organize a "Congregational or Presbyterian church"...The writer remembers, when the Bostons resided there, the large wisteria vine which covered a good section of the front.
>
> Through this property then flowed the stream which has its source at the Fred Johnson Kalkar quarries, then the Louis Dodero place, & through the [Nelson A.] Bixby, later the Henry Meyrick, then the A. M. Owens place. The clear water always had green banks through the place & there was an attractive garden.

The "Santa Cruz Yesterdays" column about the adobe photo provided the following description:

> Moldering in the afternoon sun, perhaps dreaming of its eventful and romantic past, one of Mission Hill's last adobes sat for this "portrait" some 60 years ago [1894], on what today is Davis Street [and now Escalona Drive]. The original structure, 90 feet long, had the typical low, beamed ceilings, and quite probably a tile roof. Later it was weather-boarded, all save the section of adobe left exposed under the porch roof. A frame second story and brick chimneys were added. Once the "town house" of the Castro family, it long was occupied by the Bostons, whose tannery was located close by. Mrs. Agnes (Boston) Burge of Meder St. was born there.
>
> The side shown was actually the back of the dwelling, and to the left was the barnyard,

extending to what is now Storey Street. The front was more attractive with its recessed windows and entrance porch, covered with Virginia creeper. Old millstones were part of the garden arrangement. A large wisteria vine graced the south end of the place. The old mission stream (part of Tres Ojos), which came from the High St. heights, furnished motive power for the tannery and coursed down School St., passing nearby.

A large fandango room in the adobe, reminiscent of the gay days of the Dons, lent itself readily in later years to other types of gatherings. William Anthony (a relative of Elihu Anthony) was the occupant, that action was taken leading to the establishment of the local Congregational church.

On July 26, 1857, sixteen persons decided on a second Protestant church for this community (the Methodists were already active at Mission and Green streets). The new church was to be either Congregational or Presbyterian. Anthony, himself a Presbyterian, cast the deciding vote for the proposal to make it a Congregational church with Presbyterian confession of faith. On Sept. 13, fifteen signed the roll:

Rev. T. W. Hinds (who had been pastor of the originally formed 1851 congregation, which lapsed), Mrs. Marietta Hinds, William Anthony, Caroline Anthony, Joseph Ruffner, Mrs. Elizabeth Ruffner, Thomas Pilkington, Nelson Taylor, Richard Williams, Mrs. Harriet Rawson, Mrs. M. E. Fowell, John B. Perry, Mrs. Elizabeth Perry, Dr. A. W. Rawson, and Mrs. Richard Fluellen. Rev. J. S. Zelie was chosen as pastor. He served four years and was succeeded by Rev. W. C. Bartleet, who later became famous as editor of the old “San Francisco Bulletin.”

In the middle ‘90s fire razed the wood and adobe landmark. The William Anthony who occupied the Davis Street adobe at the time of the crucial meeting was a hardware merchant at the foot of Mission St. Hill and was involved in the establishment of the St. Charles Hotel at the same site. Crowning the hilltop of Logan Heights, upper left in the picture, is seen the then-new home of Judge J. J. Logan, prominent Santa Cruzan, noted for development of the famous loganberry.

In 1863, Kirby sold his portion of the tannery and went on to establish his third and largest tannery further along Mission St. at Laurel Street. Eliza and Joseph’s only son William, died at age six in a horrible accident. Joseph took his life in 1874, leaving behind Eliza, several young children, his mother, and two sisters. Eliza was then in charge of the large property and the tannery. On Feb. 16, 1875, his estate was appraised at $129,848, including 5 parcels of real estate and "a stock of unmanufactured leather in the process of being tanned"' (Koch, 1964). The tannery was closed that same year, but the 60-foot-high chimney stood until the year 1885 and can be seen in old lithographs. The *Santa Cruz Sentinel* (May 18, 1878, 3:3) had an article about the demise of the old tannery buildings:

Thieves are at work carrying off pipe, pieces of machinery and other articles of value from the old Boston tannery, and the damage already done amounts to several 100 dollars. If our police officers would look up and down the river, they might find dens worthy of close inspection. It is likely that the Boston tannery is being dismantled by boys, they finding purchases among dishonest men.

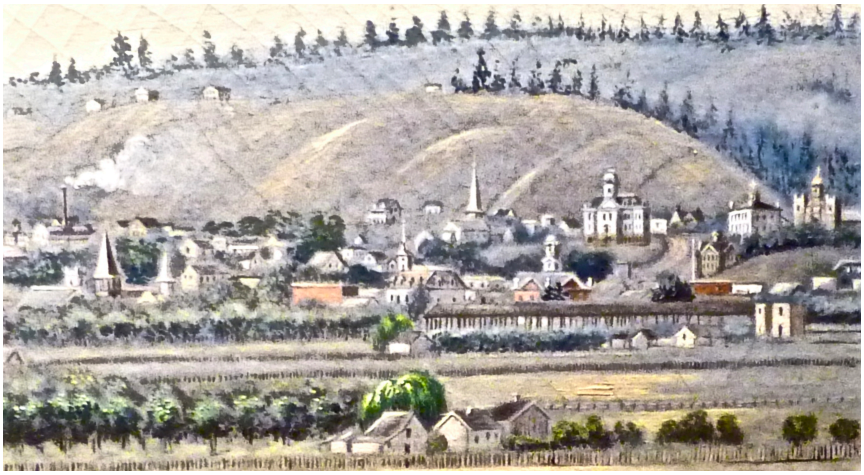


Figure 61; Detail of Leon Trousset's 1876 painting of Santa Cruz, showing the tall smokestack of the Boston & Jones tannery — seen in the center of the far left side. Perhaps the two-story home seen slightly to the right side (east) of the tannery is the former Rafael Castro/Boston adobe home; (courtesy Museum of Art & History, Santa Cruz).

Upon Eliza's death in 1920, she was fondly eulogized. Traci Bliss's Evergreen Cemetery website quotes an undated Ernest Otto column (c. the 1950s from the *Santa Cruz Sentinel)*:

> No garden spot could be prettier, and from sunrise to sunset the industrious Chinese continued their work on the land almost from High to King Street.… The Chinese gardeners also raised choice blackberries, raspberries, and gooseberries. In the creek the Chinese grew special delicacies for themselves, such as a water chestnut bulb much used in preparing Chinese dishes.…The Chinese lived in unpainted cabins with…sheds for delivery wagons and horses." Because the Chinese lived on her land, [Eliza] Boston had frequent contact with them. In response to the rising tide of animosity from the "Chinese Must Go" movement, one night she brought several of them into her home on Davis Street. They wanted to know if she was fearful, and she instantly responded, "A woman's tongue and broomstick are a match for any mob."

There were constant complaints for decades about the large amount of water coming down the Escalona hill and muddying the land between Davis St. (today's Escalona Dr.) and King Street. The *Santa Cruz Sentinel* (9/11/1887, p. 3) wrote:

> The vegetable gardeners back of the Pope House [in the "Boston Gardens" area] between King and High streets, mostly Chinese, are using considerable water of late to nourish their growing plants, which is all right, but the water, after having served its purpose, is not taken care of and nearly all of it runs into a ditch on King St., which ditch is used only for surface water. At the present time the water spreads over quite a width in front of the Pope House property, which overflow is not appreciated by the land owners along whose property the water runs. This matter has troubled the city council for years, and is still a wet problem that will have to be solved some day even by the courts.



Figure 62; Photo of the Pope House (c. 1890), a popular guest house at Mission & King streets; (courtesy UCSC Digital Collections).

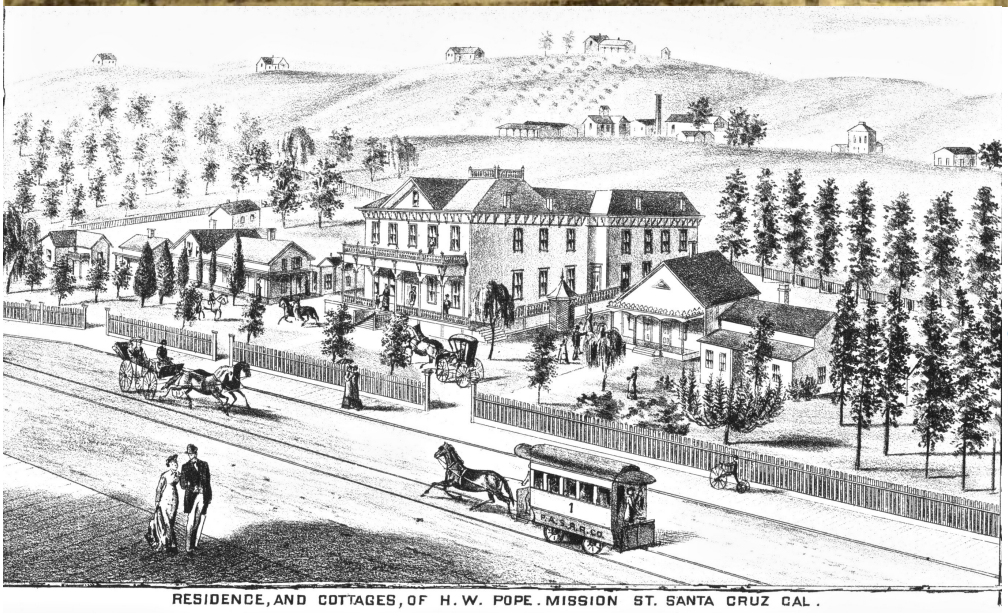


Figure 63; Drawing of the Pope House; notice the Boston, Jones, & Kirby tannery in the background; (from W. W. Ellitot, p. f 20).

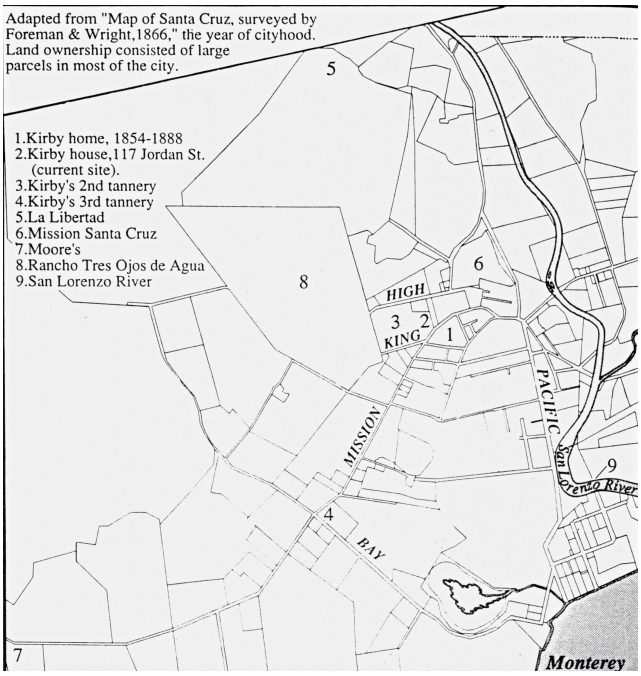
In another Ernest Otto column (Santa Cruz Sentinel 10/5/1941, p. 9), he provides a marvelous description of the creeks and Boston gardens:

> In the [18]70's and 80's, except for a few unpainted shacks occupied by Chinese gardeners, there was not a single home on King St. from Mission to Bay….In those days, King St., which ended at Bay St., was almost impassable in the winter and hardly passable all the rest of the year. The roadbed was a zigzag one as far as Walnut Ave., where there was a **plank crossing over the stream [combined Dodero & Messiah Lutheran creeks]**. In that section, up to what is now Laurel St., the grass which covered the entire street was green, even in mid-summer, as it was a marshy section caused by the spreading stream. There was no road from Walnut Ave., then Mill St., which was only a narrow lane.
>
> A new path led to the Townes' pasture. Folks who did not have their cows in the pasture had their boys come up along King St. to look after their cows. Sometimes the gate was left open, and the roundmaster did a thriving business. Some were mean enough to accuse the roundmaster of opening the gate and then rounding up the cows. The cows and horse picked up by the roundmaster were redeemed when the fee was collected by the roundmaster. In those days, dogs were allowed to run around loose and no license was required.
>
> Along King St. boys and men would go with 22 rifles to shoot snipes and meadow larks, which were plentiful there and were considered good food. There was no law against shooting within the city limits. All boys hunted birds' eggs, and in the grass on that street the meadow larks' nests were found, and the eggs taken for collections.
>
> Near the crossing of the stream at a spot between the present Laurel and Rigg streets along the fence of the Wright ranch was the the very tallest of dock [plant]. This was the haunt of the redwing blackbirds. In the swaying dock [plants] were the nests with the greenish blue eggs with black markings. An old-fashioned gate opened into the Boston vegetable gardens, and road led to the small unpainted buildings occupied by the 8 or 10 Chinese who occupied each garden. With hoe, shovel and rake they worked and they used the old-fashioned plow with horses. The rows of vegetables were planted straight. The rows between the strawberry plants were planted to onions.
>
> The stream [Dodero Cr.] which flows through the C.C. Moore place went across the upper end of the gardens, and the water was diverted into ditches between the rows for irrigation. The Chinese at work wore the broad, round hats of woven bamboo. With 3 bamboo poles these sometimes are made into work baskets by some women. Beyond the Pope House property [King and Mission streets] was a large lot used as a baseball ground, at one time an unusual club of young women players met on what was known as the Boston diamond. Beyond the Chinese gardens at the corner of Mill street [now upper Walnut Ave.] was a truck garden for years operated by Italians.
>
> The Towne pasture had two entrances, one near what is now Walnut Avenue. These were for those who lived on the upper flat and the section from Walnut Ave. down. The other entrance was at the upper end, and the owners of cows on upper Mission hill and numbers of those on the lower flat drove their cows to that entrance. When the lads who earned a little extra money driving cows, or sons of the owners went in the evening after the cows, the animals would be found waiting at the gate ready to be driven home to the stalls to be fed and milked. Along the creek in that section were French frogs, which the boys would catch and sell to the restaurants of the city. French frogs and turtles were usually a part of the display in every restaurant window.
>
> King St. is now one of the finest residential districts in the city. The grass and dirt of the old street has been transformed with the paved surface. Along the entire length of the street where in the early days there was hardly a residence, there now is scarcely a vacant lot. The green grass of the marsh and the other pretty plants growing there in the early days, have been replaced by beautiful lawns and gardens around the attractive homes.

Ernest Otto had more to say about Mill Street—today's Walnut Ave. (Santa Cruz Sentinel News 2/20/1944, p. 4):

> It was the muddiest street in town. Some of the lads, when it was so muddy, would walk along the top of the narrow board of the rail fence and once in a while take a tumble. Those

with rubber boots sometimes would move forward, and so sticky was the mud the foot would dislodge and the rubber boot stick in the mud, an experience of the writer more than once while driving the old Goldby white cow. This narrow mud hole is now one of the most attractive streets of the city.



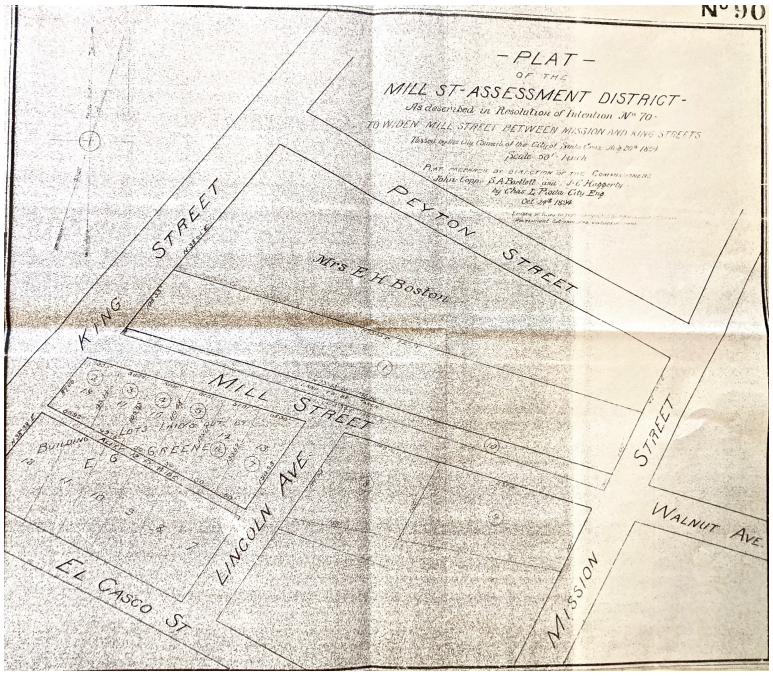


Figure 64 (**Left);** Adaptation of 1866 map of Santa Cruz; unnumbered page in *Georgiana - Feminist Reformer of the West : The Journal of Georgiana Bruce Kirby; by Georgiana B. Kirby; Santa Cruz Historical Society, 1987.* Figure 65 (**RIght);** "Plat of the Mill St. Assessment District to widen Mill St. between Mission & King streets" ;10/24/1894; (Santa Cruz County Recorder's Office).

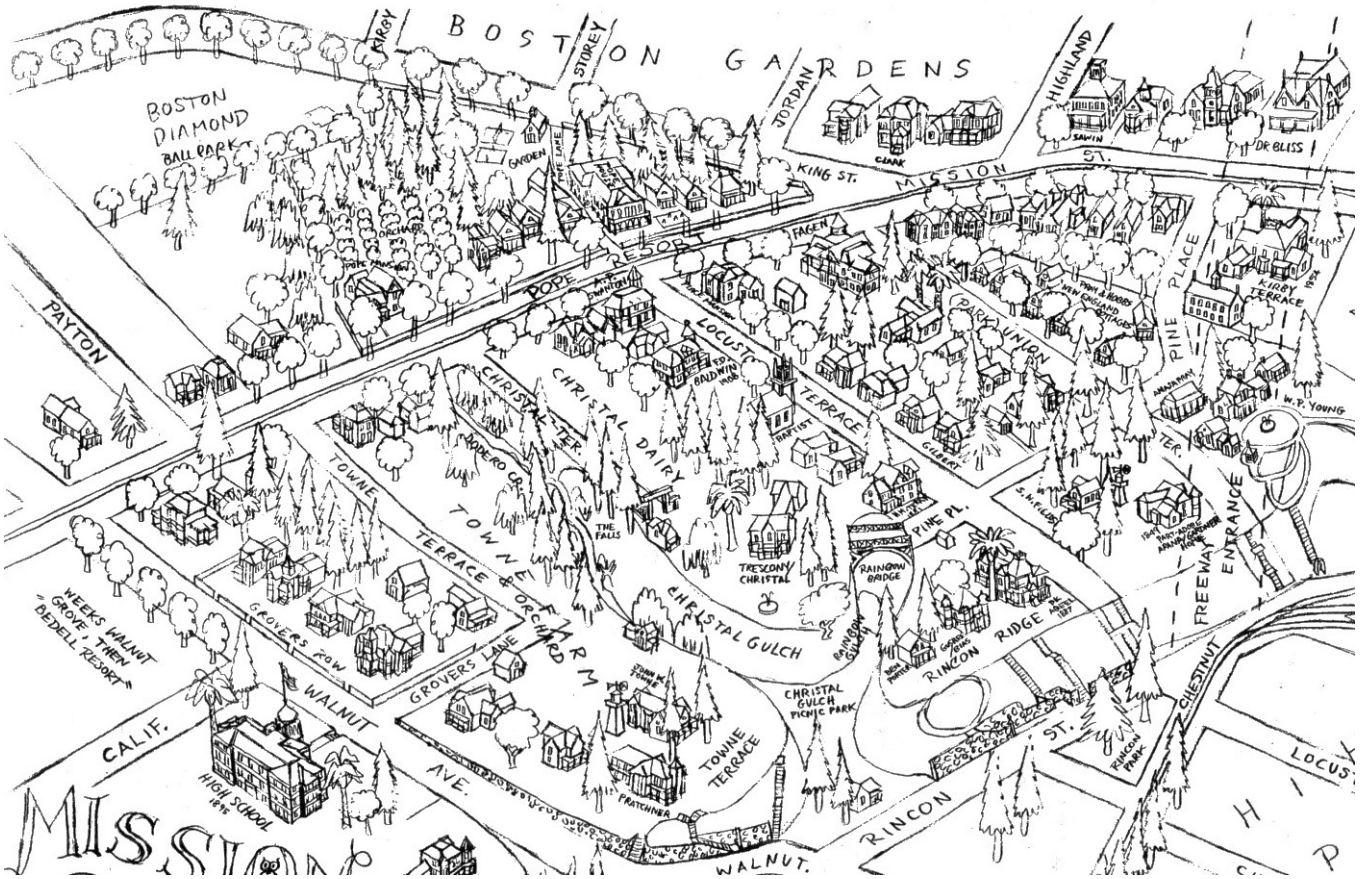


Figure 66; Map showing "Boston Diamond Ball Park" and "Boston Gardens"; from "The Eight Worlds of Mission Street;" p, 8 by Ross Eric Gibson, 2001; (Courtesy Ross Eric Gibson)

In 1996, I had the enormous pleasure of chatting with Harold J. van Gorder, who was born in Santa Cruz in 1901 and was still reminiscing at age 107! In his book (p. 73) he recalls seeing the Chinese farmers use of water from Laurel Creek.

> While my mother visited a new friend, I wandered a few doors away as a child to observe a fascinating scene at the corner of Laurel and Mission streets. It was old rural China as pictured in a 1906 history book: a giant, creaking bamboo waterwheel, propelled by rippling Laurel Creek, scooped up water in cans fastened to the wheel perimeter. Lifted to the apogee, the dripping containers were dumped with a rhythmic slop-slop-slop into a V-flume running down to irrigate garden rows. They were tended by a [Chinese farmer] garbed in a breech cloth while laboring in the hot sun.

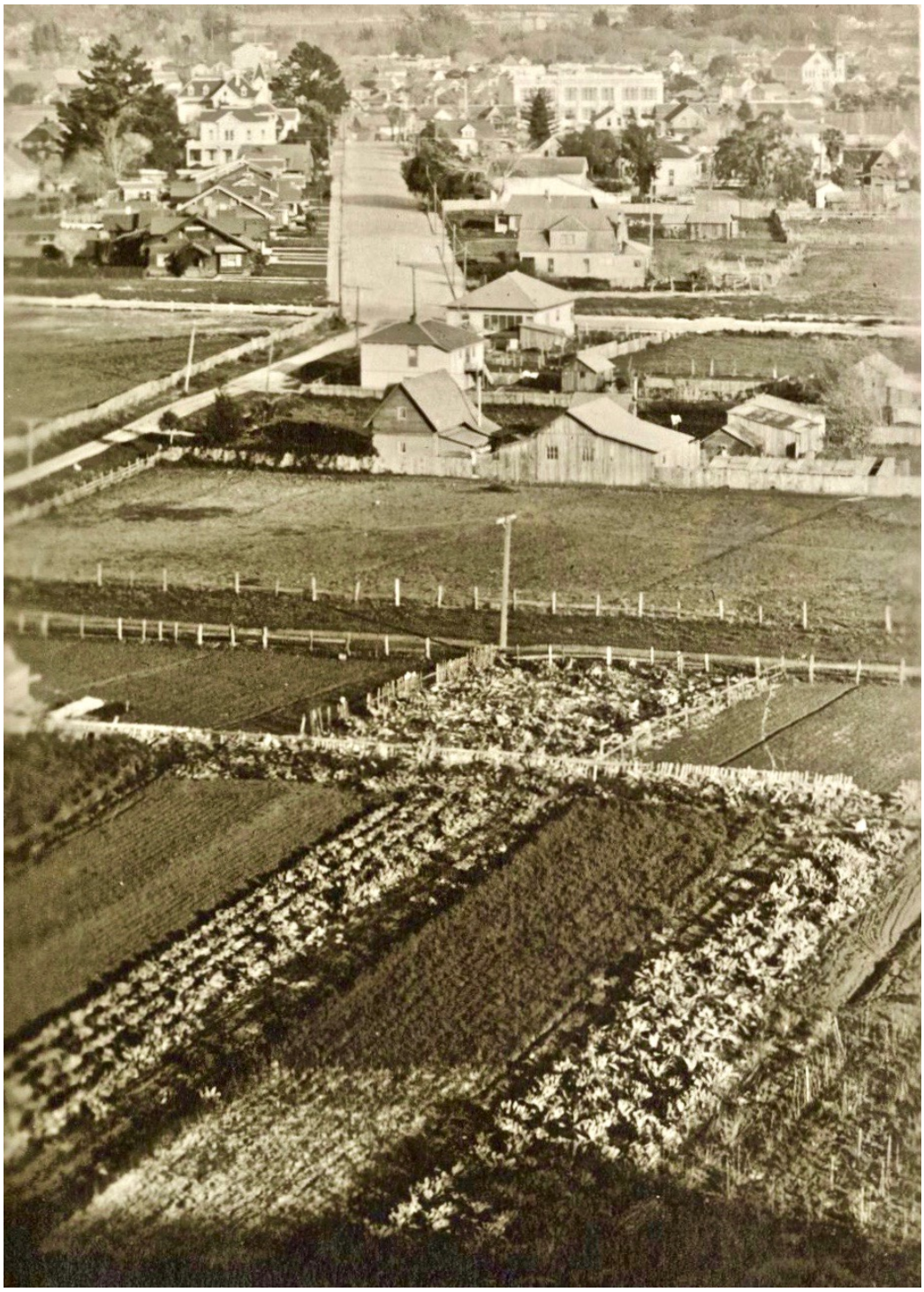


Figure 67; Photo of Boston Gardens; “Looking Down Walnut Avenue to Santa Cruz from the Hill near the "Outcrop" and the [City Distributing] Reservoir;” c. 1900; (courtesy UCSC Digital Collections).



Figure 67a; Photo of view down Walnut Avenue (similar view to Figure 67); “Maps” app.’s satellite view.

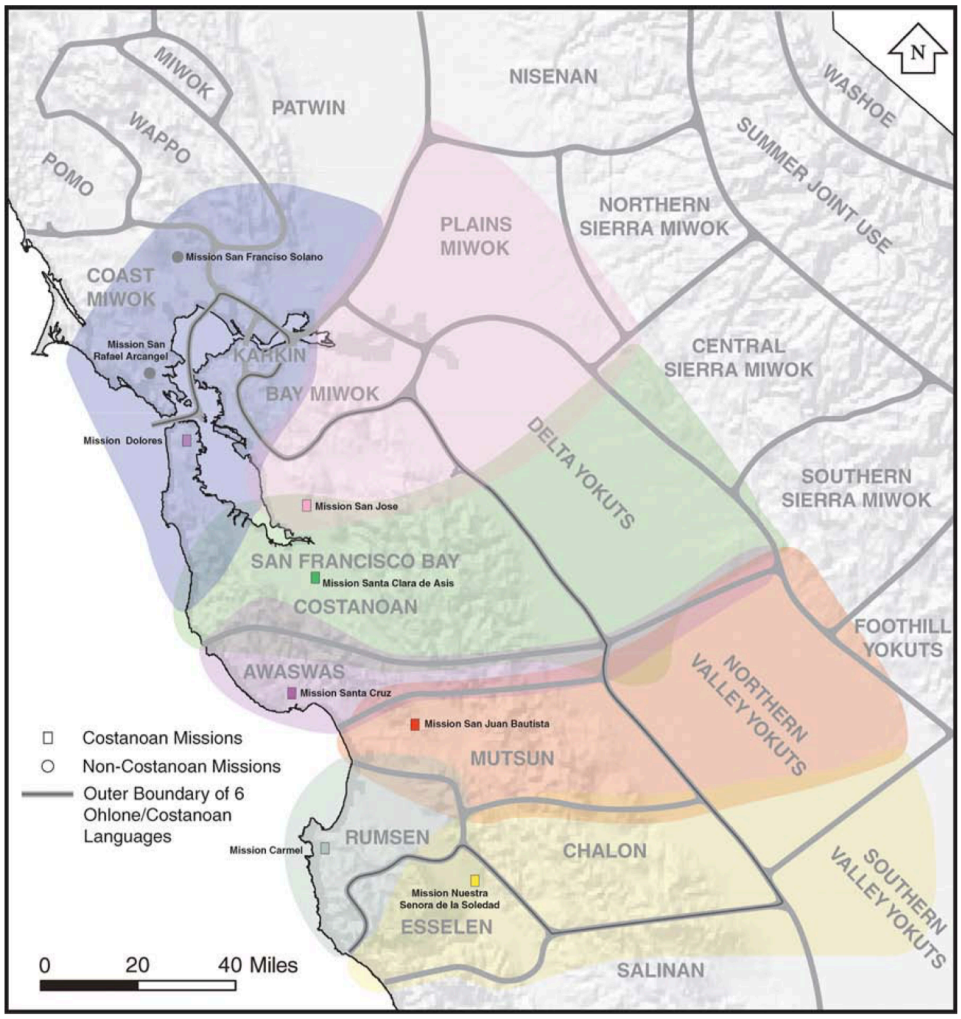


Figure 2. Map of the Outreach Areas of the Seven Missions that took in Costanoan-Speaking Populations.



Figure 68.a.; Drawing of an Ohlone woman in Monterey, 1791; by José Cardero (courtesy UC Berkeley).

Figure 68 (above left); "Outreach Areas of the 7 Missions that took in Costanoan-Speaking Populations;"(from Miliken, et al; p. 7)



Figure 68 .b.; Imagined View of Pre-Contact Ohlone Village Life in Quiroste Village (southern San Mateo County coast); photo of the mural at UCSC, by Ann Thierman.



Figure 69; Imagining a Pre-Contact Ohlone Village;
Mural at Santa Cruz City Museum of Natural History; by Ann Thierman.

Chapter Three: Dodero Spring and Creek

Early Uses of the Spring

Our survey of the rancho's streams will begin with one of the only two which received a name--Dodero Spring. (Laurel Cr, was the 2nd creek given a name.) Dodero Creek starts at a spring at the site of the old Johnson ("Kalkar") Quarry, located east of the upper end of aptly named Spring Street. According to Alfred Kroeber (1925, p. 465), a "Costanoan" [*Awaswas* Ohlone] village named *Chalumü was* located in what today is Santa Cruz." Given the need for a year-round supply of water, it's reasonable to assume that *Chalumu* was located along any of the perpetual water sources, such as Dodero Spring and creek, Westlake Pond, or along Laurel Creek all the way to Neary Lagoon. More discussion about the post-contact indigenous use of this larger area will be covered in the subsequent chapter about Laurel Creek.

The EIR Update (Environmental Science Assoc., Nov. 15, 1974, p. 4) for the townhomes subdivision for "The Quarry," talks about the early history of the Dodero spring. Dr. Martin K. Heicksen, consulting archaeologist of Santa Cruz states:

> The site essentially occupies the open space on the relatively flat hilltop, but extends into the surrounding trees in as yet undetermined directions in all aspects, but already partially noted. An intensive surface collection was made, and three units were carried out.
>
> In both the surface and subsurface examination, a very heavy concentration of lithic material (residual from the aboriginal manufacture of stone tools and weapons) appeared, as well as several artifacts. No immediately discernible evidence of habitation was noted, although this possibility is not ruled out.

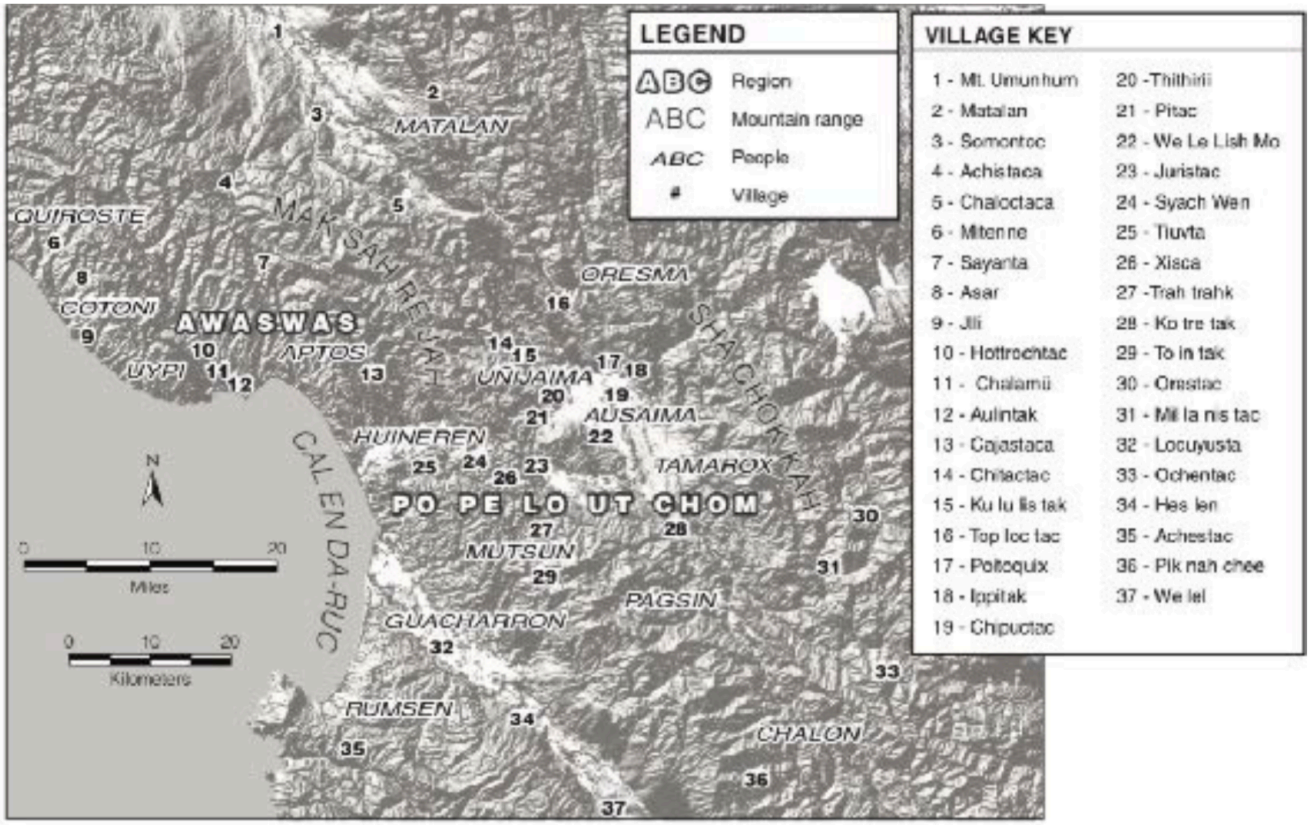


Figure 1. Indigenous landscape of Po pe lo ut chom, with villages, people, and mountain ranges. Map created by Amah Mutsun tribal historian Ed Ketchum; this version made by Stella D'Oro.

Figure 70 (above); Map of "Ohlone Language Groups & Villages of Monterey Bay Area"; (from Rizzo-Martinez, center section of book)



Figure 71; Map of Central Coast Indigenous villages; note village names of *"Chalumu"—the* on the west side of the San Lorenzo River, and "*Aulintak"* at the mouth of the river; (from "Costanoan dialect areas & approximate sites of some settlements"; fig. 42, p. 465 in *Handbook of Indians of California;* Alfred Kroeber; UC Press, 1967)

In general, the present conclusion is that site represents a center for the aboriginal manufacture of artifacts, doubtless used by nearby habitation centers, and is what's archaeologically known as a workshop area. Extensive habitation sites are

known in the vicinity, especially forming a sort of chain of settlements extending from the Bonny Doon area, through the UCSC lands, and extending through the NW portions of the City of Santa Cruz to the very large concentration of habitations along the upper perimeter of Neary's Lagoon and northeastward. It is entirely possible that an entire habitation site was destroyed by the quarry activity in the vicinity of the springs in previous years.

To summarize, this site (SCr-94) represents an extremely important link in the surviving chain of sites and material still available for the study of the aboriginal cultures of this area, and should be safeguarded in terms of planning and development.

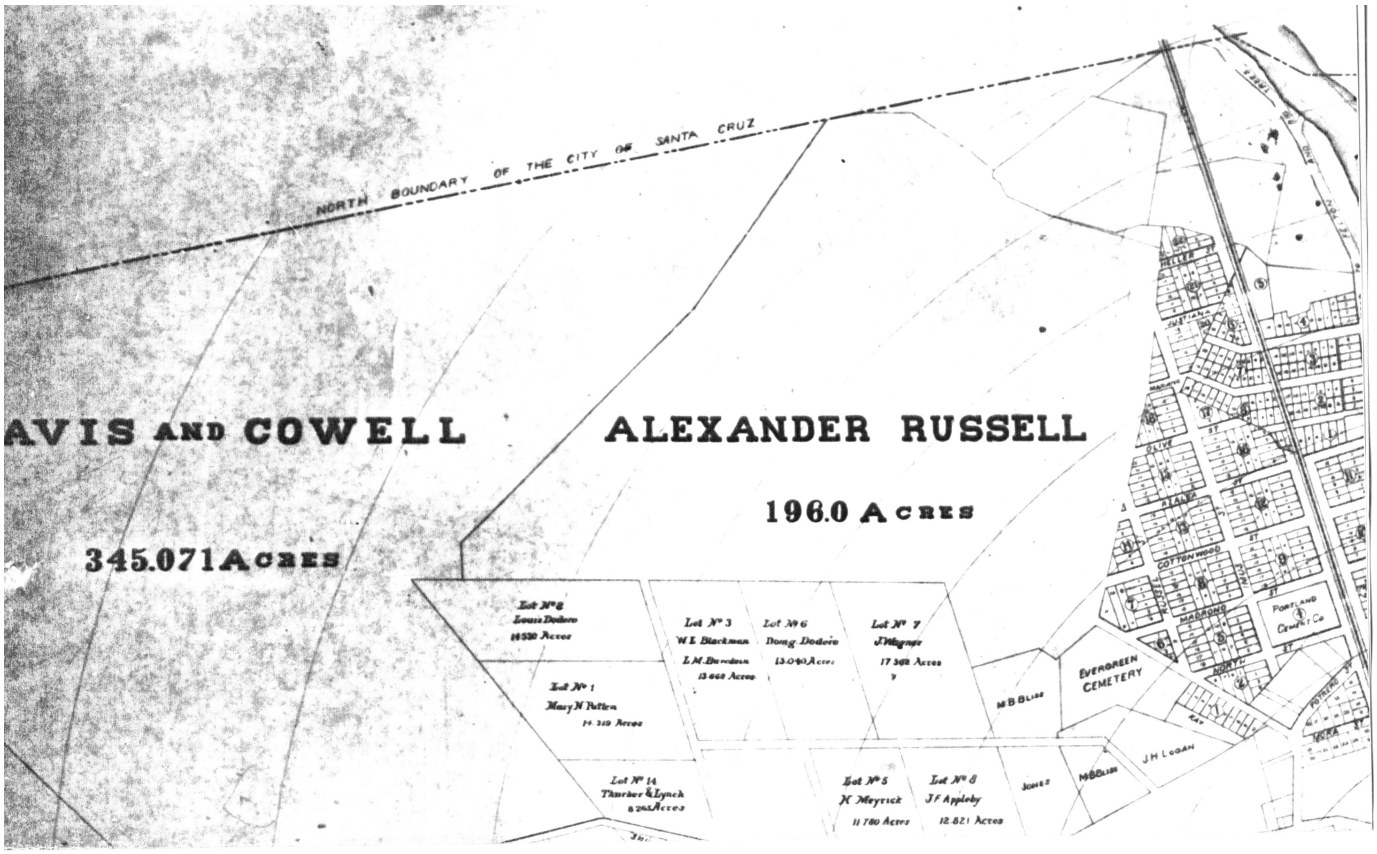


Figure 72; Detail of “Map of City of Santa Cruz”; D.A. Damkroeger and H.E. Makinney, 1888; UCSC G4364 S69 G46 1888 D3; (courtesy UCSC Map Room.)

Thomas Russell

In the EIR for "The Quarry" Planned Development (Environmental Science Assoc. 4/5/1974, p. 15), Dodero Spring was referred to as "Russel Spring.” (His surname was usually spelled with one "l" on early documents.) Dodero Spring’s alternative name comes from Thomas ("Paddy") W. Russell, who had made the rejected claim for Rancho Mesa de Ojo but instead managed to buy 12 acres of property from Nicholas Dodero.

Russell, an Irish immigrant, ran a distillery at the upper spring of the rancho from around 1850 to at least 1860, making use of the creek's water. "Important, at least to those of our citizens who delight in whiskey unmixed with strychnine, and to whom it is scarcely necessary to say, that "Los Tres Ojos de Agua" are the site and supply of ‘Paddy Russell’ distillery" (*Santa Cruz Sentinel* 10/5/1860). Dodero used three known maps to establish legal claim to his rancho. Two have written on them: "Russel's house" and "spring" (Calif. State Document No. 285, p.663; 1850 Kellogg). The 1859 document "Plat of the Rancho Tres Ojos de Agua Finally Confirmed to Nicholas Dodero" has written in the northwest corner: "spring and still-house.” I assume that by 1859 Russell no longer had title to the spring, though he may have used or rented it. Also on this map is the name of Alexander Russell, son of Thomas (“Paddy”) Russell.

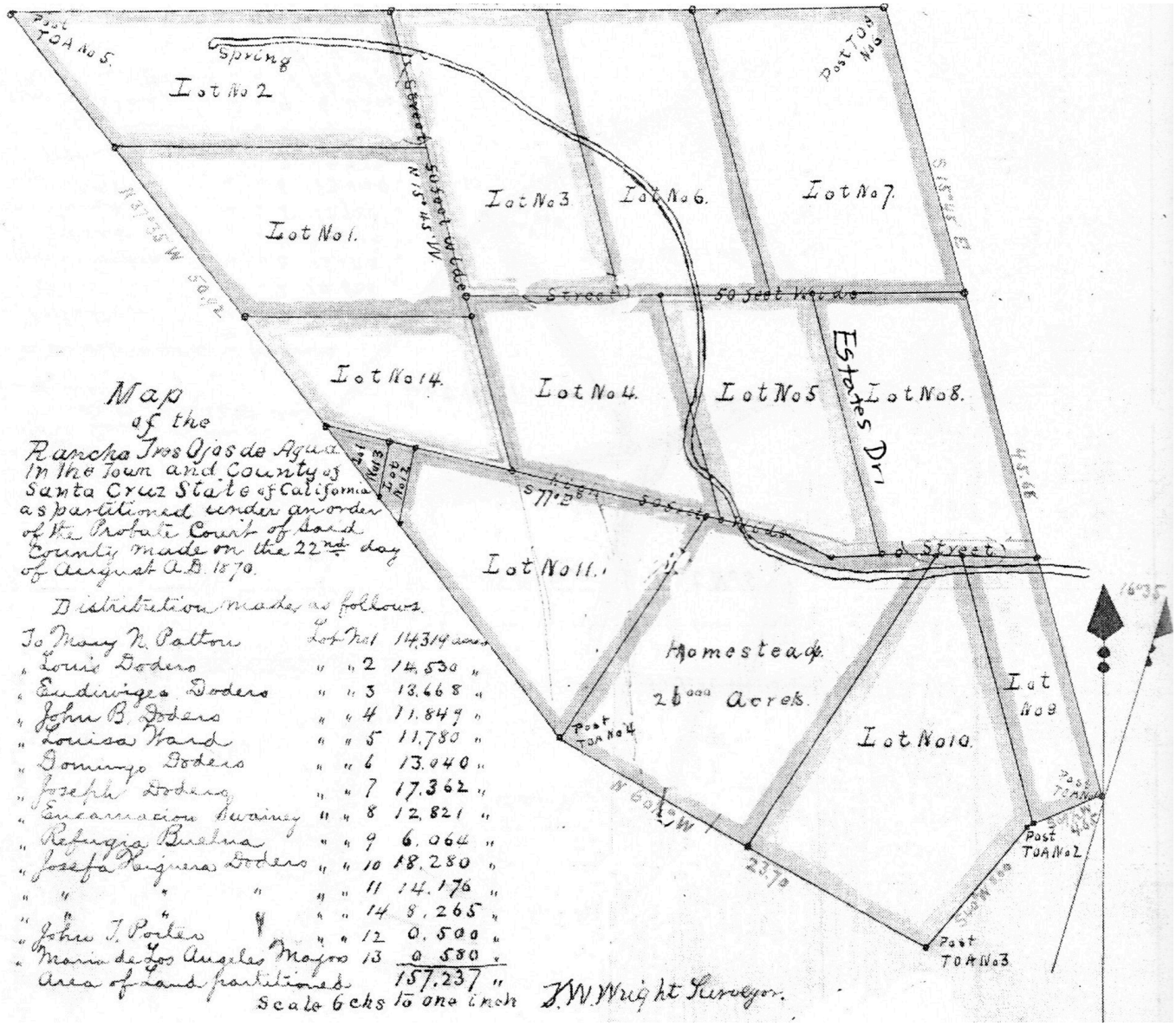


Figure 73; “Map of the Rancho Tres Ojos de Agua...as partitioned under an order of the Probate court…made on the 22nd day of August 1870”; (courtesy UCSC Map Room)

The "Map of the Rancho Tres Ojos de Agua...as partitioned under an order of the Probate court…made on the 22nd day of August 1870” does not show that Russell owned any of the rancho's lots, nor does it show a distillery. However, the 1888 "Map of the City of Santa Cruz" (Damkroeger and Makinney) clearly labels Alexander Russell's 196-acre parcel extending out from the north and northeast sides of the Tres Ojos Rancho. Part or all of this parcel was originally José Arana's Rancho Potrero Rincón de San Pedro Regalado, granted in 1842. The *portrero* was the old orchard land of Mission Santa Cruz. After denying Russell's claim to the Mesa de Ojo de Agua, the U.S. court gave him Rancho Potrero Rincón de San Pedro Regalado. Rowland (1980, pp. 42-43) states these facts about Russell and the steps required before he was finally patented this rancho:

> [Russell] operated a distillery in its hills. Isaac Graham, who had come into possession of the small tract, gave it to Liza Farnham for aid given by her husband, Thomas Farnham, to Graham at Monterey when Graham was among the exiles of 1840 [during which many Americans living in Mexican Alta California were arrested and shipped to Mexico]...Mrs. Farnham [who came to California in 1849] sold it to Russell, who was mysteriously murdered in 1856.

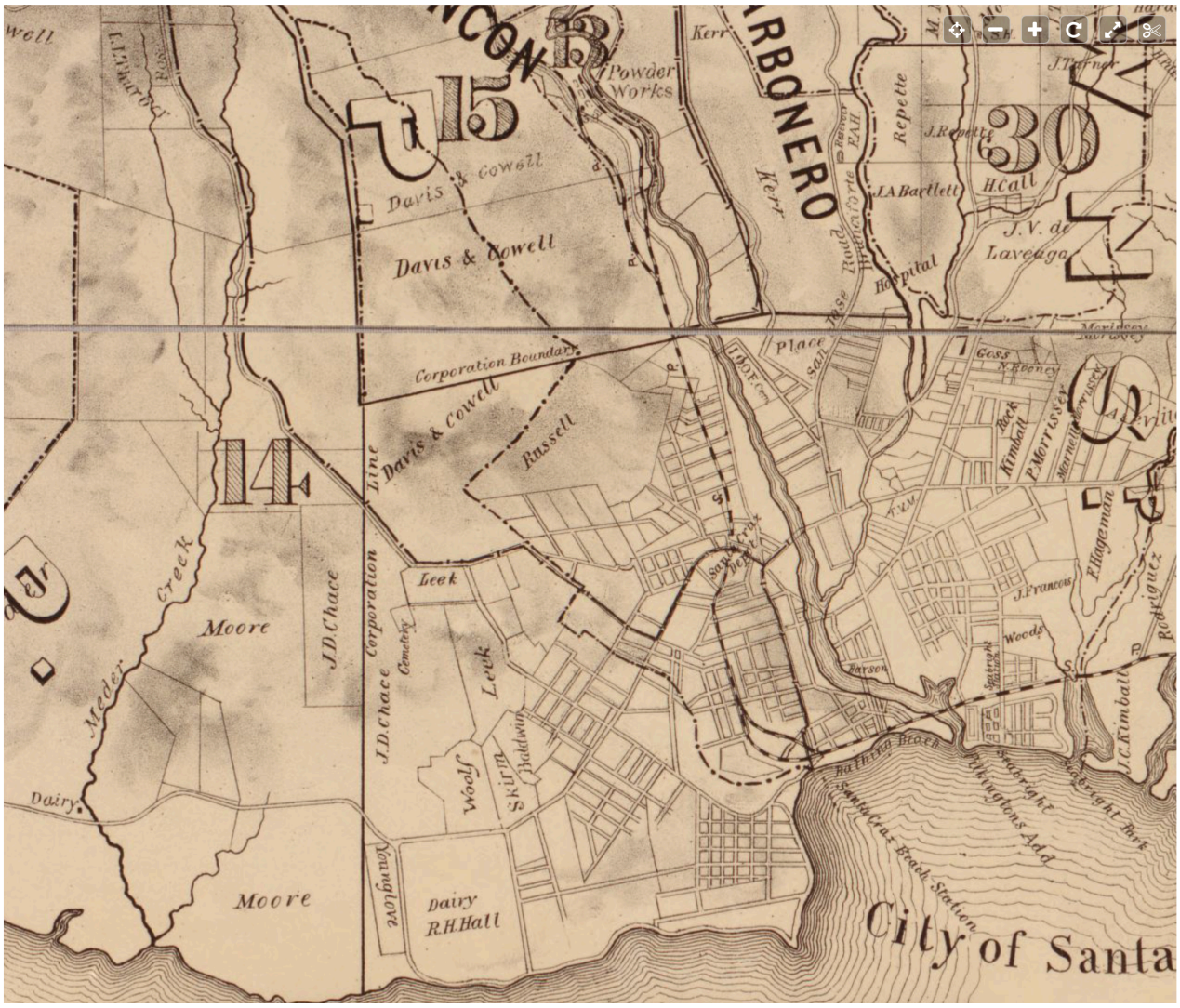


Figure 74; “Map of Santa Cruz County: 1889;” by A.J. Hatch; notice that Russell’s parcel is in about the center of this map (below the line in the middle and the land of Davis & Cowell), with the subdivided parcels of the former *Rancho Tres Ojos de Agua* seen as parallelograms below “Russell.”(Courtesy of UCSC Map Room)

On page 141, Rowland cites Richard Kirby’s “History of Russell Tract” in the *Evening Sentinel* (p. 3 1/22/1903), which gives a slightly different version of how Thomas Russell acquired the rancho:

> Mrs. Farnham left her Santa Cruz property to her son Charles, who was in Paris at the time of her death. After her departure, it had been occupied by Thomas Russell, whose brother John had operated with convict labor a little file factory at Mt. Pleasant. Thomas, a forty-niner, had come to Santa Cruz soon after Mrs. Farnham and took over farming when she failed at it. His murder in a gulch near Evergreen Cemetery in 1856 was a never-explained mystery.
>
> Kirby bought the tract from Charles Farnham, deeded 210 acres to the Doderos when they were proved part of Tres Ojos de Agua grant [“including the Italian Spring,” i.e., Dodero Spring], and gave part of the site for the Evergreen Cemetery. He gave up plans for a tannery there on his wife's objection because of the site's association with her earlier years there and sold it to Alexander Russell, son of the murdered Thomas, [for $1,500]. The house which Eliza and Georgiana had struggled to build in 1851 was replaced in 1868. The land, now frequently used as circus grounds, is known as the Barrett tract [part of today's Harvey West Park].

In the *Santa Cruz County History Journal* (Vol. 4, 1998, p. 215), it tells of the Russell family via the article concerning his son, Alexander. Thomas W. Russell was "killed in the [eighteen] sixties" [actually 1856]. Rowland ("Scrapbook" p. 40) says that F. A. Hihn hired a detective to sol,ve the murder, but had no success. Russell's was survived by his wife; a daughter, Maggie; and 2 sons

Alexander (1840–1898), who arrived in Calif. in 1849 or 1859, and Robert, who'd arrived from Ireland in 1859.

This history journal article quotes Alexander's obituary in the *Surf* of 11/15/1898:

> The "Russell tract" of land, the family homestead, had become a local landmark. Alex never married, the brothers and sister continuing to form the family after the death of the mother a few years since. Alex was one of the first vestrymen of the Calvary Episcopal Church. In early times he took a strong interest in politics, but had been at variance with his party in late years. He had served as a director in the City Bank since its organization. Mr. Russell had many warm friends and was highly esteemed by those who knew him best.

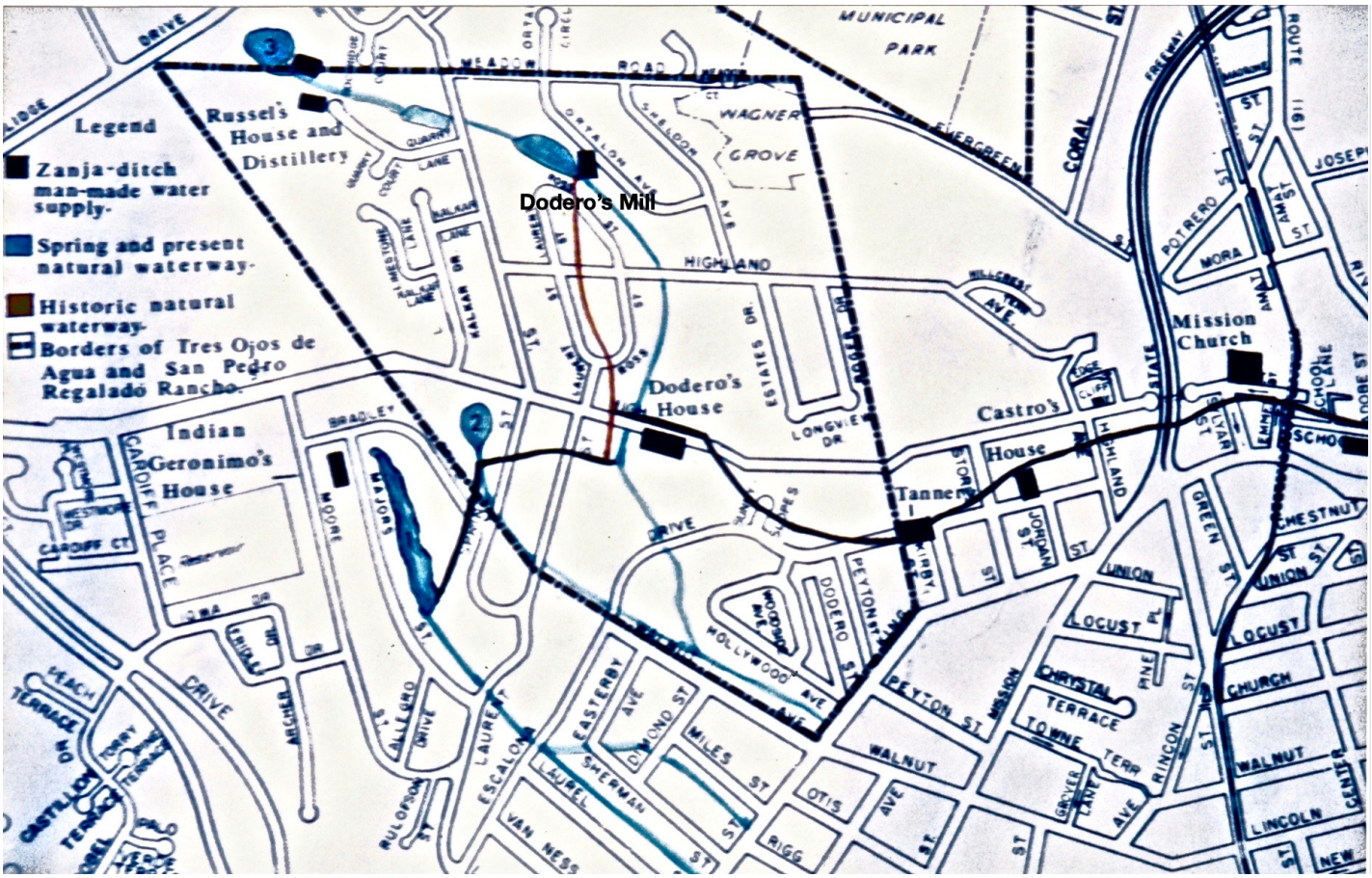


Figure 75; Map of Tres Ojos Creeks & *zanja* (water ditch); drawn by Edna Kimbro c. 1989; used with her permission

Nicholas Dodero's Use of the Upper Spring

The next known utilization of the upper spring is described in the *Santa Cruz Weekly Sentinel* (10/5/1860, p. 2): "After he [Dodero] had used the water for irrigation and for his mill purposes, it was conveyed to the Mission by an ancient ditch." Edna Kimbro discovered that five years before being given title to Rancho Tres Ojos de Agua, Dodero contracted in 1839 to have a mill built in the area (confirmed in Rowland File Cards: "Dodero"). Thanks to court records of the lawsuit over the quality of work, we know that Dodero had an arrangement of rocks, a dam, and a floodgate to channel the water for his flour mill (Mexican Archives). The *Placer Herald* (July 8, 1865, p. 2) said that the county's first flour mill was Dodero's of 1840, using hard granite stones driven by water power (horizontal wheel) and capable of producing 2,500–3,000 pounds of flour daily.

From her studies of mill systems, Edna Kimbro believed that Dodero's mill was located in the area of the C. C. Moore estate (High Street to Highland Dr. area), part of which is today's Louis Rittenhouse property. Kimbro further theorized that the ponds (on the former Johnson property on the west side of Spring Street) were built by Dodero just below the spring to create more water pressure ("head") for his nearby creekside mill. Such thinking would place the Dodero mill by today's McGranahan Pond, located east and across Spring Street from the former Johnson property. Kimbro

also pointed out that a water mill also needs a mill pond for the water to slow down. Perhaps one of the old ponds on today's Rittenhouse property was built to serve this purpose.

With regards to Dodero's use of his property, no document stating when, exactly, Dodero's mill ceased operations has been found, but we know it was no longer working by around 1848, the time of the American control of California. His adobe home was on the south side of today's High Street, several homes east/downhill of Laurent Street. Across from his home was the man-made ditch (*zanja*) which, before, during and after the existence of his mill, carried the water from this spring down to the mission plaza.

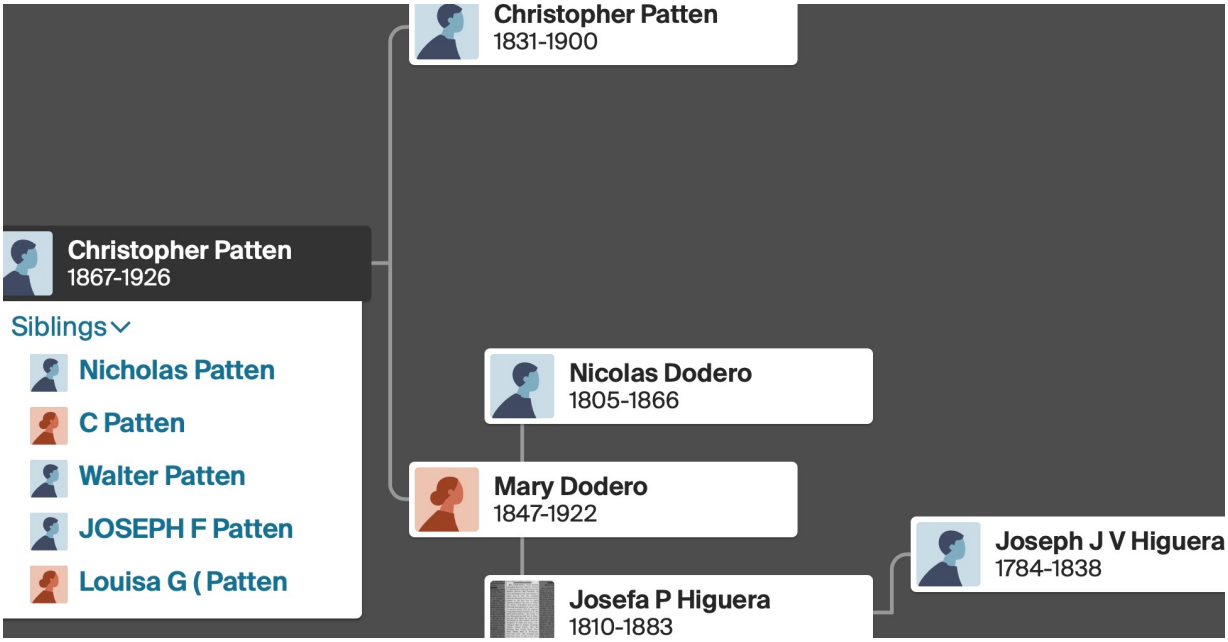


Figure 76; Pedigree Chart of Christopher Patten; (from Ancestry.com).

Dodero Descendants

Of the several relations of Josefa Patricia (Higuera) and Nicholas Dodero, I will turn to Christopher V. Patten (1831–1900), husband of their daughter María/Mary Natalia (Dodero) Patten (1847–1922). According to Derek Whaley's article "Curiosities: Railroad Hotels," Christopher owned the Santa Cruz Railroad Hotel (under lease from Dan Wente), which opened in January 1872 at Cooper and Front streets in downtown Santa Cruz. It had two stories and offered affordable meals and lodgings. The hotel was no longer advertised after 1872, which implies that it went out of business.



Figure 76.a.; Inset photo of Phyllis (Bertorelli) Patten; from the 1975 film "Santa Cruz: Never a Dull Moment" (available on Youtube). Phyllis (Bertorelli) Patten, who married Joseph F. Patten, was very interested in her husband's ancestry and her own. As noted in her obituary (4/8/1976 *Santa Cruz Sentine*l, p. 26),), she and her mother arrived from Italy to join her father, who was working in a lumber camp in Soquel Canyon. She wrote about life there in "Oh, That Reminds Me," published a smaller book entitled "Mission Santa Cruz," and, died before completing. her third book, "Echoes of Santa Cruz County's Yesteryears." In the early 1970s, she had turned many of her historic photos into slides, which she shared with local groups. She also made history audio tapes. In 1974 she was appointed as one of the five members of the Commission on Historic Preservation and her 90th birthday was honored at Santa Cruz City Hall.



Figure 77; 1890s photo left by Paul Patten at Westlake School in April 2005. His note to me said: "Picture taken latter part of 1890s; cameraman was standing on Spring St. at intersection with Highland (facing north). shows what the area looked like then. House is still standing there (441 Spring St.)—has recently been remodeled (roof line seems to be the same). Man in the buggy was my uncle Nick [Patten, son of Mary ([María] Dodero) Patten], grandson of Nicolas and Josefa Dodero. If you have any questions, perhaps I could answer them. I am enjoying your book "History of Creeks of Rancho Tres Ojos de Agua." It filled in a few of the vacant spots in my genealogy history. —Paul Patten, Felton, CA."



Figure 78; Recent view of former Patten home at 441 Spring St. after being remodeled c. 1990s.

Ancestry of Paul Hiram Patten & His Uncle Nick Patten

1. Nicholas Dodero & Josefa Patricia Higuera had many kids, including:
2. María Natalia de Altagracia ("Mary N.) Dodero (1848-1922),
married Christopher V. Patten (1831-1900), and their 6 kids were:
3.a. Christoper C. Patten (1865-1926)
3.b.Nicholas ("Nick") Patten (1869-1952), the man seen in the wagon in the old photo
3.d. C. Patten (1872-); I'm guessing died in infancy or no info. known
3.d. Walter F. Patton (1882-); I'm guessing died in infancy or no info. known
3.e. **Joseph Francis Patten** (1883-1950) married **Phyllis Bertorelli (1885-1976);**
and their four kids are below (#4.e.1 to 4.e.4)
3.f. Louisa G. Patten (1885-1950)
4.e.1. Paul Hiram Patten (1920-2009), the gentleman who left the article for me
4.e.2. Benjamin R. Patten (1918-1943)
4.e.3. Joseph E. Patten (1922-2016)
4.e.4. Wilbert J. Patten (1927-2015)

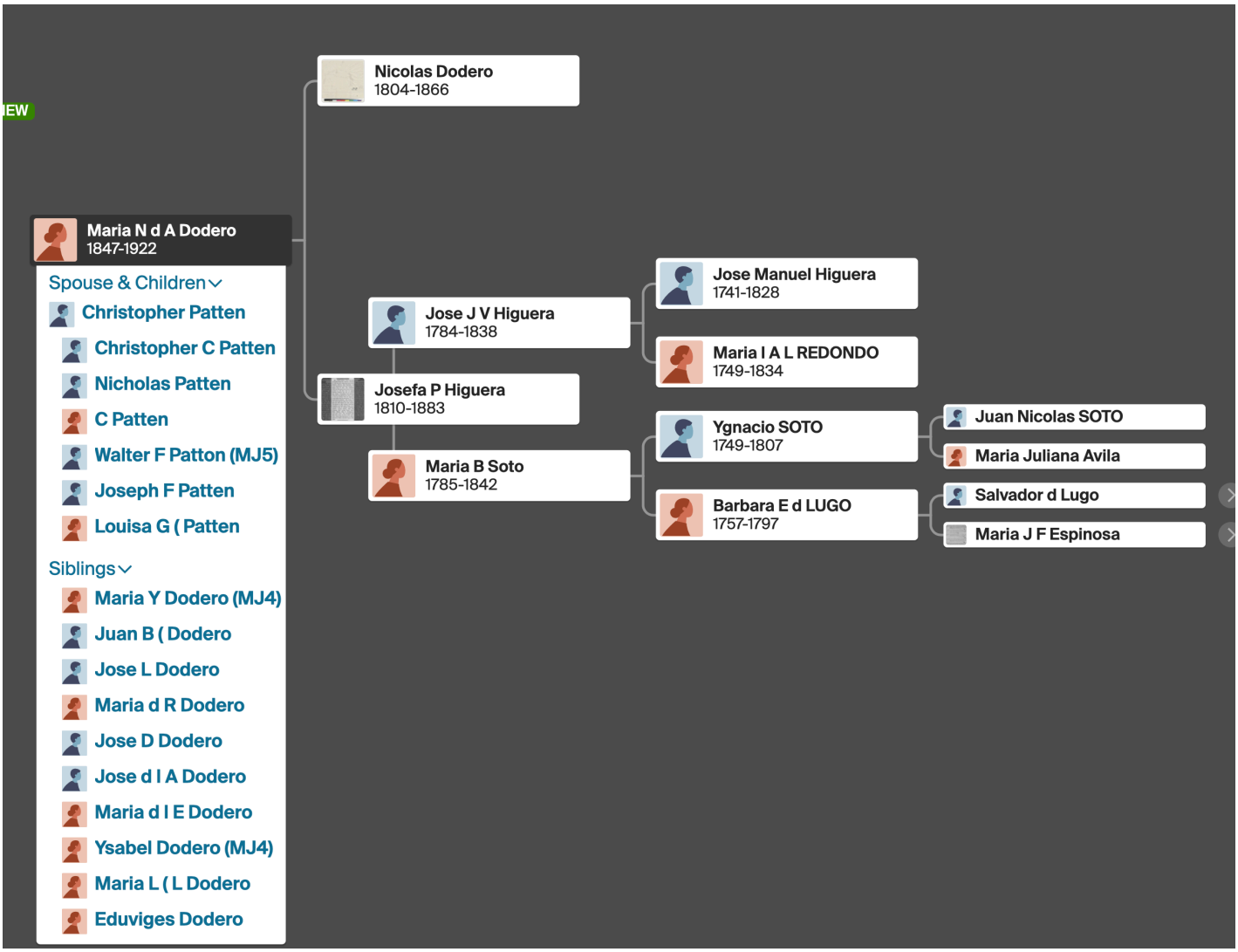


Figure 79; Pedigree chart of Maria Dodero's ancestors and descendants;
https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/29699451/person/192148014723/facts

Luís/Louis Dodero's Ownership of the Upper Spring Area

After the death of Nicholas Dodero in 1866 and the probating and division of his rancho in 1870, his second oldest son, Louis, was given at age 34 "Lot No. 2", which contained the upper spring (now the Kalkar pond and park in today's Quarry Lane area). As noted, Thomas Russell had run a distillery by this same spring around 1850. However, Russell did not receive title to this spring on the smaller Mesa de Ojo de Agua Rancho, which was located within the boundaries of the surrounding Rancho Tres Ojos de Agua.

Luis was employed by the local lime kiln industry. Later he established his home on upper Spring St. near what became the Johnson residence (*Santa Cruz Co. History Journal* 1998, pp. 86-87). Ernest Otto in his "Old Santa Cruz" columns wrote: "The 1st of the Dodero ponds...["dug by Louis Dodero"]... was square with rock sides & was clear. Swimming about in it were numbers of salmon trout of good size. The rear bank was covered with the most beautiful of green five-finger ferns" (*Santa Cruz Sentinel* 2/25/1945). Another article (S*anta Cruz Sentinel* 8/22/1954) reported: "At the east end of the lot, Dodero built a dam, and the water spread out for a considerable distance as the depression was wide in the middle of the lot."

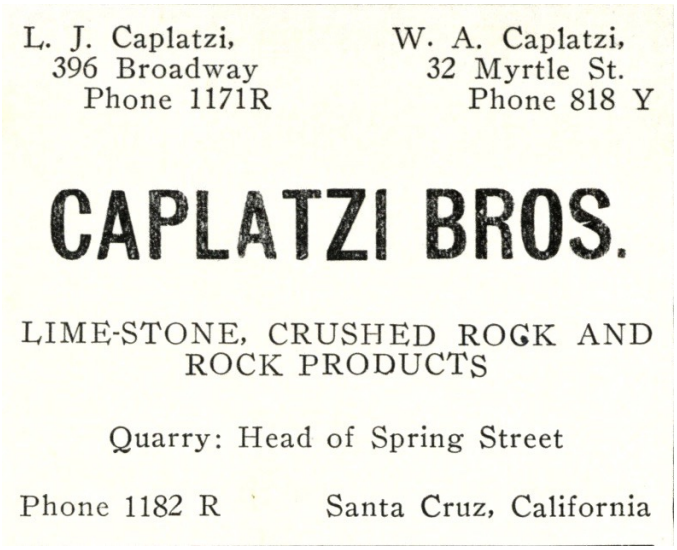
Ernest Otto's column "Old Santa Cruz" was published in the *Santa Cruz Sentinel* for many years. His article for Sept. 8, 1940 (p. 8) entitled "Los Ojos de Agua" states:

> One stream gushes from the lime rock quarry on upper Spring street. In the [18]70s and 80s Louis Dodero, son of an early family who owned this property, had two fish ponds here. One was a square-shaped pond with a waterfall, and the banks were covered with beautiful ferns. There were always many big steelhead trout swimming in the clear water.
>
> Below the outlet some distance was another large pond which followed the contours of the slopping property. Dodero here planted German carp, a fish which grew quickly to large size. He thought the fish would prove edible, but with so many fine fresh and salt water fish available, no one seemed to like them. Finally Dodero abandoned his ponds and opened up the ponds so the fish were released by the 1,000s into the running stream. Water cress in the stream was also highly regarded for use in salads and to garnish dishes.
>
> When C. C. Moore took over the property, he beautified the stream by planting willows around the bank. He dammed the creek [near High St.] and stocked it with trout. He also planted goldfish in ponds along the course. Below Moore's, it went through the Rodríguez place to the Boston tannery, where it furnished water power for the plant and water for the tannery vats. The waters were also diverted in that section to irrigate the many truck gardens known as the Boston vegetable place. Through the beautiful home property where the Bostons lived in an unusually large adobe [the former Rafael Castro home], the stream pursued its course in the rear of High and Mission streets and to the Jackson Sylvar property, where it was diverted into a culvert which went under the upper plaza to the reservoir at the end of School Street. It then formed a waterfall and dropped from the top of the hill to River St. to finally reach what was then known as the Upper Bridge.

Newspaper histories about later quarries on this property indicate that Luis Dodero did not have his land heavily utilized as a quarry; but starting around 1869, it provided some crushed rock material for street work and also a poor type of limestone for building material and retaining walls (*Santa Cruz Sentinel* 2/3/1952). In his final years he became demented after being bilked out of some money and died in 1913 at the Mission Hill Sanatarium at age 77. His estate was valued at $12,000–15,00, which was divided among his five surviving sisters. His three brothers were already deceased.



Figure 80; Photo of Fred Wagner's & Mr. Caplatzi's Horse Shoeing & General Blacksmithing, Pacific Street, c. 1902; (Courtesy of UCSC Digital Collections)


L. J. Caplatzi,
396 Broadway
Phone 1171R

W. A. Caplatzi,
32 Myrtle St.
Phone 818 Y

CAPLATZI BROS.

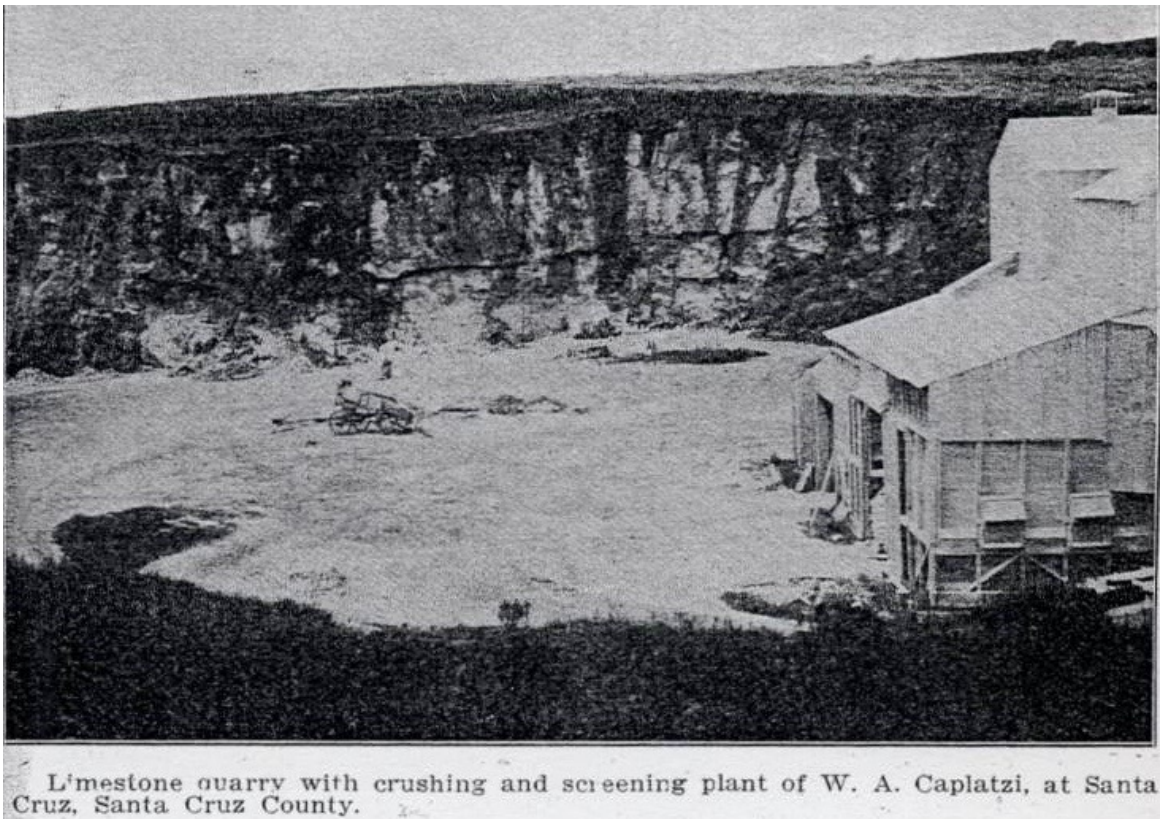
LIME-STONE, CRUSHED ROCK AND ROCK PRODUCTS

Quarry: Head of Spring Street

Phone 1182 R Santa Cruz, California



Figure 81(**lower left**); Ad in "Thurston's New Map of Santa Cruz, Calif;" 1915; (courtesy UCSC Map Room)
Figure 82 (**lower right)**; Joseph N. Caplatzi's grave stone, Grand Army of the Republic Section of Evergreen Cemetery, Santa Cruz, CA.



Limestone quarry with crushing and screening plant of W. A. Caplatzi, at Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz County.

Figure 83: 1919 photo of Caplatzi Quarry; in Calif. Bulletin # 88, 1919, p. 119; (Courtesy of UCSC Digital Collection)



Figure 84; Photo of Caplatzi Bros. Quarry Spring St. Santa Cruz ; clockwise from top: Manuel Souza, William Caplatzi, Frank Souza, Lee Caplatzi, John Mello; (courtesy of UCSC Digital Collection).

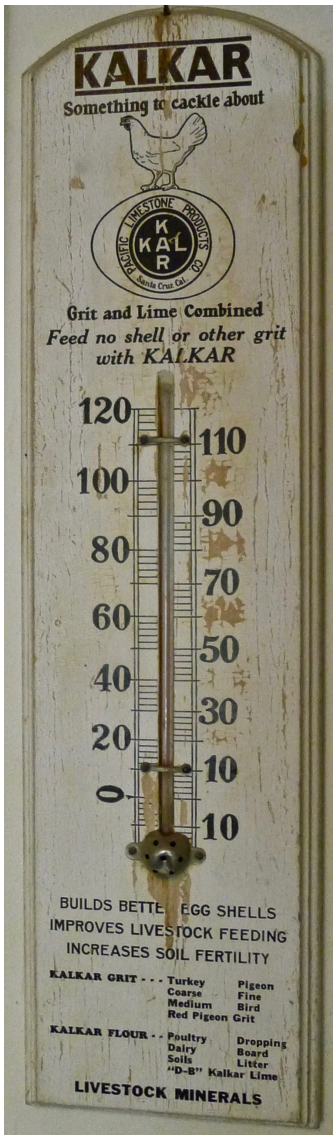


Figure 85; The Kalkar thermometer in my collection; one also belonged to Vince Dominguez, my next door neighbor, who worked at the Davenport cement plant, as had his father, and also my neighbor's son.

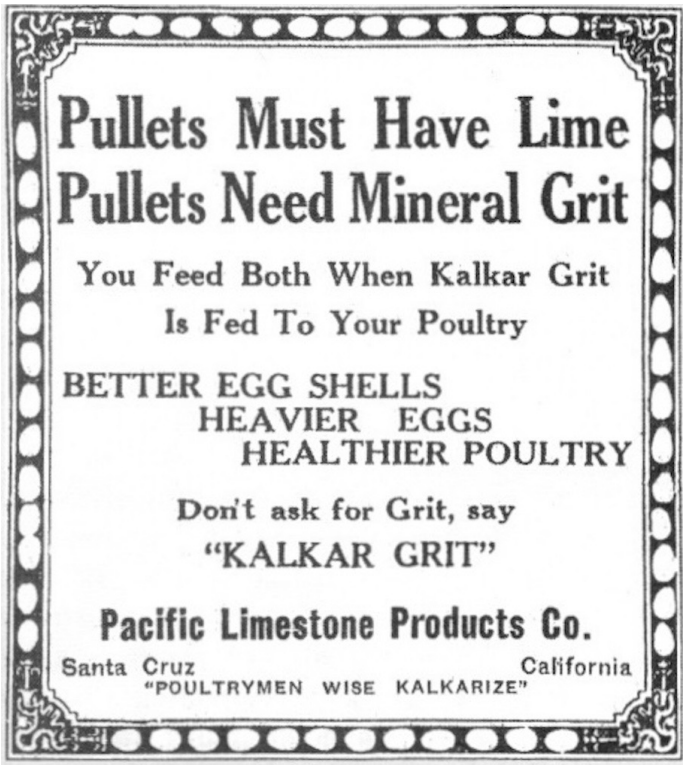
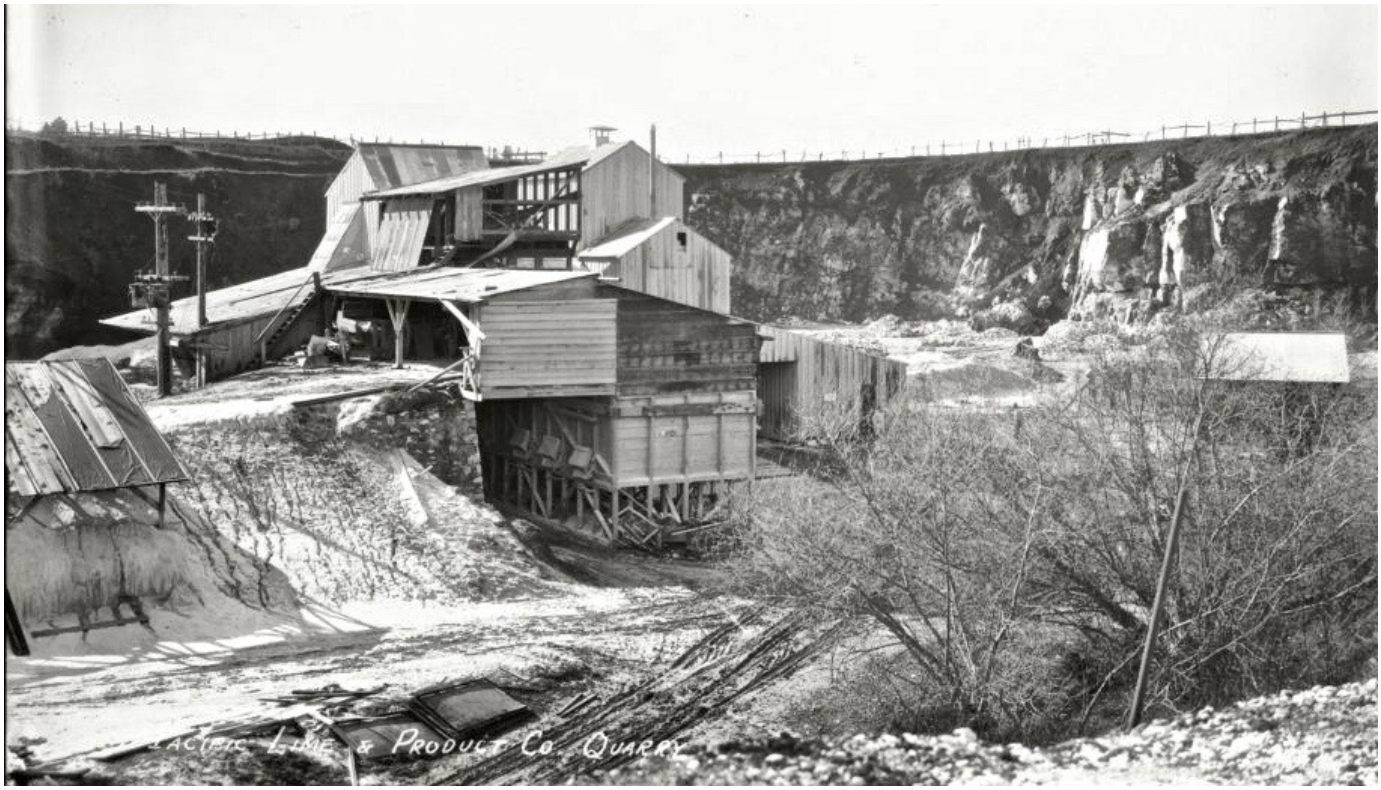


Figure 86; Kalkar Grit advertisement in "Agricultural News," 1935;(courtesy Pájaro V. Hist. Assoc. collection)

Figure 87 (below); Photo of Pacific Limestone Quarry, Santa Cruz County, 1920-1940; (courtesy of UCSC Digital Collections)



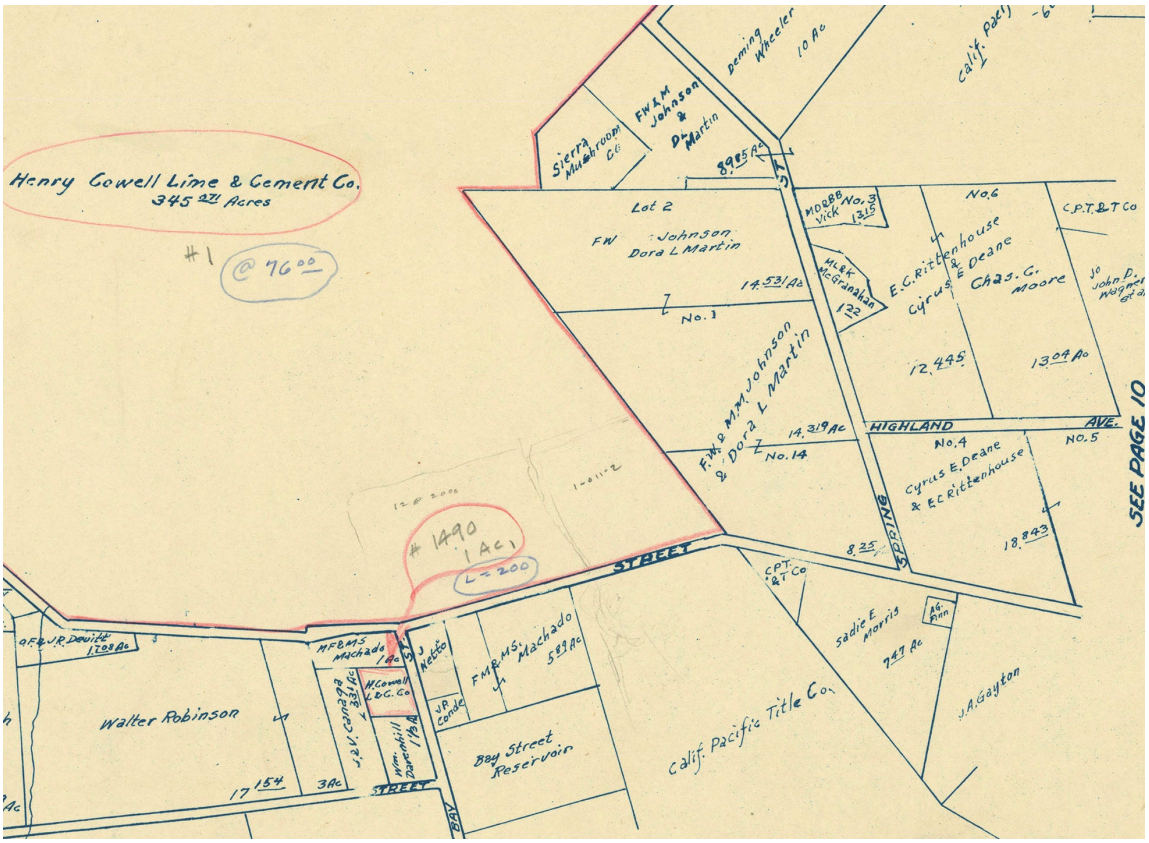
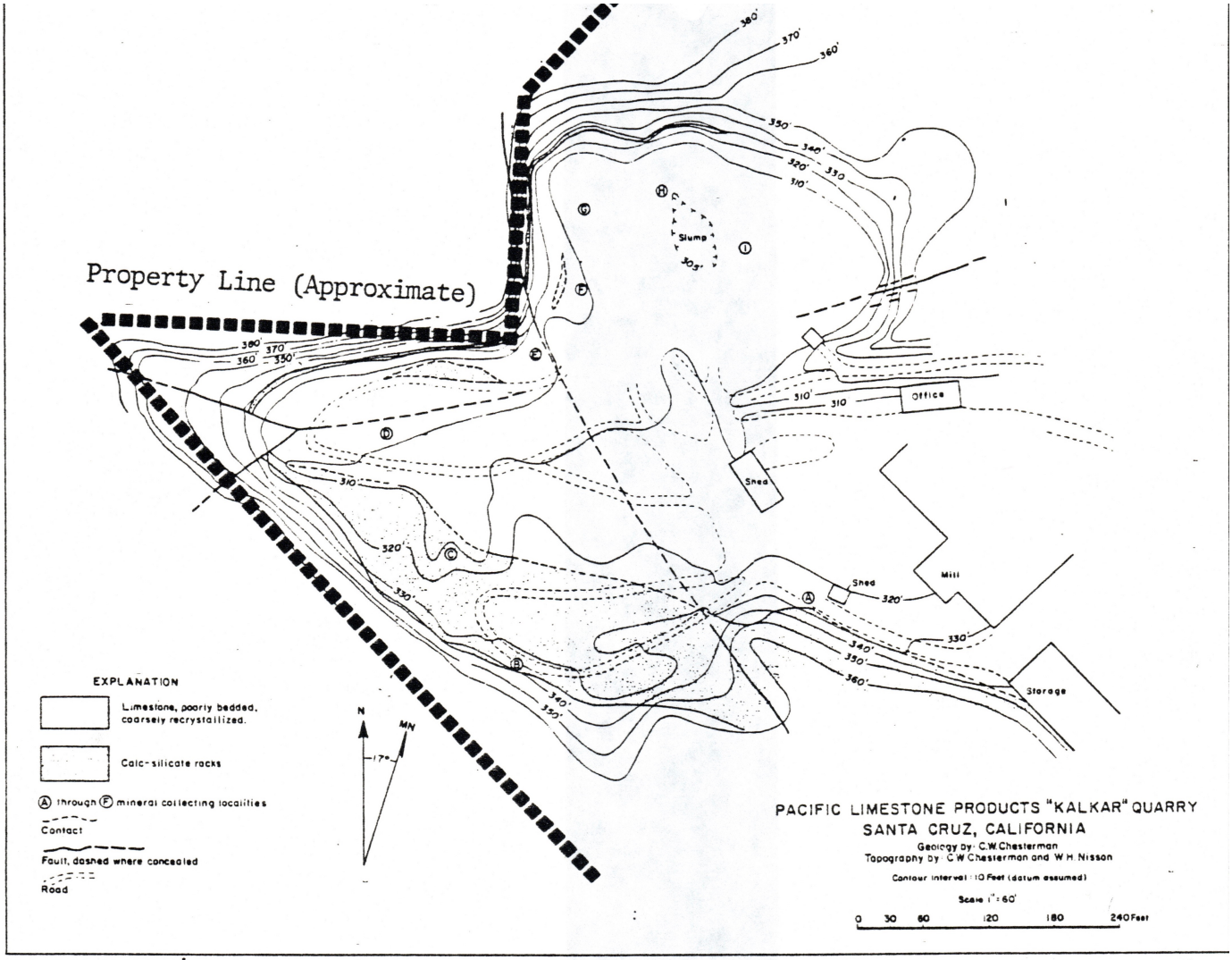


Figure 88; Map detail of Spring St. & High St. neighborhood; from “Santa Cruz City, “Page 3; Standard Map Service 610 Pacific Ave., Santa Cruz; 1931; (courtesy UCSC Map Room).



Figure 89 (Below); 1931 photo of High St. and Spring St. neighborhood; upper left: Kalkar Quarry; upper right: Pogonip; 1931A, Santa Cruz Co Flight C1437 B9; (courtesy of UCSC Library).



MINERAL COLLECTING LOCALITIES

A
Adamite
Arsenopyrite
Galena
Gypsum
Limonite
Malachite
Meneghinite
Pyrite
Rozenite
Sphalerite

B
Azurite
Bindheimite
Malachite
Meneghinite
Sphalerite
Tetrahedrite

C
Actinolite
Arsenopyrite
Bindheimite
Boulangerite
Cerussite
Chalcopyrite
Fluorapatite
Franckeite
Galena
Jamesonite
Kermesite
Malachite
Meneghinite
Pyrite
Pyrrhotite
Stibnite
Talc
Cobaltian Loellingite
Tourmaline

D
Fluorapatite
Franckeite
Meneghinite
Pyrite
Pyrrhotite
Sphalerite
Stannite

E
Boulangerite
Galena
Gypsum
Pabstite
Pyrite
Sphalerite
Taramellite

F
Aragonite
Chlorite
Diopside
Forsterite
Meneghinite
Pabstite
Phlogopite
Pyrrhotite
Quartz, Amethyst
Sphalerite
Stibnite

G
Magnesian annabergite
Bindheimite
Gersdorffite
Greenockite
Jamesonite
Molybdenite
Pyrrhotite
Sphalerite
Tremolite

H
Magnesian annabergite
Pyrite
Talc
Sphalerite
Tremolite

I
Arsenopyrite
Gersdorffite
Meneghinite
Pyrite
Sphalerite
Talc

FIGURE 6 GEOLOGY OF THE KALKAR QUARRY
(From Gross, et al., 1967)

Figure 90; "Geology of the Kalkar Quarry"; from the Environmental Impact Report of 4/5/1974 for "Quarry Settlement Condominiums, City of Santa Cruz, Calif."; (Courtesy McHenry Library, UCSC)

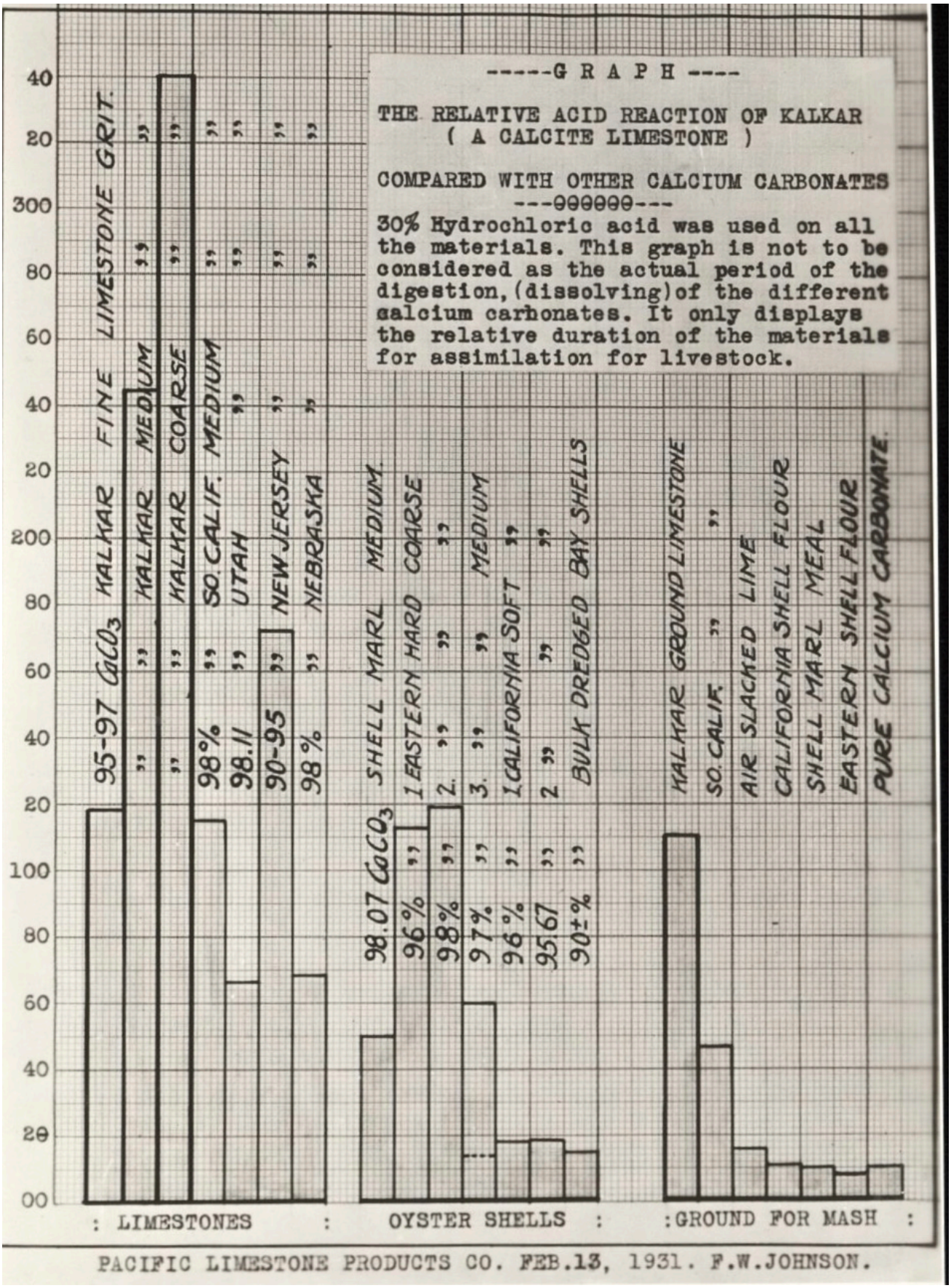


Figure 91; Graph of Relative Acid Reaction of Kalkar; chart by Fred. W. Johnson of Pacific Limestone Products, Feb. 13, 1931; (Courtesy of UCSC Digital Collection)



Figure 92; Photo of Kalkar Quarry, c. 1940; (courtesy UCSC Digital Collections).

The Caplatzi & Kalkar Quarries

In 1907 (before Louis Dodero's death in 1913), the 12-acre quarry was sold to William A. Caplatzi and his brother Lee. The crushed rock was used "none too successfully for fluxing rock for open hearth furnaces in steel mills and glass making…Only 150 tons of their product were shipped out per month." (*Santa Cruz Sentinel-News*, 7/12/1946, p. 9).

In 1920, Fred W. Johnson came to Santa Cruz, after graduating from UC Berkeley in 1906 with a degree in chemical engineering. He started the Seabright cannery (*Santa Cruz Sentinel-News*, 7/12/1946, p. 9). Then in Nov. 1922, he bought the Caplatzi Quarry renaming the operation "Pacific Limestone Products (*Santa Cruz Evening News*, 11/6/1922, p. 4). In addition to chicken feed supplement, the company also sold the following items that were produced from the quarry rock (*Santa Cruz News* 4/29/1924): "Roofing gravel, stucco gravel, fertilizer, commercial fine rock, putty and glass bases, paint bases, and the flux used in steel mills, with the use of which the impurities in steel are separated & are cast out in the slag of the mill."

By 1924, a new method was discovered for fluxing steel mills, and at that same time the impurities in the limestone resulted in streaks in glass production. These decreased sales made Fred Johnson wonder if he should return to selling material for roads; but Granite Rock took that business from him when it began quarrying rock outside of Watsonville. Therefore, the enterprising Johnson used the mineral impurities as the main selling point for his major product--chicken and cattle feed. Also because of its mineral qualities, the topsoil was sold to West Food Mushroom Co., which existed for years off Soquel Dr. near 41st Avenue.

In *Mines &Mineral Resources of Santa Cruz County*, Hubbard (1943) shows two photos of Fred ("Kalkar") Johnson's "Kalkar Quarry" of the Pacific Limestone Products Company. "Kalkar" was Johnson's brand name for the calcium carbonate (limestone) chicken feed supplement that the company sold to strengthen eggshells. His slogan was
his brand gave chickens "something to cackle about." Formerly, about 5,000 hens were kept at the Kalkar plant as "feathered guinea pigs" while testing different phase of the feeds," (*Santa Cruz Sentinel-News*, 7/12/1946, p. 9).

The calcium carbonate contained sixteen minerals and was one of only five other comparable sites in the United States. Warrick (p. 50) stated that the articles published by Gross and others (1967) said there were seventy different minerals in the quarry, including the first known specimen of pabstite, an unusual barium-tin-titanium silicate. "Rock hounds often seek samples from the quarry. So unusual is some of the rock compositions that samples re still studied at the Smithsonian Institute in Washington in an

attempt to identify a heretofore unknown mineral," wrote the *Santa Cruz Sentinel*, (12/14/1958, p. 15). One of the trace minerals was gold, which lent credence to a story that $28,000 in gold had been taken from a nearby pool. The *Santa Cruz Sentinel* (Dec.13, 1953) said that this pool was one of the original "tres ojos de agua," which gives us an idea of what the area looked like before quarrying began in 1869.



'A Mighty Man Was He'

Poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's "Village Blacksmith"—he of the mighty arms—has little on Coll McLean, 61-year-old six-footer who hits the scales at more than 250 pounds. He swings a 16-pound sledge hammer crushing limestone rock at the Pacific Limestone Products company. His boss, Superintendent Tony Piexoto, looks on. McLean explains that the work is not so tough as he used to swing a 40-pound hammer in his native Argyshire, Scotland.

(Figure 93; News article about Kalkar Quarry; *Santa Cruz Sentinel-News*, 7/12/1946, p. 9)

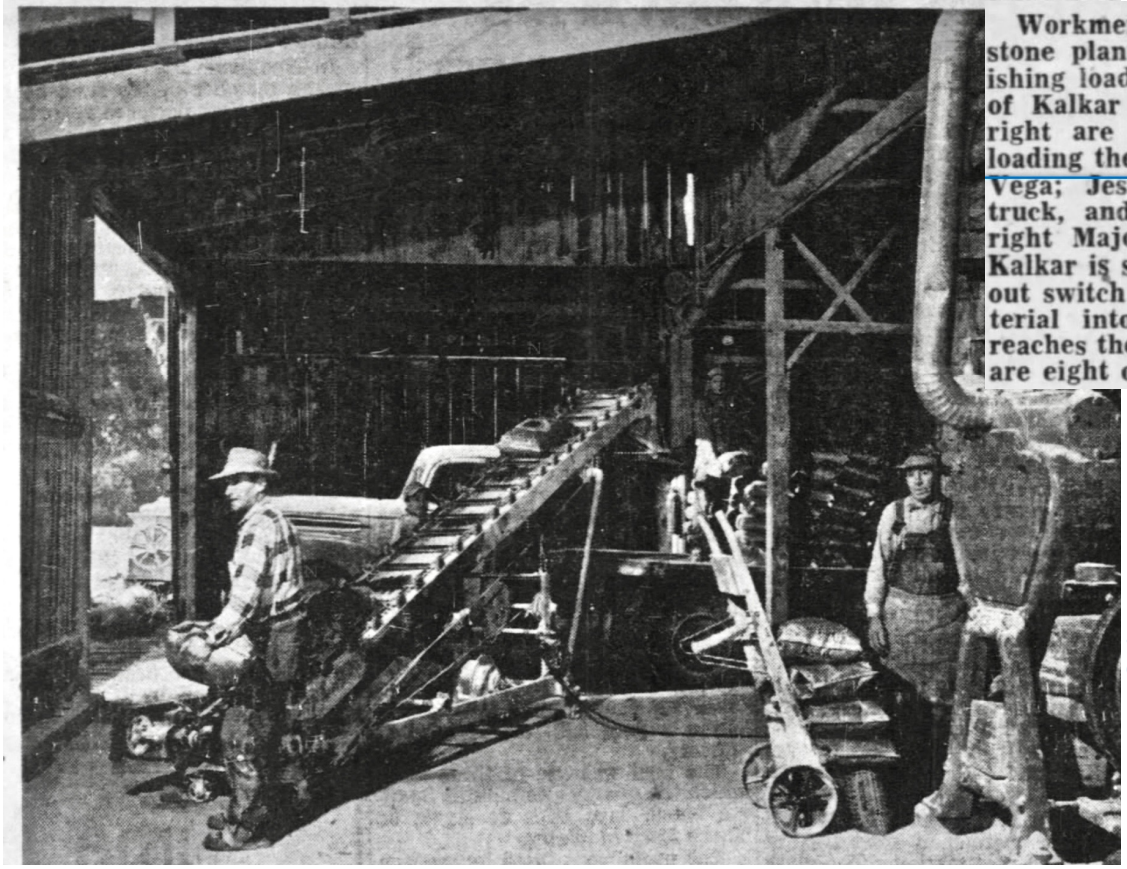
The same news article explained that "the limestone (calcium carbonate) is laid out by nature in different strata, each representing a different age and each made up of different chemical ingredients." The quarry grew to be 100 feet deep and several hundred yards wide. Johnson estimated that the seepage from the spring amounted to 300,000 gallons daily and that he could quarry 4,000 feet deeper--if he "could handle all the water." This 1953 statement by Mr. Johnson— about the exceptionally high volume of water—is consistent with reports from all other long-time residents whom I interviewed. The water from the spring was diverted under the quarry in a 20" culvert to form the start of the creek--upstream from (behind) Mr. Johnson's home on Spring Street (Environmental Science Associates 10/28/1974, p. 41). Quarrying was said to have disturbed up to 80% of the land surface. The creek no longer flows at such high volumes, and most property owners along Dodero Creek were concerned about this fact, even before the drought years beginning in the late 1970s. They still worry about what further development at UCSC will do to the flow rates of the various springs in the area.

In 1930, it was stated (*Santa Cruz Sentinel* 5/17/1930) that the Kalkar Quarry employed about twenty-two people daily during summer months "so that a surplus [would] be on hand to keep the men busy during the winter when rainy days [made] it impossible to work outside." The company shipped out 1500 tons of product a month with gross sales of more than $90,000 annually. From spring to August, 1,000s of swallows made their nests on the quarry's face, as still happens today.

In 1952, Fred Johnson bought an additional 1.5-acre quarry from W. E. Miller, who in turn had bought it from Mary [born María] N. (Dodero) Patten (1847-1922), wfife of Christopher Patten (1831-1900). Mary/María was Louis Dodero's sister (*Santa Cruz Sentinel* 2/3/1952). The Miller Quarry's total twenty-three acres had been inactive since 1933. It had previously been known as the Thurber quarry "from which came most of the rock for macadamizing Pacific Avenue" (*Santa Cruz Sentinel*, 2/29/1948).

By 1952, the blasting at the enlarged Kalkar quarry of 49 acres was taking place once daily at 11:55 am. Fred Johnson's son and then his grandson, Jim Connover, operated the facility up to around 1971, at which point operations had shrunk to 8 employees and 3,000 tons of shipment monthly (*Santa Cruz Sentinel* , 1/24/1971).

Limestone Crushing Operation Is Highly Mechanized Process

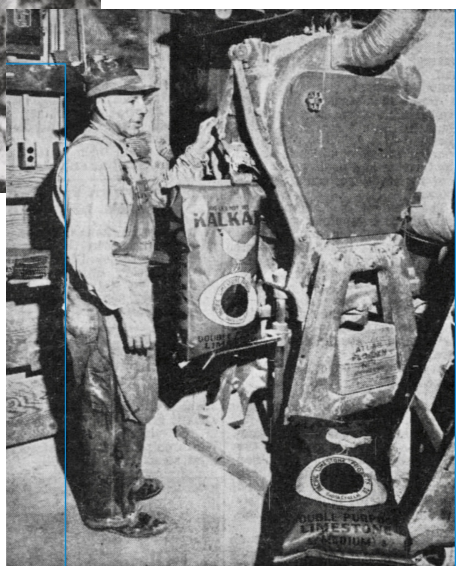


Workmen at the Pacific Limestone plant, above, are just finishing loading a 12-ton shipment of Kalkar poultry grit. Left to right are Guiseppe Monighetti, loading the conveyor belt; Frank Vega; Jesse Sargent, on the truck, and Elmer Majors. At right Majors demonstrates how Kalkar is sacked. A solenoid cut-out switch stops the flow of material into the sack when it reaches the proper weight. There are eight of these sackers in the

Figure 94; News article about the Kalkar Quarry, 1953; (*Santa Cruz Sentinel;* 12/13/1953; pp. 15-16)

Fred "Kalkar" Johnson, right, holds a sample of the limestone from which 17 products are made for distribution in seven states. The limestone is blasted from Johnson's quarry, top, and then crushed, screened and graded in the unimposing plant shown above. Walls of the hundred-year-old quarry are 75 to 100 feet high. Different strata are visable, each strata having a different percentage of impurities. Veteran quarry workmen grade the rock before sending it to be processed. Additional pictures of the processing operation are on Page 16.







Buildings at the Kalkar Quarry, probably early 1940s. Officially, it was called the Pacific Limestone Products Company, but its poultry grit was sold under the brand name Kalkar. (Photo from the *California Journal of Mines and Geology*, January, 1943)



The Kalkar Quarry, presumably in the early 1940s (from the *California Journal of Mines & Geology*, January, 1943).

Figures 95 & 96; Circa 1943 Photos of Fred Johnson's Kalkar Quarry (Pacific Limestone Products), c. 1943; from "Mines & Mineral Resources of Santa Cruz County"; by Henry G. Hubard; in "California Journal of Mines and Geology," January 1943. pp. 44-46.



Figures 97 & 98; Two aerial photos of Pacific Lime & Product Co. Quarry; (Top) c. 1950; (Bottom) view of 4/1969; (UCSC Digital Collection)



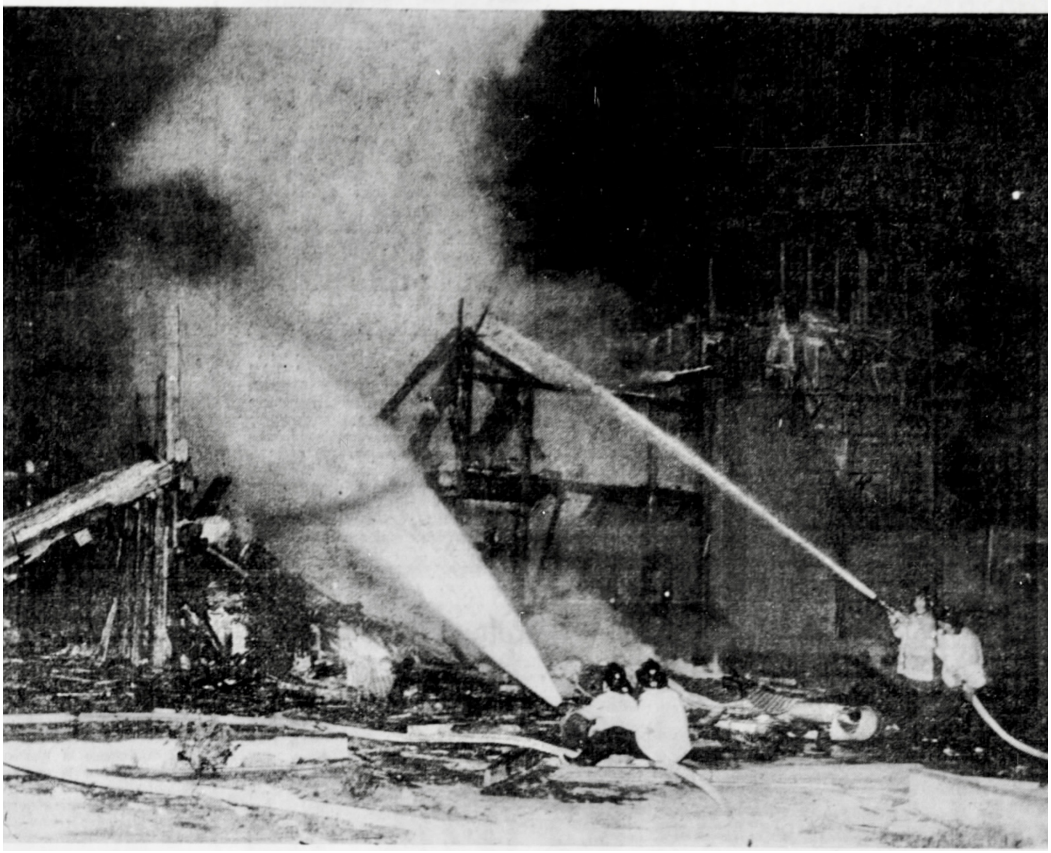


Figure 99; News article abut the fire at the old Kalkar Quarry; (*Santa Cruz Sentinel,* 4/25/1979, p.1)

Quarry Settlement Condominiums Project

David D'Arpino (oral interview 2022) recalled his childhood days spent fishing in the 1960s at the Kalkar Quarry Pond: "At the bottom of it on the east side was a lot of water (3-4' deep) with frogs. On the northeast side were caves with big crystals." When operations ceased around 1971, water from the spring began to form an acre pond in the depression left from the quarrying. Thus, this pond, which many people and animals enjoy, is a recent feature to this site and is not the original pond that existed before quarrying began and where gold was perhaps found. The old quarry area still has many rare and unusual minerals (Gross 1967). The EIR (Environ. Sci. Assoc. April 5, 1974, p. 9) says that interviews with the quarry's caretaker and with spelunkers revealed that prior to the quarry's existence there used to be numerous caves on the site. They were destroyed by quarrying, though sinkholes may remain.

The property was sold about 1972. Around 1973, Max Walden became temporary developer of the property, working with the new owner, Ellena Gould. Max had the EIR prepared and unveiled a large architectural model of a planned development of 235 condominium apartments with recreational "amenities." in downtown Santa Cruz (at the old Cooper House building, which he had restored).

The pond area could have been crowded with homes under one plan. Some were suspicious when the quarry's buildings burned down on April 25, 1979, shortly before an investigation was begun to register them as historical and worthy of protection.

The site changed hands several times after Max Walden's proposal died. At one time it was owned by the Hawaii and San Francisco Investment Company. Finally, in the early 1980s, a private housing development went that was built by Bogard Construction Company. Victor Bogard, Sr. stated (2000) that [[Mr.]][[former quarry owner Fred]] Johnson asked that one of the streets be named Kalkar.

The pond was preserved as part of the mitigations required by the EIR of the second developer. The pond is surrounded by a greenbelt with large homes around it. Paths and plantings, as specified in the EIR, have gone in gradually to make the site accessible and beautiful. There is a cement overlook tower for viewing the pond and a bridge that crosses the head of the creek that drains the old Dodero Spring. In the early days of the housing development, it was easier to spot the remains of the old powder house (used for holding the dynamite for the daily blasts of the quarry walls).

David D'Arpino (oral interview 2021) often went to the quarry as a child in the 1960s, but found it scary, due to the blasting. "There was a fence with a sign on it saying "No Trespassing." One time, the Johnson family stared up the quarrying works for me."



Figure 100; Traffic Circulation; EIR for Quarry Settlement 4/5/1974; Environmental Science Associate; (courtesy UCSC McHenry Library)

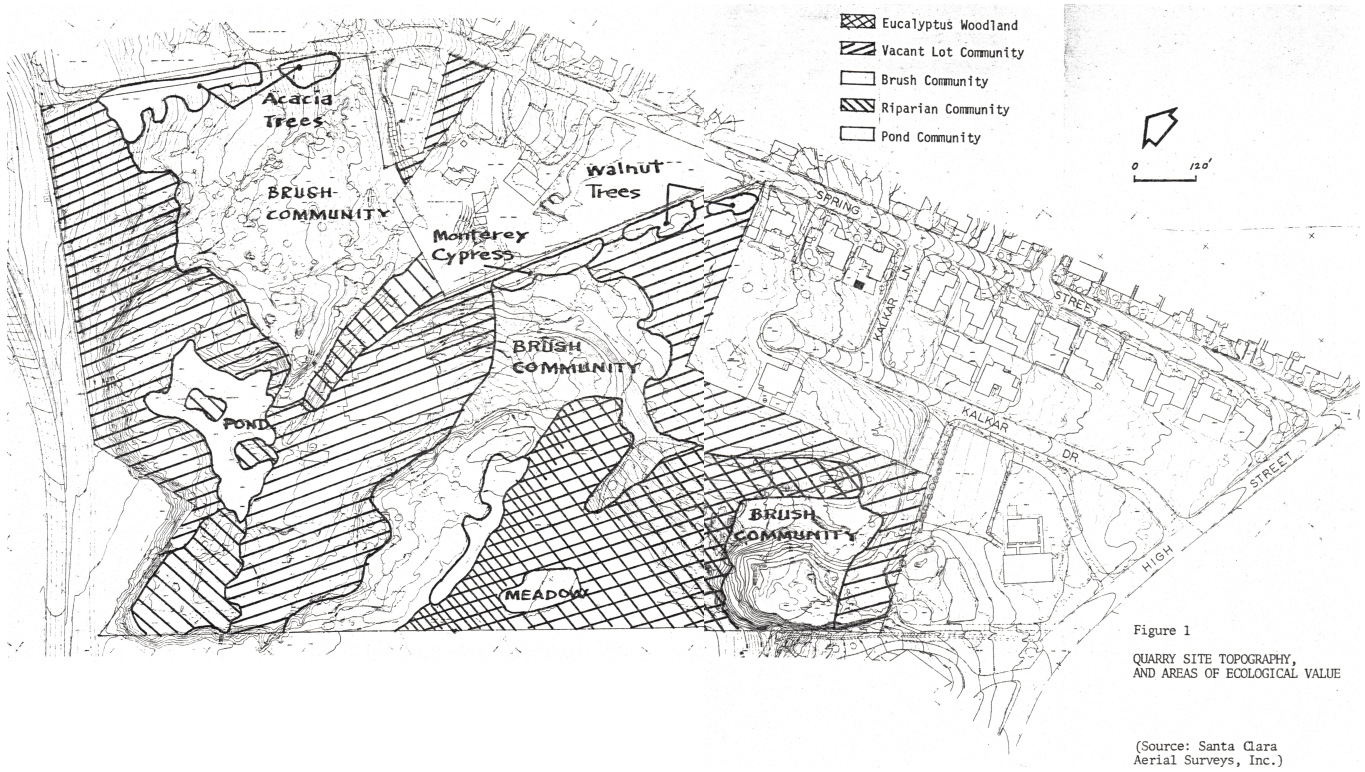


Figure 101; Quarry Site Topography & Areas of Ecological Value; E.I.R. 10/1978; (courtesy UCSC McHenry Library).

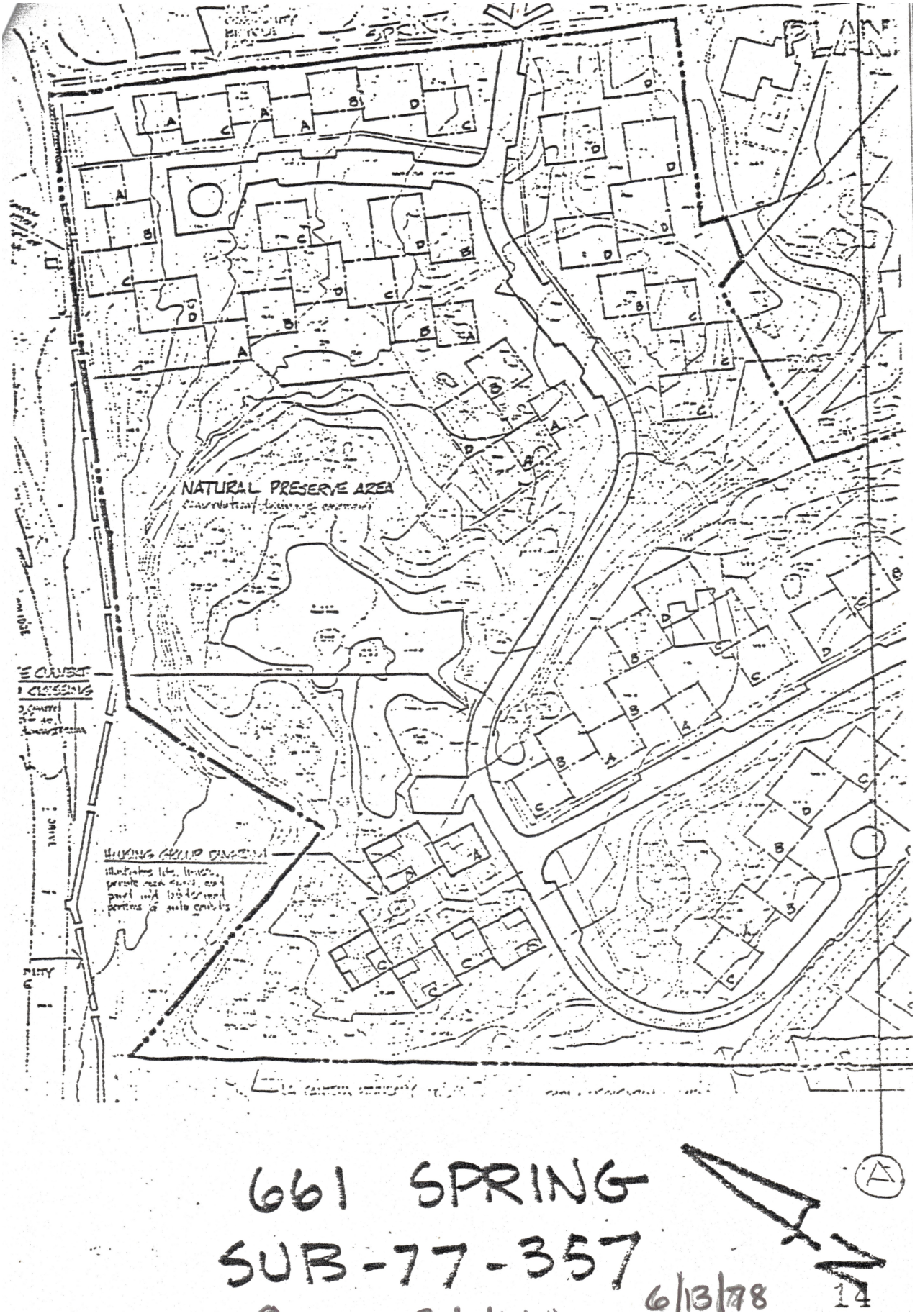


Figure 102; Natural Preserve Area; Quarry Site E.I.R. 6/13/1978; (courtesy UCSC McHenry Library) .



Figure 103; 1997 photo of Kalkar Quarry Pond; (by Mark Whiteley)

As of 2022, the same gardener (since 1986) is still working around Kalkar Pond. He put in the steps and planted many of the trees that helped to soften the rough look the area had after the quarry closed. Until an injury in 2010, he was also managing the intrusion of tules, keeping their coverage to around 25% of the surface area, which thereby permitted the pond to have a better habitat for fish, amphibians, crustaceans, and many water birds.

Ron Goodman, a homeowner living near the pond, has taken on the endless task of keeping the pond from being overgrown with tules. Their excessive growth is due to the silt flowing into the pond from UCSC, which has neglected its responsibility to control runoff, which will only increase if plans to enlarge the university come to fruition. Ron is a strong advocate for the pond's health. His blog, titled "Kalkar Pond Restoration Plan," provides a brief history of the pond and describes its ecosystem. The university's plan to draw 133,000 gallons of water daily from the aquifer would have devastating affects on all the riparian features in this part of the city.

There are many examples of the relationships between this larger aquifer (at UCSC) and all off the following riparian features: Kalkar Pond and its downstream ponds (McGranahan's, the Rittenhouse's, and the Codiga's); Westlake Pond and the many backyard ponds along Laurel Creek; Messiah Lutheran Creek and the private ponds along its course; Chrystal Gulch Creek; and the combined flow of all of these creeks into lower Laurel Creek to fill Neary Lagoon, which would be seriously affected by such a loss of water into it. I also noticed that Jordan Gulch at UCSC ends in a low spot that fills up in rainy years. Nearby is the spring of the old Kalkar Quarry, which is the source of Dodero Creek.

In 1889, the city of Santa Cruz began pumping North Coast water to fill the new Cowell Ranch Reservoir (now part of today's UCSC Arboretum), but could never entirely fill it. The karst rock underneath lead to huge leaks—about a million gallons per day—which subsequently increased water flows in all of the springs of the Tres Ojos area (Rowland Card Collection: Box B-2, Card 1095, Water Systems). Numerous articles in the local papers during and since that era also confirm this loss of water at the reservoir and the increased flows nearby.

The opposite effect happened during a drought in the 1940s, when the federal government paid lake owners to remove tules from their water, believing that this action would improve water flow. When Westlake Pond was drained to remove its tules, no water flowed out of the Twohig (today's Messiah Lutheran Church) spring or creek for the rest of that season. However, as soon as Westlake Pond refilled that winter, the Messiah Lutheran spring began to flow again. Mr. Twohig's son Ed theorized that Westlake Pond must stay filled to create pressure to keep the Messiah Lutheran spring flowing. One can easily imagine the horrible damage that UCSC's taking of large amounts of water from the aquifer would cause to all of these ponds, creeks, and their associated plants and animals.



Figure 104; Photo of Kalkar Quarry Pond; April 1987—my 2nd year of bringing my first graders here.



Figure 104a; Photo of Kalkar Quarry Pond, 4/1988.



Figures 105 & 106; 2020 photos of the former Kalkar Quarry area today—the townhomes & Kalkar Quarry Pond



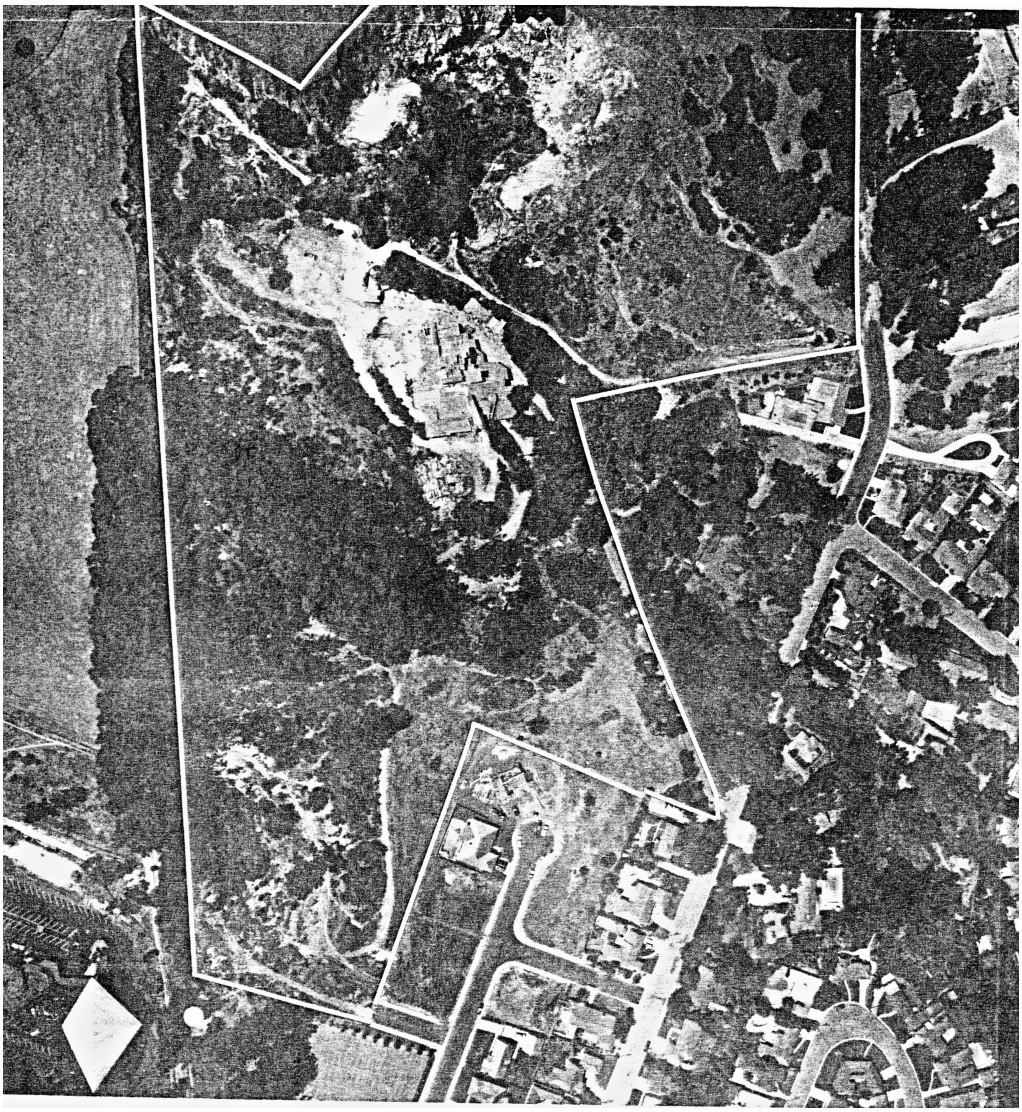


Figure 107; Aerial photo of the proposed Quarry Development: Kalkar Quarry E.I.R. 10/1978; (courtesy UCSC McHenry Library).

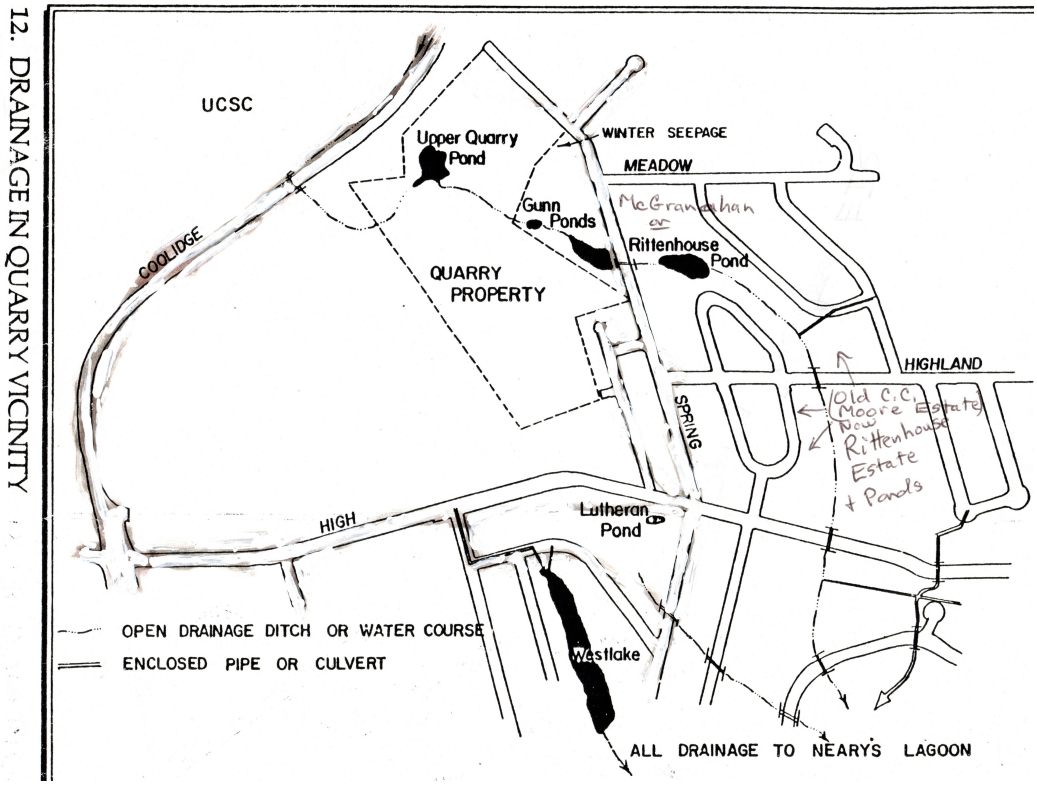
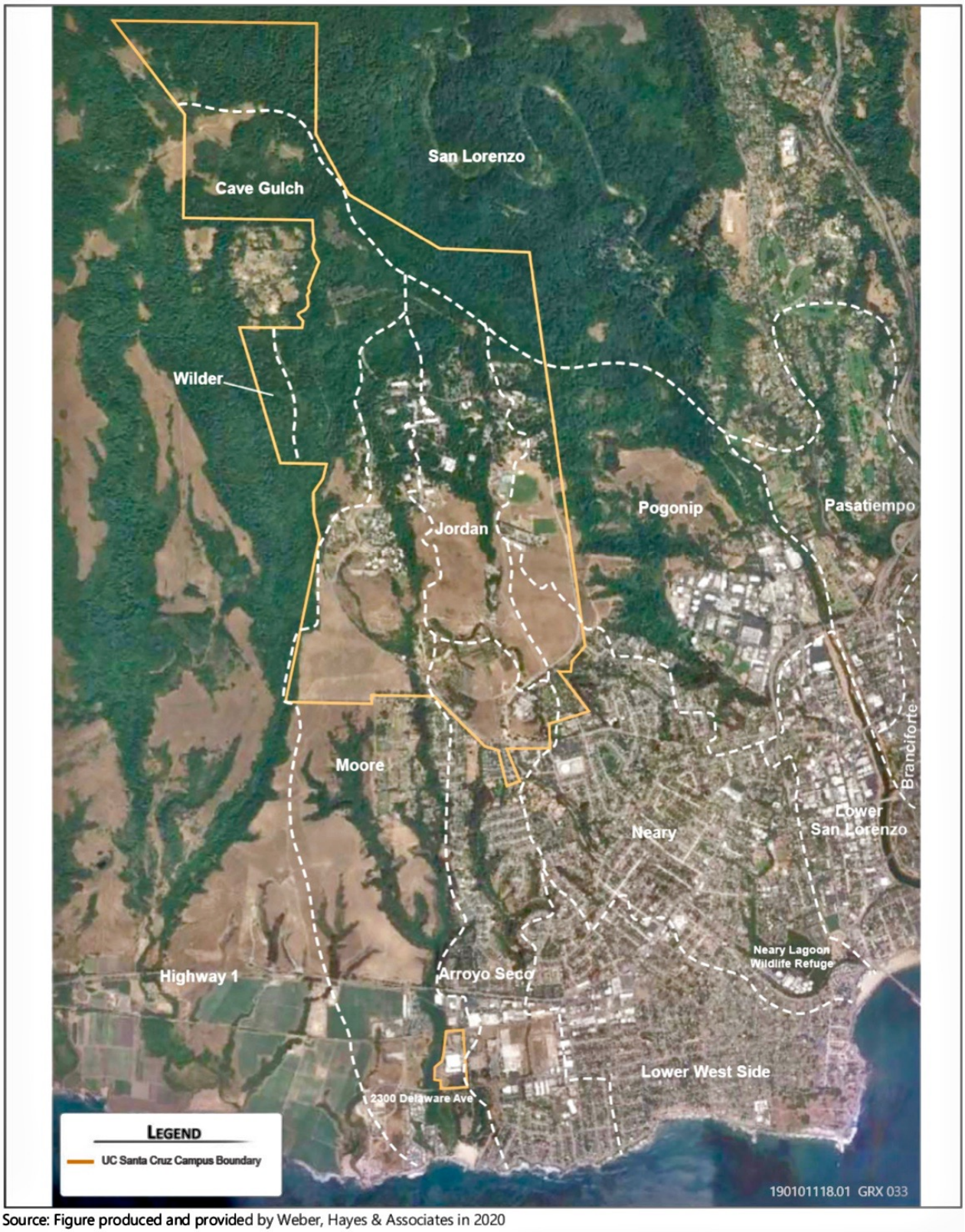


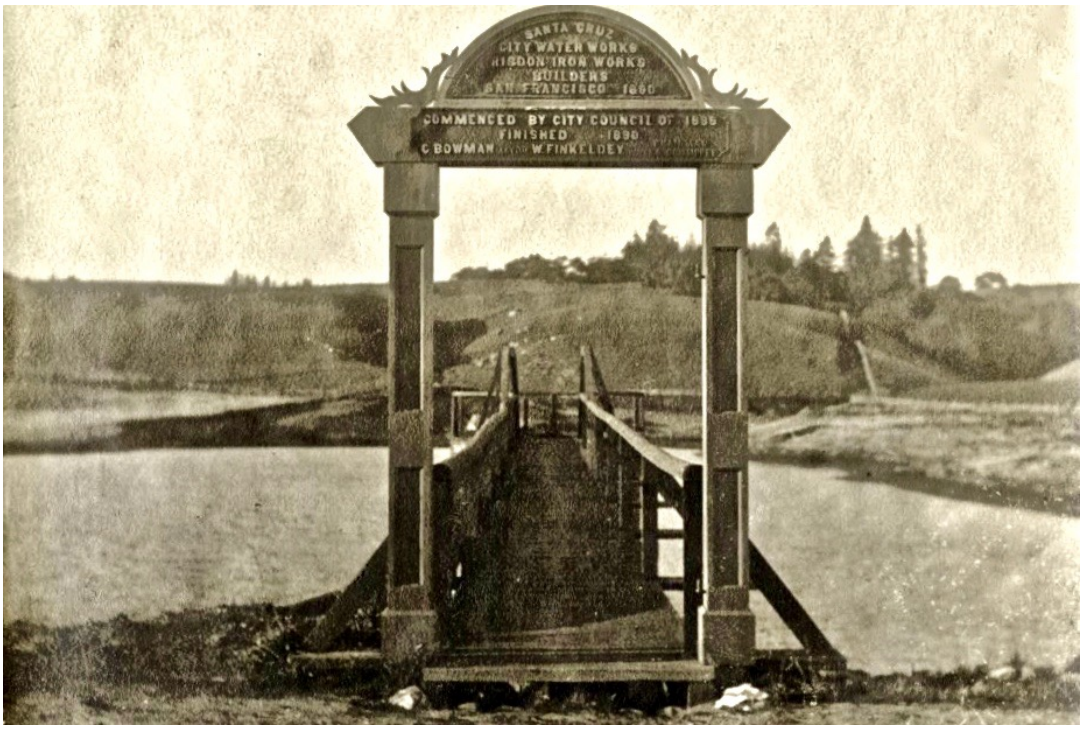
Figure 108; Drainage map of Kalkar Quarry area; E.I.R. 10/1978; (courtesy UCSC McHenry Library).



Source: Figure produced and provided by Weber, Hayes & Associates in 2020

Figure 3.10-2 Watersheds in the Greater Vicinity of UC Santa Cruz Campus

Figure 109; ”Watersheds in the Greater Vicinity of UC Santa Cruz Campus”: Figure 3.10.2; (Courtesy UCSC 2021 LRDP EIR)



Figures 110 & 111; Two photos c. 1890-1920 of the Santa Cruz City Water Works - Cowell Reservoir (now the UCSC Arboretum); (Courtesy UCSC Digital Collection)



Figure 112 (lower right); Photo of the old Cowell Reservoir's brick tower, which is seen in the c. 1890 photo.



UCSC's Impacts on Local Creeks

The residents in the Spring Street area, and in particular f the landowners around the ponds there, are concerned about the risks of polluted and increased water runoff from new developments at UCSC. The Quarry EIR of 1974 contains many public comments regarding the potential for these problems due to the additional roads that would be required as the university grew.

In 1998, UCSC drilled for water on campus (*Santa Cruz Sentinel,* January 26, 1988, p. 1) after "having been put on notice that the city water system is running on empty. Geologist Gerald Weber said, "We don't now what the system will yield until the wells are jump-tested. But we're optimistic that the wells could produce 50 or 60 gallons a minute; that would be about 50,000 gallons a day. If the wells produce a good sustained yield, the water will eventually be used to water the UCSC Farm and Garden and the playing fields."

When UCSC put in additional faculty housing in 1991, there was renewed concern about the problems of runoff from the proposed Meyer Drive extension across the Great Meadow of UCSC and the channelling of rainwater from the roads into Jordan Gulch. Since leaks from old city reservoir (off Empire Grade, near today's UCSC arboretum) added considerable water flow to Dodero Spring, it is not unreasonable to assume that Jordan Gulch could add to runoff, particularly since it is even closer to the quarry than the old reservoir.

In 2007, (*Santa Cruz Sentinel,* 3/12/2007, pp. A-1 and A-12) a lawsuit settlement was reached between UCSC and "CLUE"" (Coalition for Limiting University Expansion), a neighborhood group that had been fighting university expansion. The group dropped the suit to avoid a multi-year court battle. UCSC had been accused of violating the federal Clean Water Act by permitting sediment at on-campus construction sites to pollute area ponds, groundwater, and creeks. UCSC agreed to pay $110,000 to restore gullies that had eroded in \ Pogonip park on the east side. The university and its contractors were to provide detailed plans to show how they would decrease rainy season stormwater discharge from construction sites. In addition, they were to take water samples during construction in the rainy season. The main issue of the lawsuit was the university's Long-Range Development Plan, which the neighbors group said would put strains on traffic, rental housing, and the water supply,

Ron Goodman, who lives by the Kalkar Quarry Pond, which he works to maintain, stated that substantial sediment comes into the pond after heavy rains (personal interview, March 26, 2022). He and others have traced this turbid water to runoff from UCSC that bypasses the settling pond at Coolidge and Hagar and flows more or less unfiltered into the pond, where it deposits the collected sediment. Many neighbors, university students, and faculty, and community members are also greatly concerned about the proposed East Meadow housing project. There are concerns about how this development will affect (pollute and disrupt) stream flows into the aquifer that drains into the many creeks of Pogonip and also the Laurel Creek system, which goes into Neary's Lagoon.

The UCSC Long Range Development Plan admitted that the new university housing above the old Kalkar Quarry would degrade the water quality of Dodero Spring through increased sedimentation and automobile contaminants washed down by runoff. The proposed environmental mitigation for this one site was to catch the runoff in a septic tank. But, as mentioned earlier, all previous developments at UCSC dumped their storm drain runoff into the karst topography underwater system and not into city pipes. The system of ponds and creek flows from Dodero Spring do not contain any known rare or endangered species and are considered to be in a highly altered state from their original, natural existence. It appears that the university does not legally have to be concerned about these effects.

There are interrelationships between the karst topography and the UCSC's land, which is the seep zone for probably all of the ten or more surrounding creeks and springs. Therefore, it would seem logical that any pollutants originating at UCSC would affect the various creeks, which flow into important wildlife areas such as Neary Lagoon and Antonelli Pond, one e should be concerned about the risks to them. I also hope that UCSC officials will consider the value of these creeks and ponds to the more common plants and animals found there and to the children and adults who enjoy and learn from these sites. (See the extensive botanical list in the appendix.) A sad example of the vulnerability of these ponds happened in May, 1992. A Spring Street property owner used some type of pesticide, and all of the fish and insect life in the Page's ponds died.



Figure 113 ; Map showing “East Dam” of the former Cowell Reservoir; Open Streets map

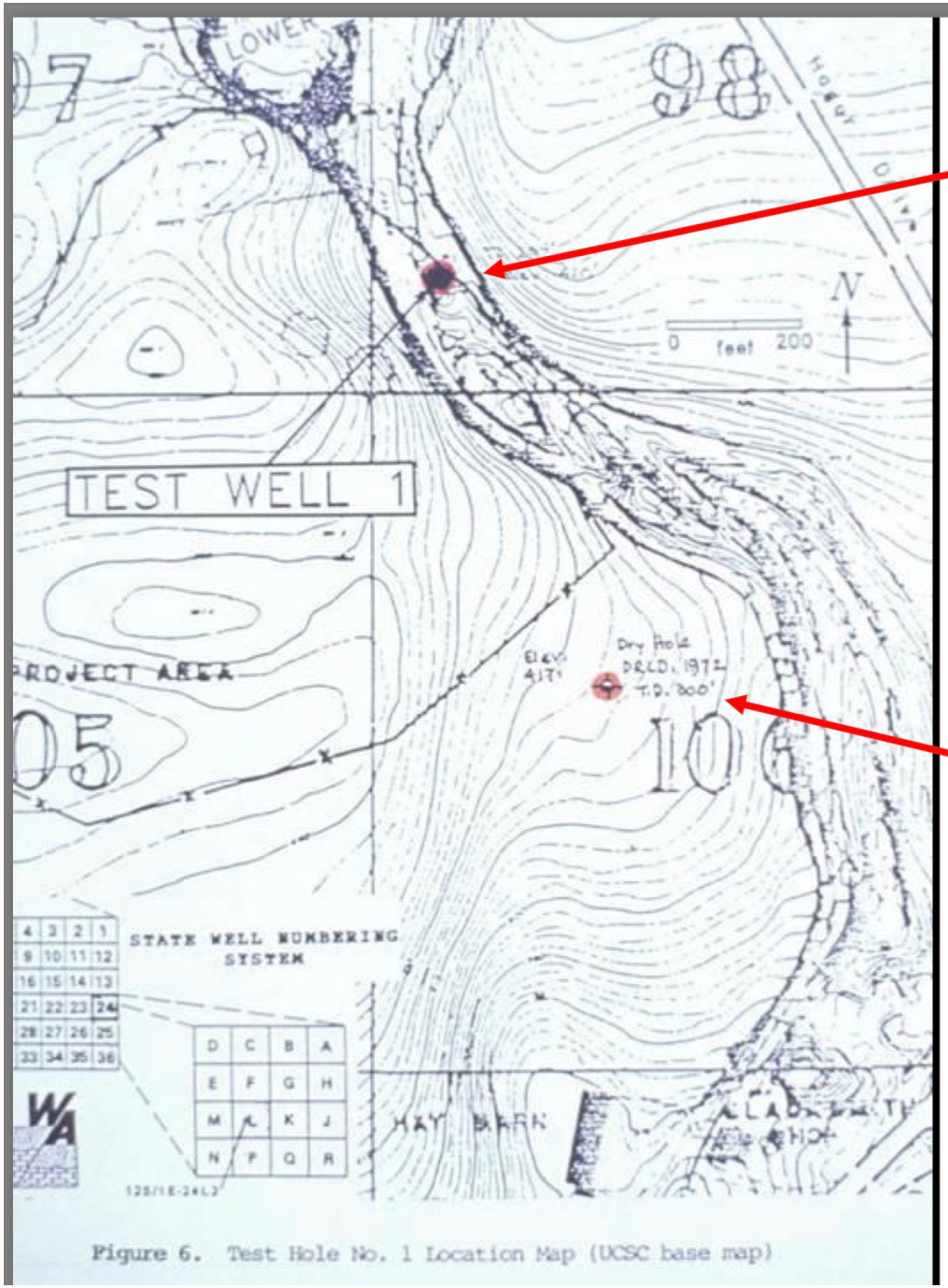


Figure 6. Test Hole No. 1 Location Map (UCSC base map)

Well located at intersection of two fractures as shown on last slide. Drilled in 1989 to a depth of 220 feet, with the water table at 100 feet. Produced at 100 gallons per minute during a week long pump test resulted in a 2.5 foot draw down. Capable of producing 200-300 gallons per minute, or more.

Well site located by two different dowsers on separate days. Drilled to a depth of 300 feet in 1972. A non productive site. They were only able to produce 2-3 gallons per minute.

Figure 114; 1931 aerial view of the old Cowell Reservoir (now the site of part of the UCSC Arboretum; 1931 Santa Cruz County Flight C1437 B12; (courtesy UCSC Digital Collections).



Figure 115; Diagram of Well Sites at UCSC; from 10/28/1974 E.I.R. by Environmental Science Associates; in “Karst Landscapes—Geology & Hydrology”; Dr. Gerald E Weber; (courtesy UCSC McHenry Library).

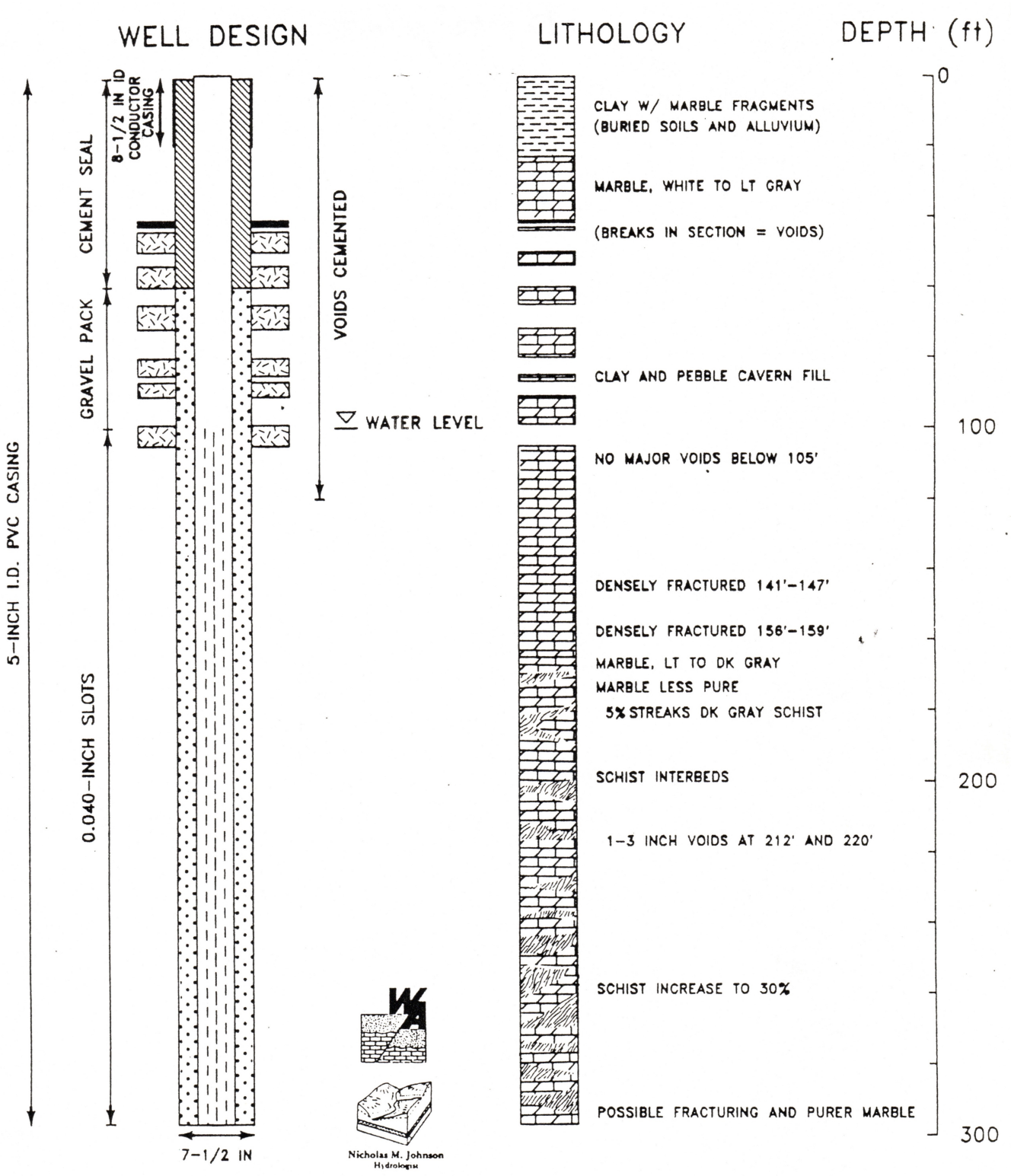


Figure 7. Log and Completion of Test Hole No. 1

Figure 116; UCSC Well Drill Report for Test Hole No. 1; from 10/28/1974 E.I.R. by Environmental Science Associates; (courtesy UCSC McHenry Library).

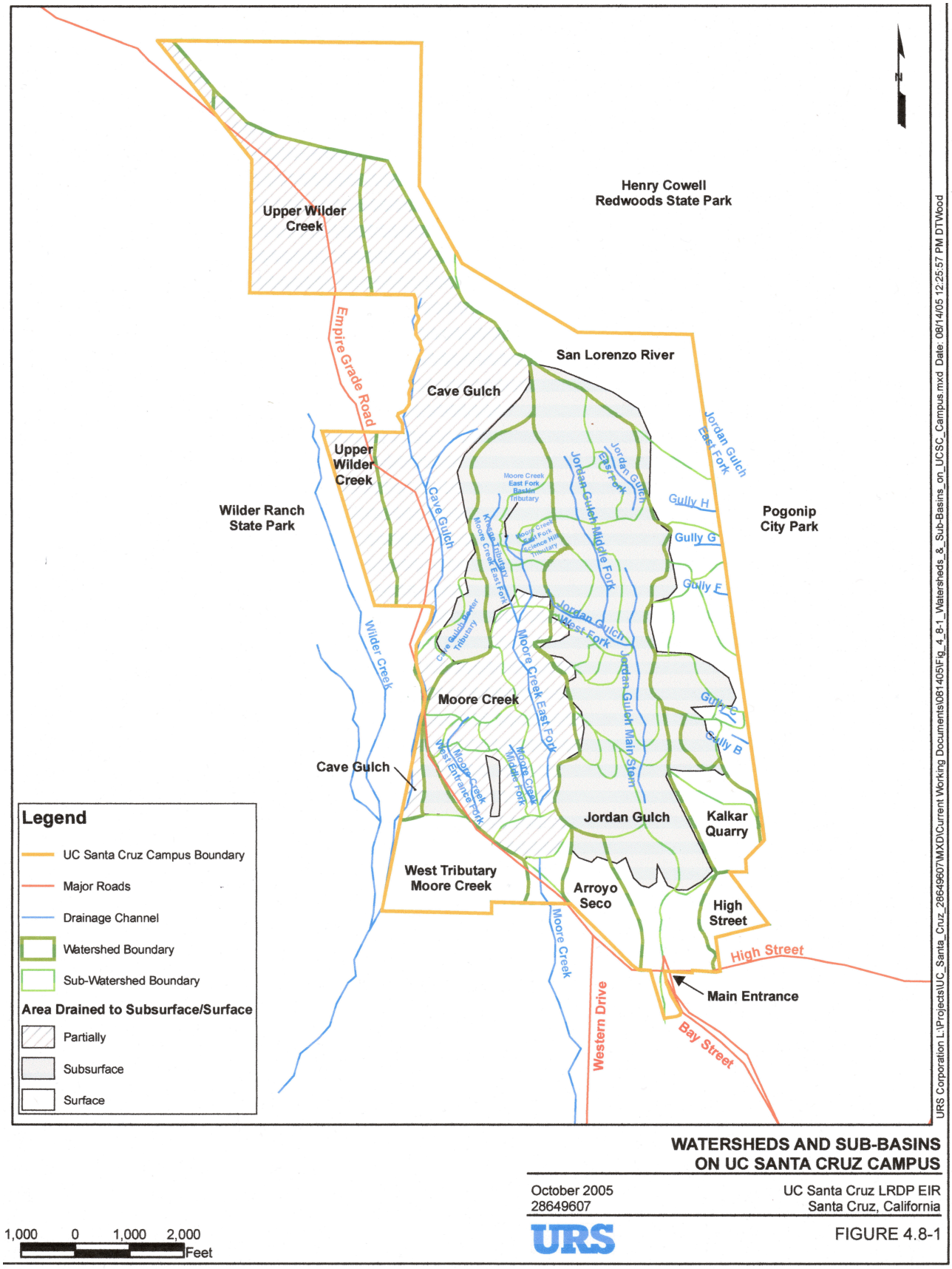
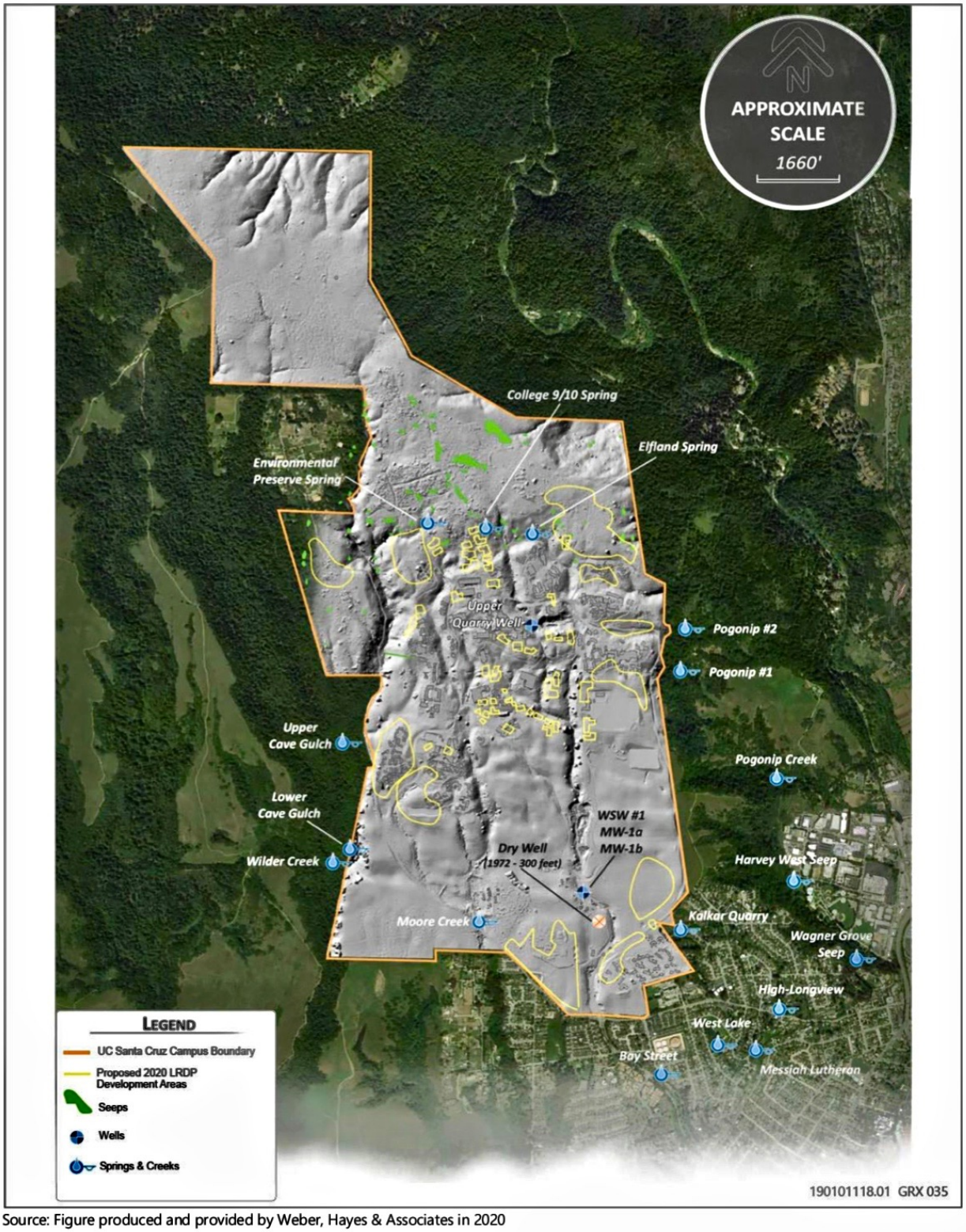


Figure 117; Watersheds & Sub-Basins on UCSC Campus; Figure 4.8.1 of UCSC LRDP Oct. 2005

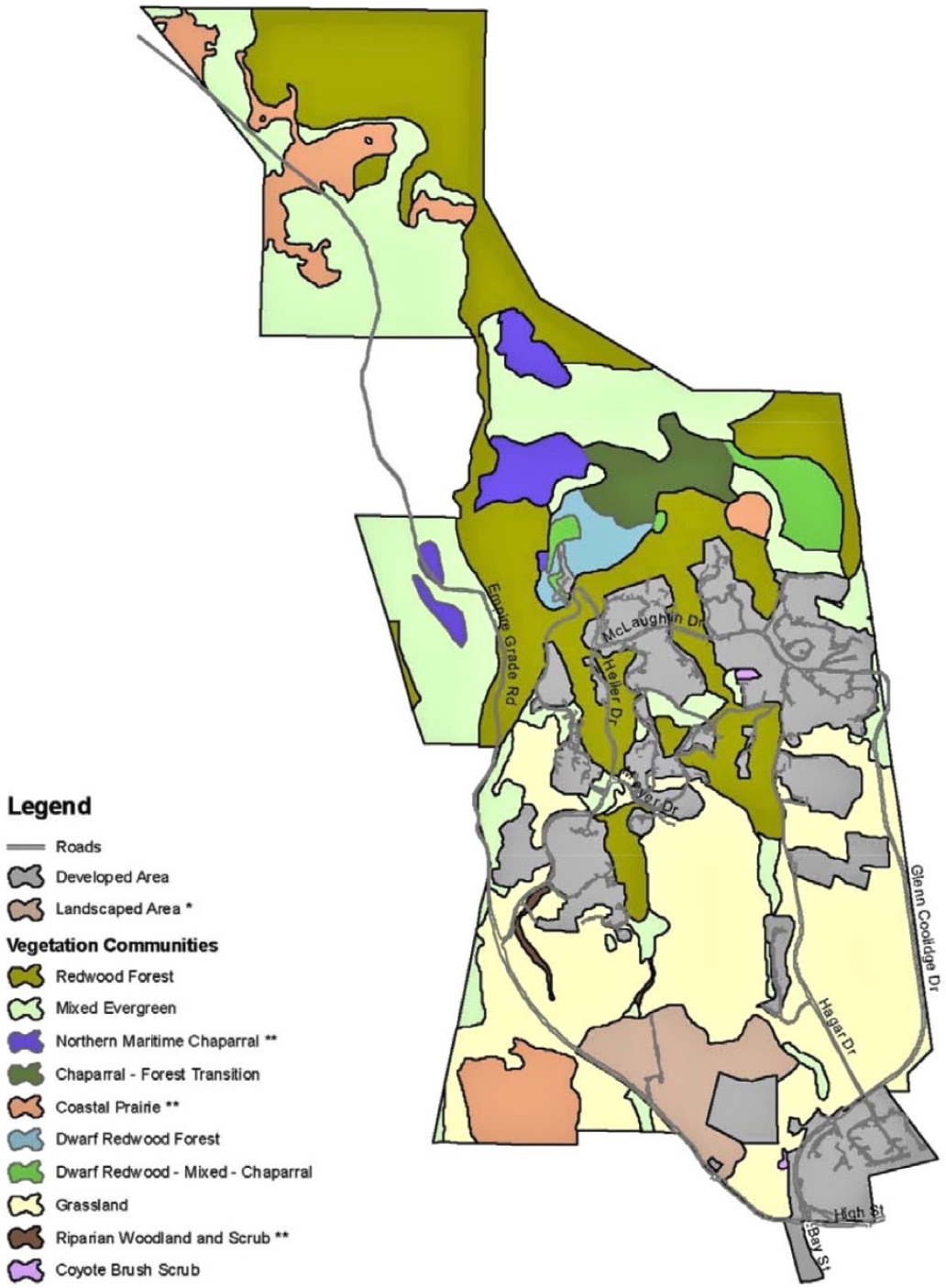


Source: Figure produced and provided by Weber, Hayes & Associates in 2020

Figure 3.10-5 Mapped Springs and Seeps on and Surrounding UC Santa Cruz and On-Campus Wells

Figure 118; "Mapped Springs & Seeps on & Surrounding UC Santa Cruz & On-Campus Wells"; Figure 3.10-5; UCSC 2021 LRDP ERI

FIGURE 16: UCSC On-Campus Habitats



SOURCE: URS Corporation, 2005 LRDP EIR

Figure 119; "UCSC On-Campus Habitats;" Figure 16; City of Santa Cruz Sphere of Influence Amendment;
2005 URS Corps LRDP EIR

FIGURE 11: Sphere of Influence Amendment Area

With 2005 LRDP Land Use Map

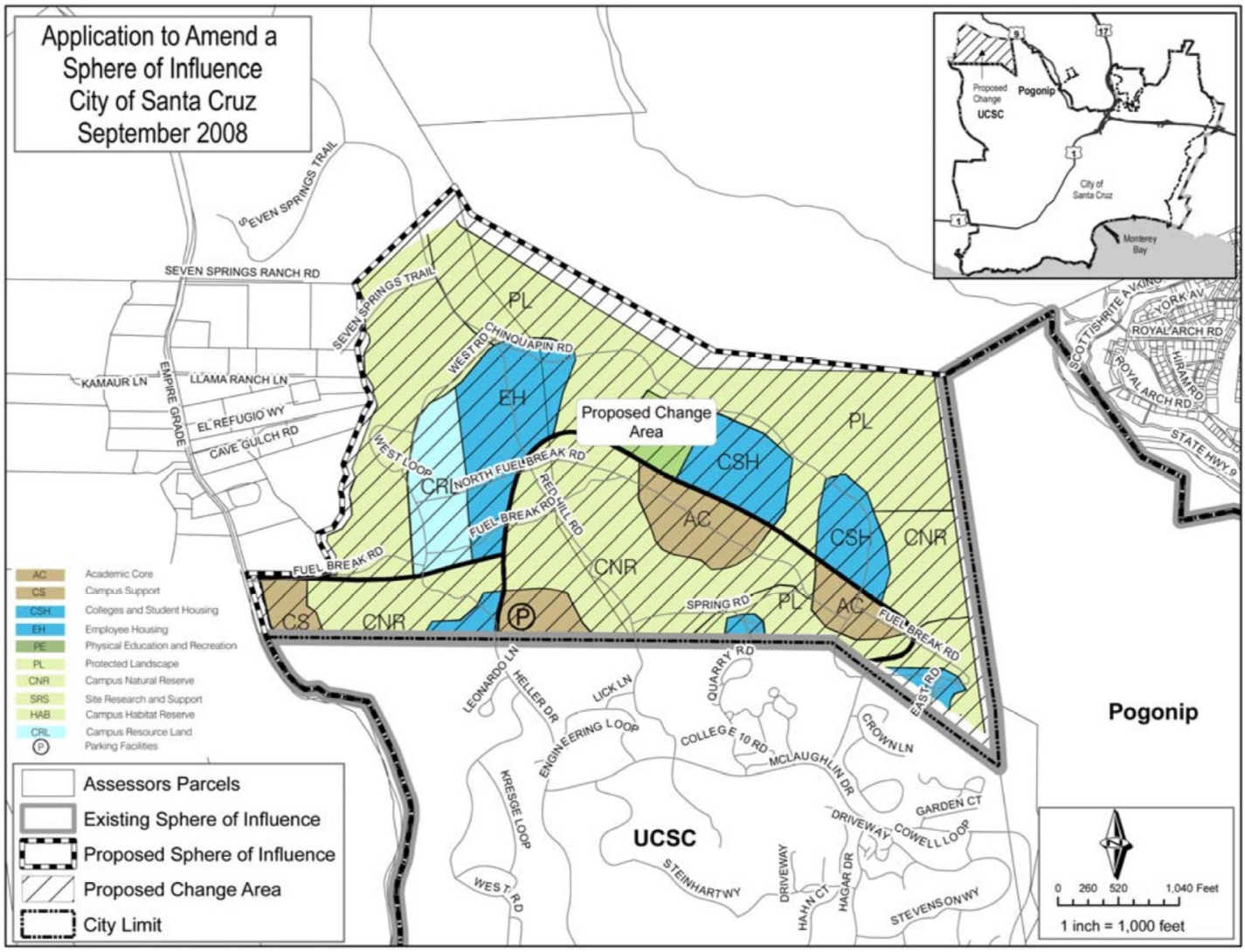


Figure 120 ”Application to Amend a Sphere of Influence, City of Santa Cruz; Sept. 2008; Figure 11: Sphere of influence Amendment Area with 2005 LRDP Land Use Map

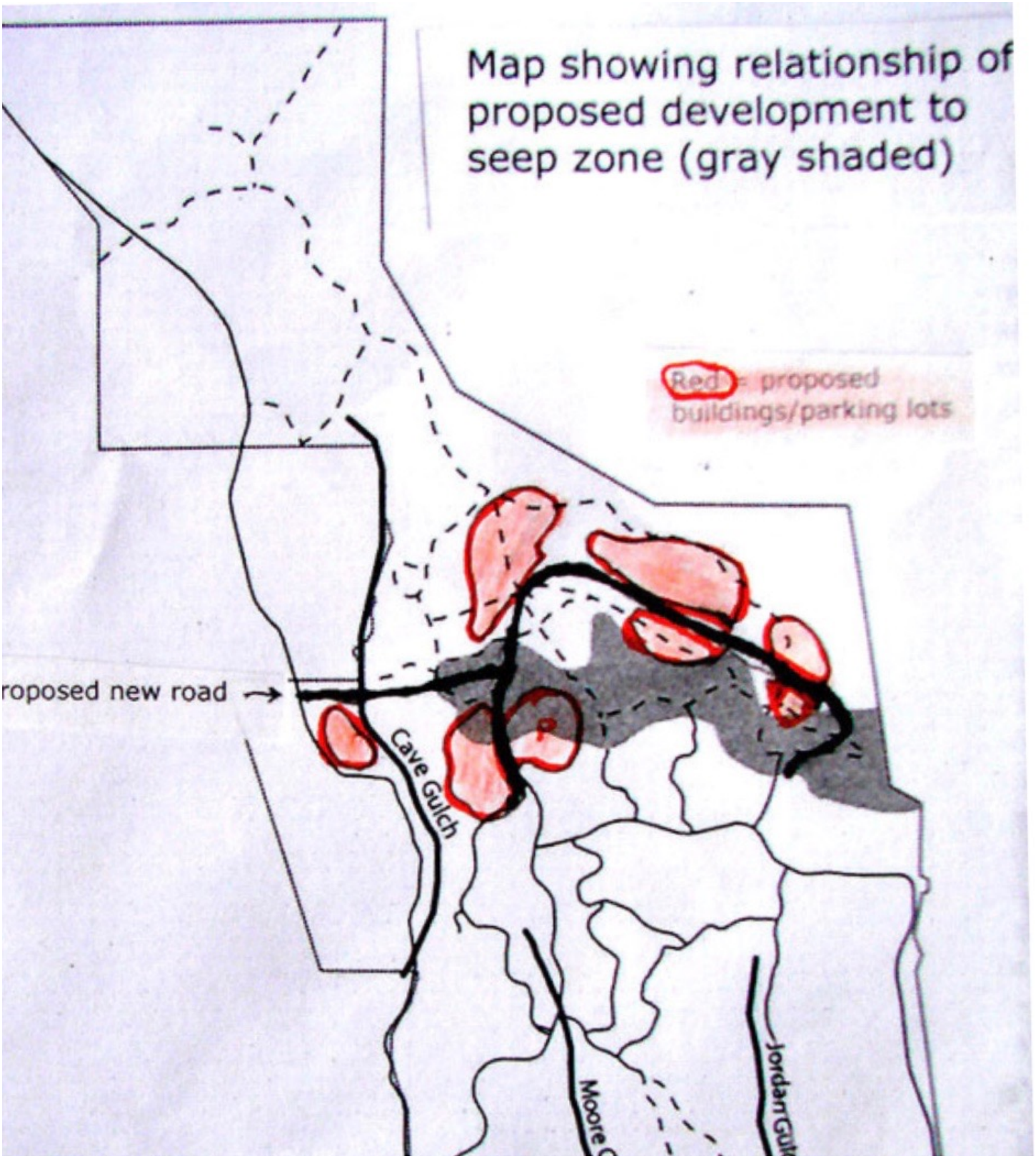
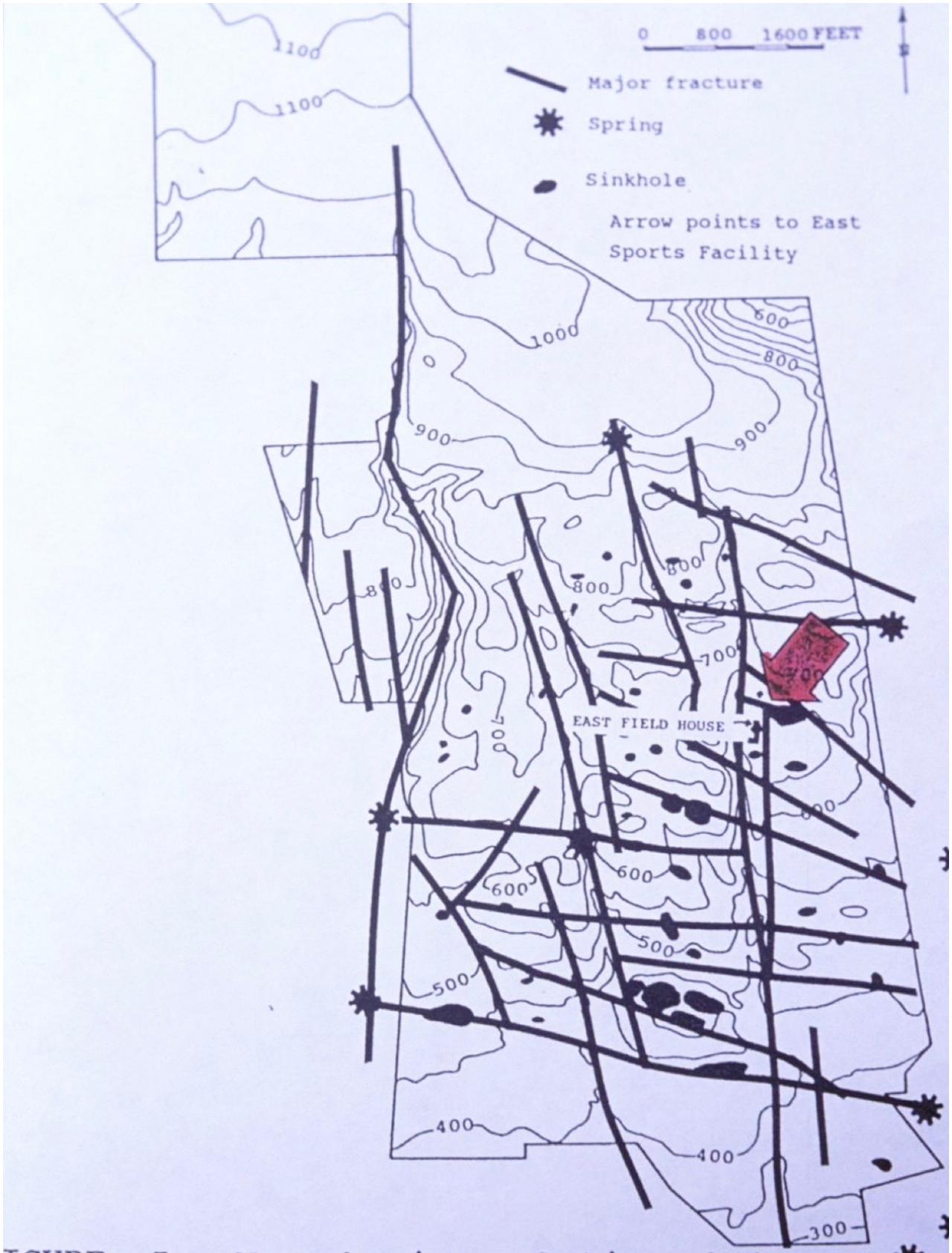


Figure 121; Circa 2019 map by group opposed to development of East Side of UCSC.

Figure 122; Map of Major Fracture Systems; “Karst Landscapes—Geology & Hydrology”; Dr. Gerald E Weber



IGURE 5. Map showing relation between fractures, sinkholes, and springs on and near UCSC campus.

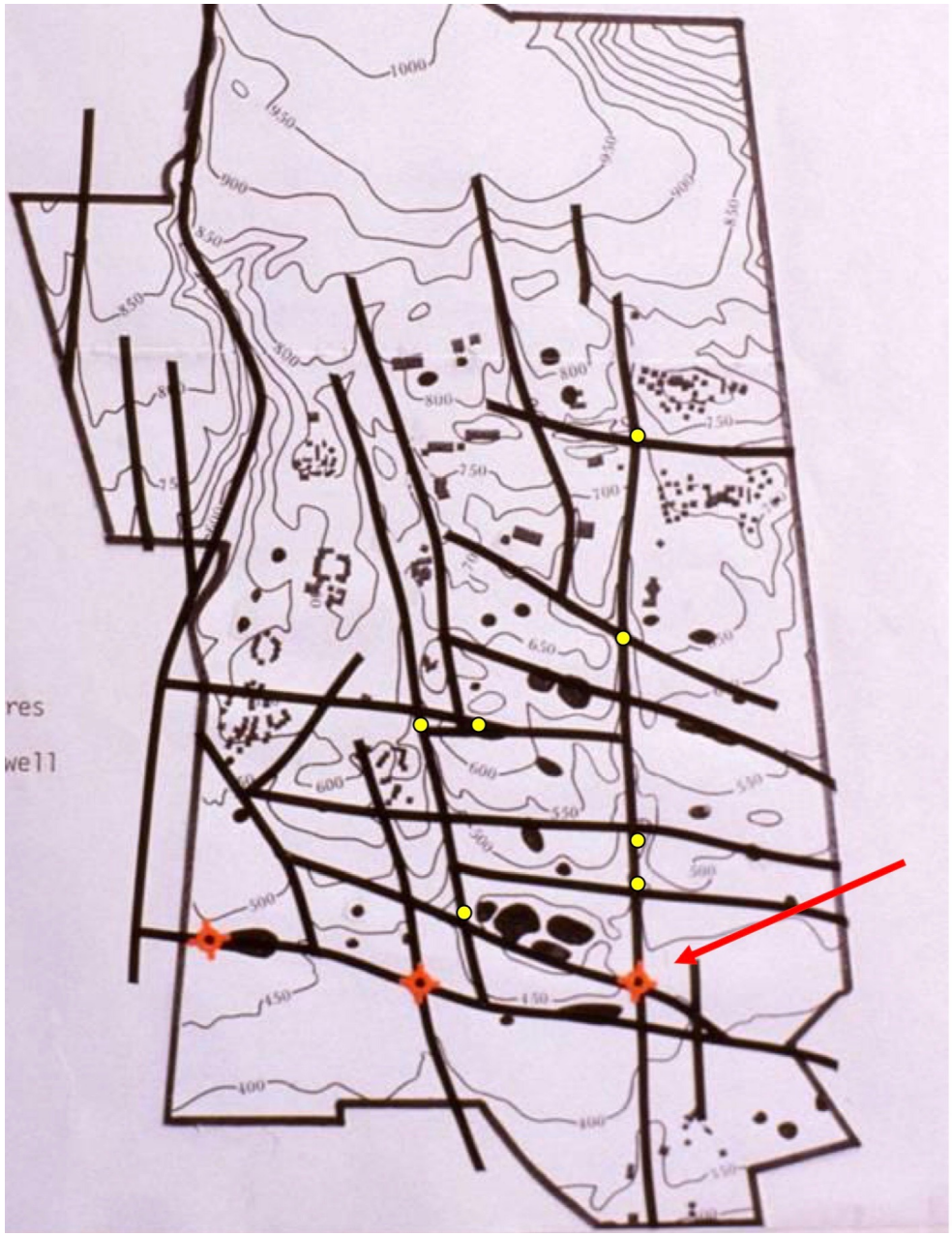


Figure 123; Diagram of Potential Sites for Water; "Karst Landscapes—Geology & Hydrology"; Dr. Gerald E Weber

There are numerous potential sites for water wells on the campus as indicated by yellow dots (not all potential sites are shown). Almost any fracture intersection will do.

The three red dots are along the largest and best developed fracture system on campus. It also lies at the southern edge of the campus which is down hill from the rest of campus. Therefore it is where most of the water that percolates through the campus will end up. Two of the locations are at intersections, while the other is at the edge of the largest collapse doline on campus.

The red arrow is the location where we drilled a well which produced water at a hundred gallons per minute for a full week (1 million gallons produced) with no appreciable drawdown of the water table.







Figures 124, 124a, & 125; Photos of the ponds at the former Gail & Mitchell Page home at 535 Spring Street: **(Top left)** View downstream (from upper pond) to the lower and largest one of the ponds, which is closest to Spring Street; **(middle left)** the upper pond; **(middle right)** view upstream (from past upper pond) as Dodero Cr. descends after flowing out of Kalkar Quarry Pond; taken in April 1994.



Figure 127; (Bottom right) A pond on the side of the largest pond.



Figure 126; (Bottom left) The middle pond.

The Former Johnson/Gunn/Page Property

After leaving the Kalkar Quarry pond, Dodero Creek runs southeast between some homes of the private housing development in the old Kalkar Quarry area and on to the former Johnson/Gunn (later Page) residence located at 535 Spring Street. When Fred Johnson established his Pacific Limestone (Kalkar) Products Company in the 1920s, he built his home on this site, just downstream from the quarry. As the it passes through the property, the stream has been dammed and diverted into a series of ponds, both large and small. According to the *Santa Cruz Sentinel* (2/3/1952):

> The pond, which existed when the Dodero family had the property, has been deepened and improved by Johnson, who keeps it stocked with steelhead trout. At one time a very large pond, below the present one, covered the natural lake bottom and contained thousands of carp. That was in the days when carp raising was a fad.

By the the early 1980s, the grounds had turned into a jungle after Fred's grandson Jim Connover had sold the quarry property to the Gunn family. After the Page family bought the former Johnson home c. 1986, they restored the creek and five ponds and also improved the landscaping. They made their site available to numerous groups of school children for local history and wildlife studies and enjoyment of the water features. From 1987 until I retired in 2008, I led my first and third grade students up Spring St. to Kalkar Quarry pond, the Page's property, and then McGranahan's Pond. Gail and Mitchell Page were very supportive of my efforts to instill local awareness in both children and adults. It is wonderful and essential that we appreciate the special natural features of our neighborhoods.

As of February of 2022 (see photos below), the tules seem to have not been controlled by the new property owner and therefore have taken over the large pond. I do not know the condition of the other ponds or the rest of the property.





Figure 128 (left); Photo of the lower and largest pond at 535 Spring St.
Figure 129 (right); A close-up of the pond



Figure 130; Photo of McGranahan's Pond on east side of Spring St. (across from Page property) in August 2020



Figure 131; dam for McGranahan's pond—to left of log.



Figure 132; old drainage pipes for the pond

McGranahan's Pond

From the former Johnson/Page property, Dodero Creek runs under Spring St. to another large pond between homes on property that was once part of the former C. C. Moore estate. This pond was known in the 1950s as "McGranahan's Pond," a term still used by most neighbors. The Moore estate was acquired in 1943 by brothers-in-law Louis Rittenhouse, Sr. and Cyril Deane, who subdivided some of the 54 acres, especially the old golf course. I'm not sure when Mr. K.J. McGranahan bought the land that contained pond across the street from the Johnson/Page property. Mr. McGranhan said his pond was a natural one, but pipes had been added, and that every couple of summers it was drained. A caterpillar tractor was brought in sometimes) to remove excess sediment, algae and invading plants to maintain the pond and prevent it from turning into a marsh. Mr. McGranahan stocked his pond with 17-24" trout. The bridge he put there in 1933 (when "Old Hutch," a 1933 Wallace Beery film was made) was torn down in the 1960s. David D'Arpino (oral interview 2022) stated that because of all of the tules, there was no place to fish at this pond, but on the west side of the pond was a rope swing and a swimming spot.



Figure 133; Aerial view of the area around McGranahan's Pond; Google Maps App

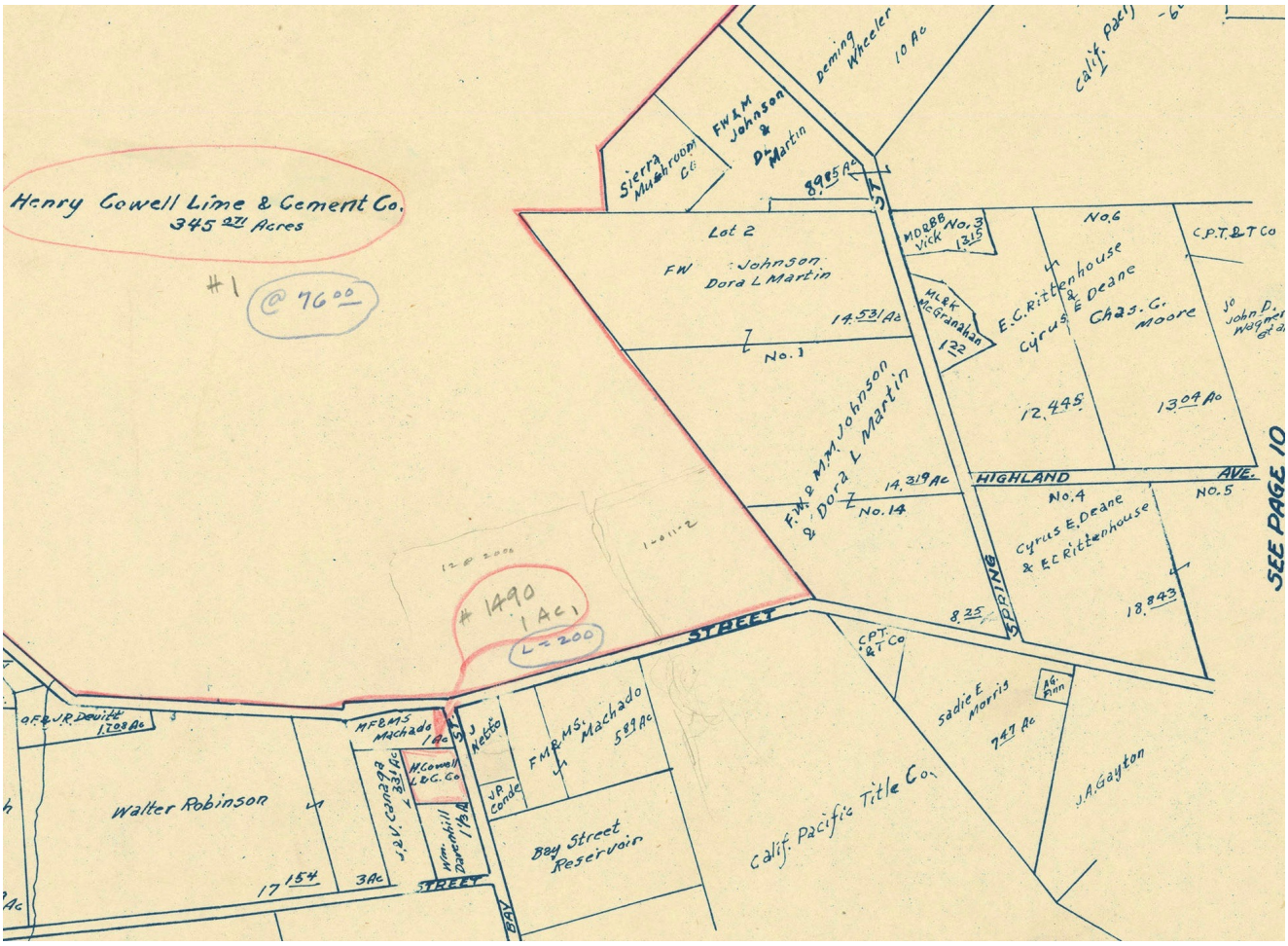


Figure 134; 1944 map of Spring-High Street neighborhood; notice Cyril McGranahan's small property on W. side of Spring St.; 1944 Santa Cruz City Map, P. 16; (Courtesy UCSC Map Room)

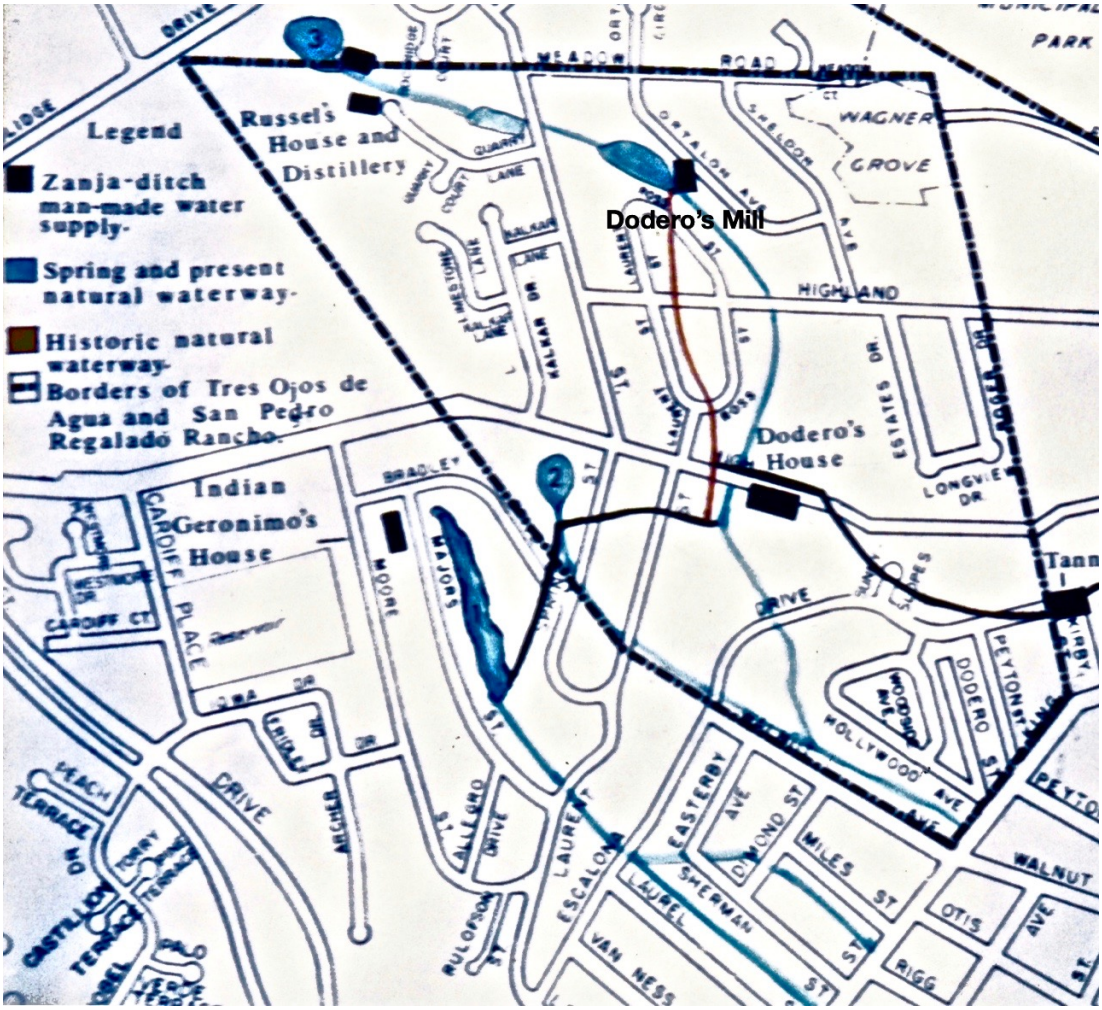


Figure 135; Edna Kimbro's map of Rancho Tres Ojos area; beginning by the section next to "McGranahan Pond" (where the **black rectangle** marks the location of Dodero's mill) this map shows (with a **dark red line**) how part of Dodero Cr. was rerouted from its original course (**lighter blue line**) sometime in the 19th or early 20th century; map drawn by Edna Kimbro c. 1989; used with her permission



Figure 135a; 1931 aerial photo of the upper Spring-High Street neighborhood; one can see that Dodero Creek has already been rerouted from McGranahan's Pond into the curving path that it still flows in today. I suspect that it was the landscaping crew working for C. C. Moore who rerouted the creek c. 1915.



Figure 136; Photo of Victor Bogard, Sr.; *Santa Cruz Sentinel,* 12/16/2000, p. 63

Victor Bogard, Sr.—Builder and Property Developer

__Victor Bogard, Sr. also bought some of the former Moore estate from Mr. Rittenhouse, plus seven other parcels on which he developed homesites in the area. He said that he tried to buy some of the Cowell Ranch land, but that it was tied up in the trust. Each time Mr. Bogard sold a home, he stated (2000) that he would pay Louis Rittenhouse what was due for the lot. "We had a handshake deal," Vic told me. He said the area around Sheldon Street had to first be leveled prior to the construction of homes. He also stated that he had a drain put under Laurent St. by Ross Street, "but it doesn't show up on the city's drainage maps."

Ortalon Dr. was named by Vic Bogard for one of the stud horses belonging to Dorothy Deming Wheeler, who lived nearby at Windy Hill Farm with her husband, Deming Wheeler. Dorothy's father, banker Henry Deming, founded the Pogonip Polo Club in 1912 on the adjoining land leased from the Cowell family. Other street names chosen by Mr. Bogard included Bradley (for his second son), Iowa (for his home state), Archer (the town where he attended high school), and Sheldon (his home town).



Figure 137; Photo of Charles C. Moore (FInd A Grave)



Figure 137a; Photo of Lillian (Breed) Moore (FInd A Grave)

"The C.C. Moore Estate"

Margaret Koch (pp. 52-53) describes Moore and his estate. The history of the property (written by Charlene Duval, et al, 2002) provided much additional information. Charles Caldwell Moore was born in Alpine, NY, in 1868. His father, Lewis, had lived in Soquel from 1850 to around 1858 to manage his partial ownership of the George Porter Tannery in Porter Gulch. After returning to New York and marrying, Lewis came back to California to settle in Benicia with his wife and three young sons. In 1893 son Charles C. Moore married Lillian N. Breed, daughter of a Los Angeles millionaire.

Moore's mechanical genius began when he was a young man, leading him to work up in the levels of the San Francisco Tool Company. At age twenty-six, he took over the firm, renaming it the C. C. Moore & Company in 1894. He was a director of the Central Moore's mechanical genius became apparent when he was a young man, and he quickly rose through the ranks of the San Francisco Tool Company. At age twenty-six, he took over the firm, renaming it the C. C. Moore and Company in 1894. He was a director of the Central California Creameries and the Babcock and Wilcox Company, manufacturers of fitting S and steam boilers. He also had extensive interests in mining, engineering, sawmills, ships, and machinery of various kinds. In 1922 he bought what was then the world's largest olive orchard—2,000 acres in the San Fernando Valley. Moore was President of the San Francisco Council of Boy Scouts from 1919–1928, and Vice-President of the National Board of Boy Scouts of America from 1928–1930. The Boy Scouts' "Camp Royaneh" in Cazadero, CA, (acquired in 1924 and the oldest continuously operating Scout Camp west of the Mississippi) was renamed "Camp C C Moore" in 1938.

Moore was in charge of the construction of major power plants in Hawaii and on the West Coast. Due to his great success and many connections, he later became the president of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco in 1915.. He ran for U.S. Senate in 1922, but was not successful. Moore was a major investor in the Ocean Shore Railroad, which had many setbacks after the 1906 earthquake wiped out its tracks south of San Francisco at Devil's Slide. He was involved in an advertisement campaign to answer "some of the pertinent questions investors ask about Ocean Shore bonds," (*Santa Cruz Evening News,* 4/22/1908, p.4).

"Moore and his wife knew Santa Cruz well and were often guests at the High St. home of Henry Meyrick, local realtor," (*Santa Cruz Sentinel* 11/15/1985). The Moore's San Francisco home was destroyed by the fires that followed the 1906 earthquake. That same year they bought on HIgh St. the former Meyrick estate, which by then had become the Frank K. Roberts property (*Santa Cruz Surf* 9/25/1906). It included Lots # 3, 4, 5, & 6 of the old Tres Ojos Rancho, which had exchanged hands several times, after first being divided at the time of the probate of Nicholas Dodero's rancho in 1870.

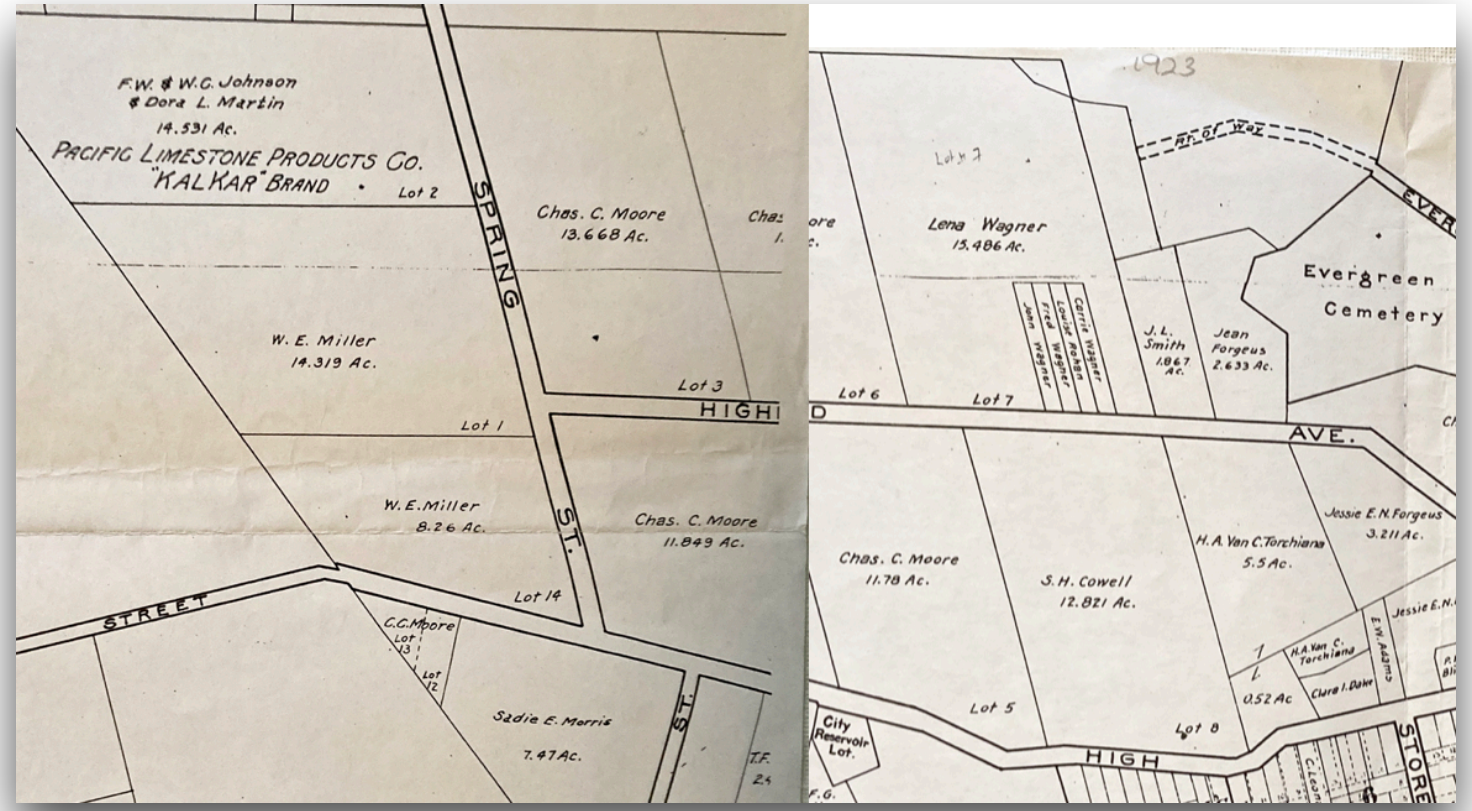


Figure 138; 1923 Santa Cruz City property map of the Spring-High Street neighborhood; (courtesy Santa Cruz County Recorders Office),

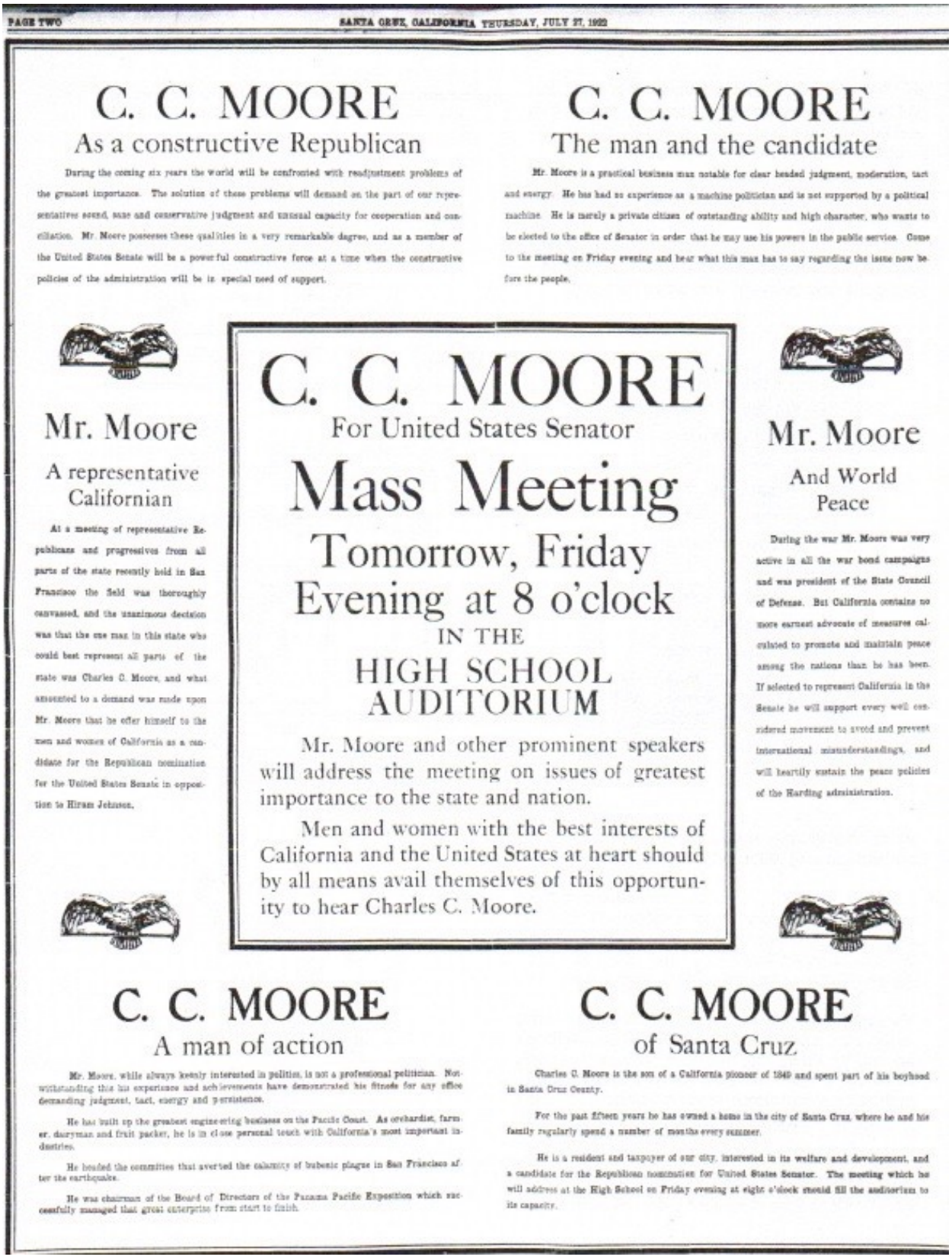
Nicholas Dodero's son John inherited the 11.849-acre Lot No. 4, which in 1877 Meyrick purchased from John (Deeds 14:688 (534); 23:225). A few years earlier, Nicholas's daughter, Louisa (Dodero) Ward, sold Lot No. 5 to shipping man Nelson A. Bixby, who, built "a large white house with wide porches and French windows" (*Santa Cruz Sentinel* 5/23/1952). Also in 1877, Henry Meyrick bought from Bixby this 11.78-acre lot and the home, which today is incorporated into the Rittenhouse home as its study.

The Rowland ("Scrapbook" Vol. 1, pp. 23-25) informs us about the area surrounding the Bixby estate:

> The hills about High Street [then called Limekiln Rd.] were not always covered with trees as at present. In the 1870s and 80s there was no road leading to Highland Avenue on the plateau. On the hill there were great areas of chalk rock where not even grass grew. The first home of the hilltop was at the head of High Street, where the present Cowell residence stands. The only house beyond was the Bixby home, belonging to the parents of Mrs. George Otto. It was located on the present site of C. C. Moore's Tres Ojos.

The Bixby's daughter married George Otto, county treasurer from 1876-1879 and father of local history columnist Ernest Otto. In a slightly different historical version than Duval's, Rowland states that it was Mrs. George (Bixby) Otto, Bixby's daughter, who then remodeled the home. Henry Meyrick also built the Hotel Del Monte in Monterey. Leon Rowland's Scrapbook" (Vol. 1, p. 86) contains one of the many columns by Ernest entitled "Tres Ojos Rancho:"

Meyrick was from a cultured family. He was one of the first men here to become a realtor on a large scale, opening offices in the Duncan block at the corner of Pacific Avenue & Lincoln streets, owned by the McPhersons. He named his firm "Exchange & Mart" and he published a real estate paper which he mailed far and wide, bringing many prospects here...Meyrick's children attended public school, and to make it possible for them to get there, he built a double plank walk from his home down High Street above the Boston tannery.



PAGE TWO SANTA CRUZ, CALIFORNIA THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1922

C. C. MOORE
As a constructive Republican

During the coming six years the world will be confronted with readjustment problems of the greatest importance. The solution of these problems will demand on the part of our representatives sound, sane and conservative judgment and unusual capacity for cooperation and conciliation. Mr. Moore possesses these qualities in a very remarkable degree, and as a member of the United States Senate will be a powerful constructive force at a time when the constructive policies of the administration will be in special need of support.

C. C. MOORE
The man and the candidate

Mr. Moore is a practical business man notable for clear headed judgment, moderation, tact and energy. He has had no experience as a machine politician and is not supported by a political machine. He is merely a private citizen of outstanding ability and high character, who wants to be elected to the office of Senator in order that he may use his powers in the public service. Come to the meeting on Friday evening and hear what this man has to say regarding the issue now before the people.

Mr. Moore
A representative Californian

At a meeting of representative Republicans and progressives from all parts of the state recently held in San Francisco the field was thoroughly canvassed, and the unanimous decision was that the one man in this state who could best represent all parts of the state was Charles C. Moore, and what amounted to a demand was made upon Mr. Moore that he offer himself to the men and women of California as a candidate for the Republican nomination for the United States Senate in opposition to Hiram Johnson.

C. C. MOORE
For United States Senator
Mass Meeting
Tomorrow, Friday Evening at 8 o'clock
IN THE
HIGH SCHOOL AUDITORIUM

Mr. Moore and other prominent speakers will address the meeting on issues of greatest importance to the state and nation.

Men and women with the best interests of California and the United States at heart should by all means avail themselves of this opportunity to hear Charles C. Moore.

Mr. Moore
And World Peace

During the war Mr. Moore was very active in all the war bond campaigns and was president of the State Council of Defense. But California contains no more earnest advocate of measures calculated to promote and maintain peace among the nations than he has been. If selected to represent California in the Senate he will support every well considered movement to avoid and prevent international misunderstandings, and will heartily sustain the peace policies of the Harding administration.

C. C. MOORE
A man of action

Mr. Moore, while always keenly interested in politics, is not a professional politician. Notwithstanding this his experience and achievements have demonstrated his fitness for any office demanding judgment, tact, energy and persistence.

He has built up the greatest engineering business on the Pacific Coast. As orchardist, farmer, dairyman and fruit packer, he is in close personal touch with California's most important industries.

He headed the committee that averted the calamity of bubonic plague in San Francisco after the earthquake.

He was chairman of the Board of Directors of the Panama Pacific Exposition which successfully managed that great enterprise from start to finish.

C. C. MOORE
of Santa Cruz

Charles C. Moore is the son of a California pioneer of 1849 and spent part of his boyhood in Santa Cruz County.

For the past fifteen years he has owned a home in the city of Santa Cruz, where he and his family regularly spend a number of months every summer.

He is a resident and taxpayer of our city, interested in its welfare and development, and a candidate for the Republican nomination for United States Senator. The meeting which he will address at the High School on Friday evening at eight o'clock should fill the auditorium to its capacity.

Figure 139; Ad for C. C. Moore's U.S. Senate campaign (*Santa Cruz Evening News*, 7/27/1922, p. 2)

Los Tres Ojos de Agua
(The Three Eyes Of Water)

By Robert Burton

You may believe it or not, but there are two lakes within the city boundaries of Santa Cruz. Each lake owes its existence, not to streams, which gather water here and there, but to powerful springs right at the lakes. One of them is on the plateau which is in line and above Laurel street, on the western portion of the C. C. Moore estate, its waters flow to Laurel street. The other just east of it, is on the Morris property and its waters flow down to the head of Walnut avenue; there is a third spring a little further east in the quarry of the California lime rock company, owned by Fred Johnson. This last stream formerly flowed down High street, where it irrigated the early Mission orchards and provided water for the Santa Cruz Mission. All three of these streams are now headed along precise courses to King street where they are captivated by concrete conduits, rushed down Laurel street and to the Neary's lagoon; hidden and rushed away, as if they were objects of fear and shame, rather than melodious and enchanting streams. This is the price we pay for civilization and the demand of modern mothers that children be kept dry, aseptic and away from mud.

and he shunned winds which his flimsy dwellings could not deflect; he avoided cold and badly drained air pockets. The white man on the other hand wanted to be near the highways of land and sea and built accordingly in valleys and at the foot of piers.

Called "Water Eyes"

These three Santa Cruz springs are therefore historic, they were called the "three eyes of water"—by early Spanards. Water being one of the prime necessities of life it is about them that much of our early history centered, and one wonders if the city did not overlook an asset when it sidetracked and dumped into a marsh, almost a million gallons of water daily which could still play an important part in the lift of our city.

It must be admitted that its high limestone content make it somewhat less managable in wash tubs where it lends itself less readily to the making of suds, or tea kettles where it leaves an encrustation, but mixed with some of the water from granite regions it could compare most favorably with most city waters. Indeed certain highly tuned California cities would have seen in its mineral content enough to advertise it far and wide for its medicinal properties and bone-building propensities.

Figure 140; article on "Los Tres Ojos de Agua" (continues on next page); (*Santa Cruz Sentinel* 10/20/1938, p. 2)

The largest of these lakes, the one on the western portion of the C. C. Moore estate, is fed by a spring with an average flow of two hundred and fifty thousand gallons a day. It is not a mere catch basin but a lake of some one hundred and fifty feet by three hundred and fifty, in a natural hollow, although a low artificial dam has helped to give it more expanse.

Fed by such generous springs the water is clear and not the least stagnant. The banks are enriched by rich weeping willows and poplars, while cat tails and rushes encroach upon the shallower parts of this lake. But there is plenty of open water where one may see flotillas of wild ducks, terns and mud hens. The cattails and the rushes are the home of omnipresent cat birds, and phoebes not to speak of many others, who feel safe to raise their young within the maze of aquatic plants.

Well Patrolled

Let not this be an encouragement for the poacher, because the area is well patrolled and rightly so, for we love to think that there are havens left within our city boundaries for these birds, be they endemic or mere transcients.

Nothing is more enticing and full of vibrant life than this little spot, where willows are gently swayed by breezes only a few miles off the ocean, causing them to dip their drooping branches into the mirror-like lake.

As it leaves the lake the stream is escorted by a double row of wil-

To the geologist, these th springs are of speculative intere Below the juncture of our limesto deposits and an impervious lay below, they are undoubtedly t drainage of a vast subterrane system of caverns and channels Ben Lomond mountain. A gr cave with a lake may someday uncovered right at our door. T is typical of limestone regions. The three springs are at the same lev as is Pogonip and Cave gulch spri These might therefore be the ove flow of that lake. The water is fa ly warm showing that it has be collected for a certain length time before emerging. The regi above these springs has many lim stone sink holes where winter r flow simply disappears as in funne The land is dotted with these fu nels leading, as it were, to subte ranean chambers. The city rese voir built on Cowell property nev could be used to full capacity b cause of leaks which could not stopped. Bay street reservoir, whi is built near by, had to be complete concreted to make it watertight. these facts indicate the possibil that Ben Lomond mountain may hiding a cave which someday m be uncovered and may prove great interest.

What the future of the Los T Ojos de Agua may be we do know, but it is to be hoped t man will again learn to recogn the value of such blessings as close at home before he consid green pastures beyond.

Los Tres Ojos de Aqua



Figure 141; "Los Tres Ojos de Agua" article; (*Santa Cruz Sentinel* 10/20/1938, p. 2)

As it leaves the lake the stream is escorted by a double row of willows to the brink of the hill where it plunges not only over the face of the hill but through an arch which leads it underground through a magnificent limestone cave until it emerges into concrete channels. The magnificent Monterey cypress on the brow of the hill and a landmark seen from many points of the city, is near its northern bank. The field on that plateau is strewn with remnants of Indian artifacts, the best of which have been collected years ago, but the large amount of charcoal, shells and flint, attest to the fact that this was an early site of occupation of the Santa Cruz Indians, and it has taken the white man well nigh onto a century and a half to discover the desirability of that area as a home site.

The Indian was a sun worshipper,



Figure 142; advertisement mentioning Lila Sweet Martin; (Santa Cruz Evening News 5/16/1922, p. 10)

Having assembled these lots to form a 50.445-acre property, C. C. Moore began the process of turning it into a grand estate. Duval et al. (2002, p. 7) believe that Lila (Sweet) Martin "may have been the designer of early building S constructed on Moore's property." Sweet was born in New York in 1860, arrived in California around 1894, and moved to Santa Cruz in 1911, the same year C. C. Moore hired her for his estate. Martin reminisced in a 1943 interview about her more than twenty years of work as supervisor of the construction of new building S that Moore requested. In addition, she dealt with the removal of the older building S from the Bixby and Meyrick ownerships.

Lila Martin's role became that of on-site architect and construction manager or building contractor in 1917 when Moore brought Edwin J. Symmes to the Tres Ojos estate to design a new 14-room home (*Architect and Engineer,* March 1917). The two men had worked together previously during the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. Symmes worked for the expo's chief architect Bernard Maybeck. Besides his role as president of the expo, C. C. Moore also acted as engineer for the Palace of Fine Arts, which Symmes designed (Duval, et al., 2002, p. 11).

Moore had his workers construct a natural looking waterfall along Dodero Creek's passage through his estate. I suspect it was at this time the Dodero Creek was rerouted from its original course to the curving one it still has today. The *Santa Cruz Sentinel* reported (October 14, 1938, p. 1) that C.C. Moore had a 4.50-acre pond constructed for approximately $8,000. Two other ponds were constructed (2.8 and 1.4 acres, respectively) and stocked with trout and multi-colored goldfish. Rowboats were provided for the largest pond. An olympic-size swimming pool, 2 bath houses, children's playhouse, barbecue pits, breakfast arbor, and a 9-hole golf course (mown by sheep) provided further diversions. Once the more-challenging Pasatiempo golf course opened nearby in the late 1920s, the Moores' guests rarely used the estate's on-site course. Not surprisingly, later property owners on the former estate told me that they occasionally found old golf balls while digging in their yards.

The *Santa Cruz Evening News* (March 22, 1916, p. 4) reported more details about the buildings and landscaping:

> Around the three sides of these sixty acres will be planted a grove trees fifty feet in width, with the side overlooking the town on the bluffs being left vacant. On the outside will be planted a rows of sycamore trees twenty-five feet apart, the other trees consisting of acacias, cypress pine, silk oak, elm, maple, English privet, Scotch broom, laurel, buckeye, and many other varieties. The intention is to convert the whole tract into a beautiful park. The planting of the trees will commence at once under the direction of Superintendent Hiram Grimshaw, there being five carloads of trees now on the way, costing over $2,000 for the plants and young trees alone.
>
> Next summer it is the intention to construct three dams and make three fish ponds, 2.8 acres, 1.4 acres, and 4.2 acres in size respectfully. There will be a driveway constructed about the ponds, but it is understood that this work will not be commenced for about a year.
>
> Mr. Grimshaw is also making similar improvements at the Dodero tract, at the home place north of High Street. The present artichoke field of 28 acres will also be set in trees, with the exception of a small plot in the middle, which will be kept for pasture, and the eleven acres of golf links will be set with clumps of redwood.
>
> Altogether there will be set out about 4,200 trees n the Escalona Heights property and about 3,000 on the Dodero tract.

> Next fall it is the intention to tear down the stables back of the house, which will be moved back, and in front of which will be built an immense dining room and kitchen, with sleeping rooms and bathrooms overhead. A new driveway is being constructed to connect with Highland Avenue and which, running to the east and south of the house and Lounge, will connect with the present driveway at the High Street entrance to the grounds. The present driveway back of this point will be put into lawn.
>
> It is the intention to have all delivery of supplies, etc. to come in by the Highland Avenue entrance, the guest also being brought in this way to the Lounge. This Lounge, which as built last summer, is a delightful place, consisting of a building 50 by 50 feet. This room contains at one side an immense fireplace, and is filled with divans and easy chairs, with a billiard table at one end, and is also fitted with a screen for motion pictures. The whole is lighted by immense Chinese lanterns, inside of which are electric lights.
>
> In front of the Lounge is a water garden recently build by Mr. Grimshaw, in the middle of which is a fountain fed by Dodero Creek. The fountain throws a spray fifteen feet high when the water is turned on full force.

Wayne Basano (personal interview May 15, 2022) said that he knew of someone who had a hole dug for a swimming pool for their home on Laurent St. (between High and Highland). The crew encountered a torrent of underground water and remains of an old terra cotta pipe. Such a find is not surprising if one looks at Edna Kimbro's map showing the original location of Dodero Cr., which was in that precise area.

Many local sources stated that there were rumors that it was actually Julia Morgan (designer of "Hearst's Castle" at San Simeon) who was the architect hired by Moore (no mention being made of Lila Martin). My Google web search for C.C. Moore yielded an article (verlang.com) about Julia Morgan's 115 extant works by in the San Francisco Bay Area, one of which is allegedly the C. C. Moore estate. The website article claims that Moore hired Morgan in 1914 to remodel the main house, build guest houses, and an "entertainment casino" on his property.

The Morgan website states that Julia Morgan's daughter's friend, Dorothy Stone Wolff, told the author of the website article in 1978 the following information based on her reminiscences of visiting the Moore estate:

> The "entertainment casino" [AKA, "Lounge"] was a very large rustic [redwood] building with a wide porch, with an overhang on two sides, one of which was covered with purple bougainvillea. This side faced toward a beautiful fountain, which was constantly splashing, with a delightful sound effect. The "Casino" consisted of a large recreation or game room with a huge stone fireplace. There were restrooms included. In the room was a pool table, a Klondike table [a card game], a piano and card tables.



Figure 143; Photo of ”The Casino” (or “Lounge”) c. 1910; from the Husky family’s website: tresojosdeagua.com

Margaret Koch (*Santa Cruz Sentinel* 7/7/1985) doesn’t believe that Julia Morgan worked for Moore. Instead, Koch’s article confirms Duval's research: that in 1911 the Moores engaged Lila Sweet Martin to plan their new buildings. Unsightly old out-buildings were removed, and the first guest house, “The Log Cabin,” was built.

> The Moores returned from Europe [in 1911] to find it completed, and it served as the family's first home on the property [during initial brief stays].
>
> In 1915, when C. C. Moore became president of the Exposition, they built The Lounge & another guest house they called The Quarters. The Lounge was a huge room designed for entertaining. In The Quarters there were 2 large rooms for entertaining also, one the Chinese Room, the other, the Pine Cone.
>
> Superintendent's and servants' quarters were built, along with a 30-room home for the Moores and an 8-room caretaker's house. In later years, Martin recalled that on 1 year alone she had spent $50,000. That was in an era when carpenters' wages were $4 a day and common laborers got $2 a day.
>
> The late John McLaren, famous Scot horticulturist and designer of Golden Gate Park, was a close friend of the Moores and a frequent visitor. He helped plan the elaborate gardens which were cared for by Jaconde Ferrere and his crew of gardeners for many years....
>
> When he died [in 1932], he was one of the most decorated men of the U.S. He had medals from Japan, China, Italy, Norway, Greece, and France, to name just a few, and a member of many prestigious clubs and organizations.
>
> Moore died at his High St. estate and was buried from Grace Cathedral in San Francisco. In 1943, Mrs. Moore sold the estate to Louis Rittenshouse. According to The Sentinel, "stamps affixed to the deeds on file...would indicate the purchase price was in the neighborhood of $50,000.

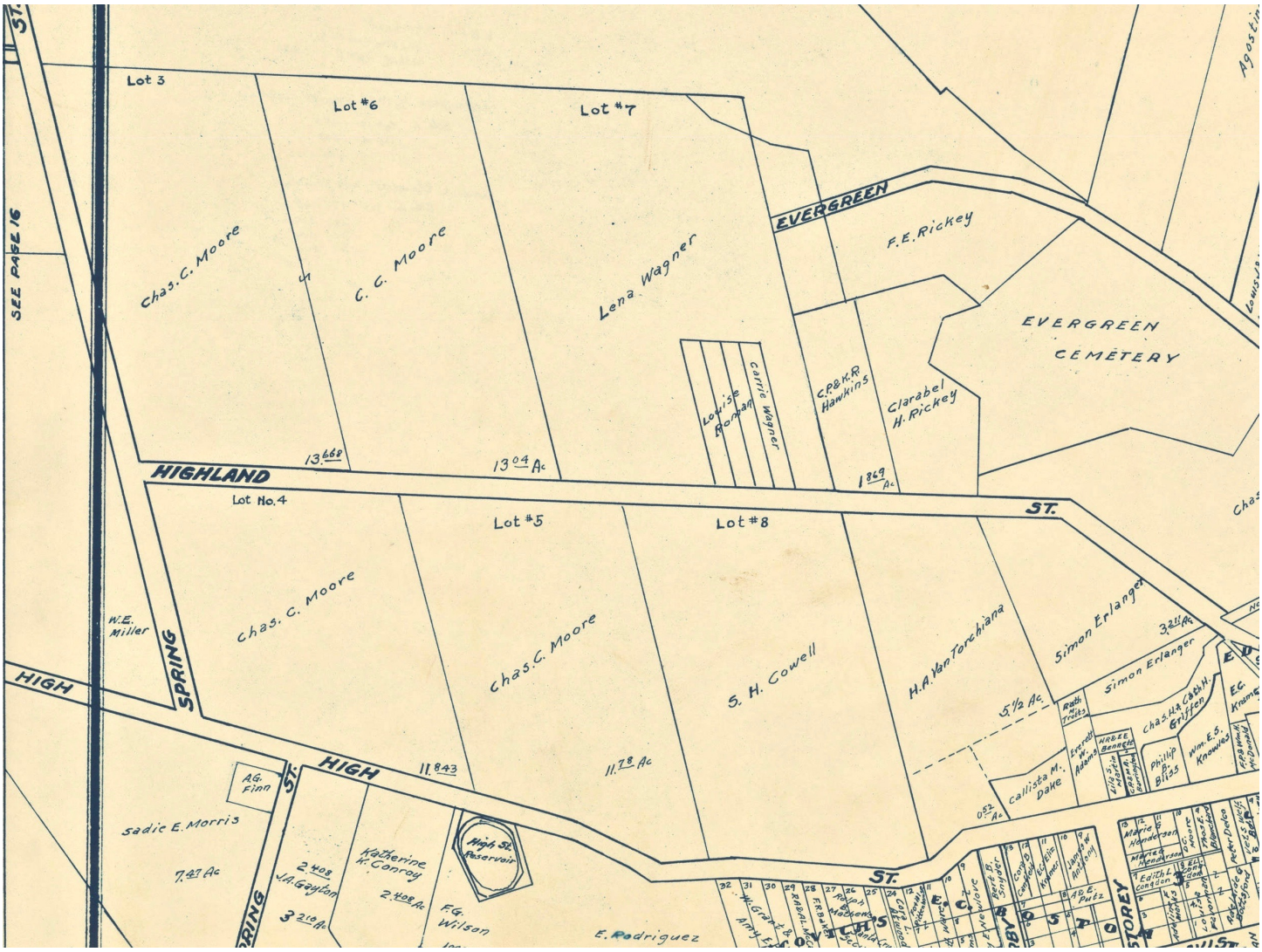


Figure 144; 1931 map showing Charles C. Moore's properties; Santa Cruz City Map; (courtesy UCSC Map Room).

An olympic-size swimming pool, 2 bath houses, children's playhouse, barbecue pits, breakfast arbor, and a 9-hole golf course (mown by sheep) provided further diversions. However, once the more-challenging Pasatiempo golf course opened nearby in the late 1920s, the Moores' guests rarely used the estate's on-site course. Not surprisingly, later property owners on the subdivided former estate told me that they occasionally found old golf balls while digging in their yards.

In the *Santa Cruz Evening News* report (11/23/1915, p.1) about C. C. Moore's plans for a large home, it also told how High St. would be improved:

> The street will be permanently paved and straightened for the full distance from Storey to Spring Street. The two sharp turns on the grade now running around the steep gullies about halfway up the hill will be entirely eliminated by the making of fills and the construction of retaining bulkheads, the sharp rise just east of Spring St. will be reduced to a lower grade, and the two "corners" in the road on the property of Charles C. Moore and Zeke Rodriguez will be cut down, the property having been deeded for the purpose of making the improvements.
>
> The improvements on High St. will be paid for by the frontage property owners, those affected being Henry Cowell, Charles C. moore, Zeke Rodriguez, and C. E. Canfield.

In addition, Moore owned a yacht, the "Evian," which he kept docked at the Santa Cruz pier. Wayne Basano (personal interview May 2022) said that one neighbor told him that as a teen in the 1920s he and some friends had taken a yacht from Santa Cruz and sailed it to Mazatalán, México. Wayne wondered if that yacht was Mr. Moore's. The Mexican authorities alerted the yacht's owner to come get it, and the youths were not charged.



Figure 145; Old photos of a 1912 party at C. C. Moore's estate—from an album donated to the Santa Cruz County Historical Museum by Bernice Porter. They are seen on this pages and subsequent ones. They were in a booklet entitled "Moore's Gastronomical Vaudeville: The Big, Big Eats, Rancho Tres Ojos de Agua, July 4, 1912.




Figures 146 & 147; “The Big, Big Eats, Rancho Tres Ojos” (courtesy Santa Cruz Museum of Art and History)

There was a 6-car garage, as well as a 45 by 70-foot hardwood floor ballroom on the upper floor of the barn, which held six horses below.

Cows, chickens, orchards and vegetable gardens yielded much of the food for the Moores & their numerous guests. There were servant's quarters, the foreman's house, & the chore man's cottage. Other work areas included the laundry room, milk house, wine cellar, carpenter shop, paint shop, tool shop, greenhouse, hothouse, and woodshed (Duval, et al 2002 p. 11).

To continue with Ernest Otto's description of the Moore's "Tres Ojos Rancho" estate (Rowland Scrapbook" (Vol. 1, p. 86):

> [Moore] purchased the property across Highland Avenue, and then the Russell Ranch. Later the Moores erected a new home, one of the most beautiful country places in this area. To this day, the Moores spend much of their time at the same home. All the children have spent their summer there since childhood. Across the stream, reaching to Spring St., the property was planted to lawns and was used as a golf course; it was the first one laid out in this county. In addition, the lovely stream flowing through the center of the property was developed.
>
> <u>Bordered With Willows</u>
>
> From Highland Avenue for the entire length of the property the stream was bordered with weeping and other willows. It was planted to gold fish and trout and at the lower end it was dammed and the water fall helped beautify the place. Water was diverted from the main stream and tiny rivulets flowed about the lawns, and over the tiny streams were placed the picnic tables, a setting of rare beauty. The large home with the many guests rooms was a place where notables from the world over were entertained...
>
> The Moores had purchased another large holding, the property down from them by Dr. A. E. Allegrini, and all the trees & shrubbery planted on that place were shipped from the Panama Pacific fairgrounds. One of the later improvements was a swimming pool.

The adjoining property, reaching from High Street to Highland Avenue, was the John Wagner place, where the Wagners had a real farm.

A series of steps with platforms [still visible today] led from the High St. entrance to the garden and a road leading to the hillside. The hillside was covered with many varieties of grapes and an orchard of many kinds of fruit. The writer [Ernest Otto] would often, after school and on Saturdays, go with Robert and John Wagner to the place, especially during the grape season. The gulch known now as Wagner's Park was a great place for the boys to gather and have a good time....The property was purchased by R. H. Appleby of Minneapolis, who erected the large residence on the property now owned by the Cowells.



Figure 148; Colorized photo of Josephine Von Ende (Woempner) Clifford McCracken (1839–1921; from Wikimedia Commons

Another local writer to leave a detailed description of the Moore estate was Josephine Clifford McCracken, the author and conservationist who was instrumental in getting Big Basin preserved as California's first state park. Her motto was "Save the redwoods!" For the January 1912 issue of *Overland Monthly* Josephine wrote an article titled "California Country Homes: No. 1, The Beautiful Garden Surroundings of C. C. Moore near Santa Cruz:"

The clear swift-flowing stream sings & calls & beckons with its rustic bridges, its cascades and waterfalls, and its rare *nymphae* lilles floating where the water is calm, above the falls. But we must see these rondels first, brilliant & fragrant, with gaudy lilies, with old-fashioned stock, with fuchsias and asters in all colors. The long flower borders edged with the blue lobelia, and built up tier banked on tier of gayest hued snapdragon from dwarf to giant, of chrysanthemum, of oleander, of dahlia of the most wonderful varieties and colors. More wonderful still is the reproduction of the rosarium in the Crystal Palace Gardens.





Figure 149 (left); Photo of "The Big, Big Eats, Rancho Tres Ojos" (courtesy Santa Cruz Museum of Art and History). Figure 150 (right) Article and photo about C. C. Moore's estate; (Santa Cruz Sentinel 7/7/1986).

As president of San Francisco's 1915 Panama-Pacific International Exposition, Moore had access to a wide range of materials when the extensively-landscaped fair closed. He hired his dear friend John McLaren (designer of Golden Gate Park) to created a landscaping plan that led to planting of 7,200 trees, 3,000 at his Tres Ojos estate and 4,200 at the former Majors property (on the

Escalona Heights) that Moore had bought (Duval, et al 2002, p. 9). Five train car loads of trees, including several unusual specimens, were transported from the exposition site to his Santa Cruz property. Thus, it is not surprising that the former Fred Johnson property across the street has two old trees --the only monkey hand tree in the county and also a rare monkey puzzle tree both of which were donated to Johnson by Moore.

The Moores had a large staff to entertain their many visitors, which typically numbered 30 to 40 every weekend during the season. They were proud of that fact that most of the food served to their guests came from the estate's own gardens and pastures. Souvenir photo booklets were given to guests who attended their July 4, 1912 party entitled "Moore's Gastronomical Vaudeville: The Big, Big Eats."

Entertainment became more common in 1915 when C. C. Moore was president of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco (*Santa Cruz News* March 22, 1916). Due to all the visitors expected that year, Moore had two different guesthouses constructed in 1915, as described earlier. After the expo ended, Mrs. Moore purchased all of her husband's furniture from his office there. When their new home was completed at Tres Ojos, she held a dinner party and surprised her husband with a replica of his expo office (filled with documents and memorabilia) that she had set up in a large room of the house (*Santa Cruz Sentinel* 3/11/1943). C. C. Moore also sponsored "The Bears Athletic Club," for which he was planning a gymnasium to be built (*Sports Today*, 10/8/1930, p.8)









Figures 151-153a; Four photos from c. 1940 when George O. O'Brien was at the C.C. Moore Place for the filming of "The Johnstown Flood; (Courtesy UCSC Digital Collection)

Besides the 1940 movie “The Johnstowon Flood,” in 1936 the film “Old Hutch” was also filmed on the estate, with Wallace Beery shown fishing at one of the ponds.

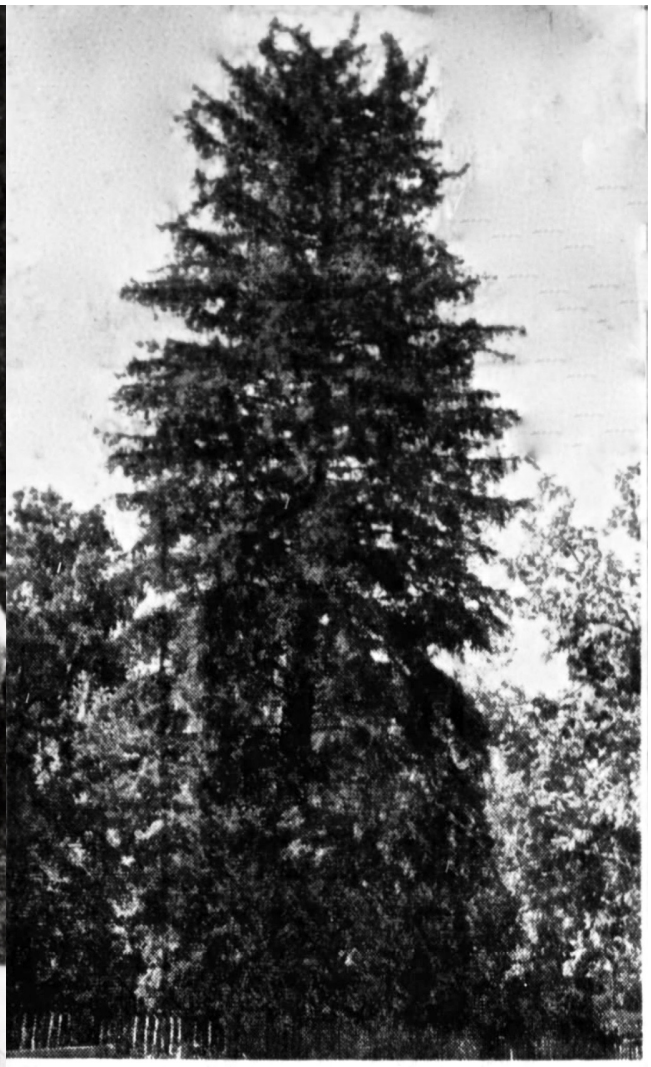
Some of the many famous visitors to Moores' estate included President William Howard Taft; baseball star Ty Cobb; and William Jennings Bryan, pacifist, three-time Democratic nominee for President of the U.S. & Secretary of State under Woodrow Wilson. After resigning from his cabinet post to protest the ending of U.S. neutrality in World War I, Bryan arrived at the Tres Ojos Ranch and helped plant a 12-inch seedling of a redwood "peace tree.”

Allegedly the tree didn’t grow until the World War I armistice was signed (11/11/1918), at which point Joe Ferrare, the gardener who’d assisted in planting of the tree, stated that the tree grew 27” in six months (Koch, 1964).

The peace tree's descriptive plaque that Moore had ordered was later mounted to a rock that came from his neighbor Fred Johnson's Kalkar Quarry. Up until two years before his death in 1923, Bryan continued to visit Moore and check on the status of the tree. Joe Ferrere, who once had a staff of a dozen under him, was still visiting the tree at the time of the article (*Santa Cruz Sentinel,* 11/15/1964, p. 4).



Joe Ferrere of 2751 Chanticleer avenue visits the Peace tree which is marked with a bronze plaque fastened to a limestone boulder. The Moore estate, today the home of the Louis and Robert Rittenhouse families, originally was the Tres Ojos de Agua Mexican grant of 1844, included Escalona heights and 200 acres of choice property.



The Peace Tree — Sequoia sempervirens planted by William Jennings Bryan and Joe Ferrere in 1915 — flourishes today on the former C. C. Moore estate at 660 High street.

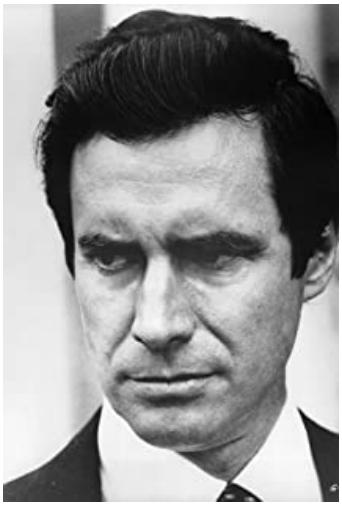
Figure 154; News article about the “Peace Tree”; (*Santa Cruz Sentinel,* 11/15/1964, p. 4)



PLATE 76 *Moore-Dillman wedding, Tres Ojos Rancho, Santa Cruz, 1928*

Figure 155; 1928 photo of the wedding of Josephine Moore & Dean Dillman, parents of Hollywood actor Bradford Dillman; (De Nevi, plate 76).

Figure 156; Photo of actor Bradford Dillman (1930-2018; (from IMDb).



A grandson who recalled delightful times at the estate was Hollywood actor Bradford Dillman. His mother, Josephine Moore, was married at her parents' home on Sept. 16, 1922, with 250 guests present at what the front page of the *Santa Cruz News* called "the most elaborate wedding ever celebrated here." Her husband was Dean Dillman, son of the president of the National Bank of D. O. Mills at Sacramento. The Dillmans, their 4 children, and nannies had a suite on the secnd floor of the main house.

In 1932, C. C. Moore died of a cerebral hemorrhage at age 63 and left an estate in excess of one million dollars (equal to $21,750,000 in 2022). The Moores had two daughters. Their son, C. C. Moore, Jr., played the drums and one neighbor recalled that he was crippled and had a "swollen head." The son occupied the rear wing of the home. He died the same year as his father.

Mrs. Lillian Moore and her daughters continued to visit the estate after 1932, frequently during the children's summer vacations. Her poor business decisions during the tough years of the Depression required selling the estate, which was valued at about $250,000. However, the garden was made available for a tour that took place in May of 1941 *(Santa Cruz Sentinel* 5/12/1941, p. 5).

The Rittenhouse Estate

Emmet Louis Rittenhouse was an important Santa Cruz attorney and property owner. He and brother-in-law Cyril Deane married the Scriver sisters, Hazel and Marjorie. Cyril and Louis bought the 50-acre Moore estate in 1943 for $50,000 and split the property between them. According to the *Santa Cruz Sentinel-News* (8/5/1943, p. 5):

> Paul Tallman is cultivating sections of the former C. C. Moore place on Upper High St., recently taken over by Louis Rittenhouse. All the former golf links have been plowed, also the section across Highland Ave. from there making about 20 acres under cultivation, mostly tomatoes, beans, broccoli, cabbage, and other crops. It was not learned if he dug up any golf balls."



Rustic As The Country—Yet Close To Town

Streamside trees, especially planted years ago to provide a natural setting for the creek which runs through the property, have resulted in the rustic setting, above, viewed from a wooded bridge. Water lilies grow farther down the stream, and to its left is a "meadow" of lawn edged with flowering trees.

Rare Books Destroyed In Fire

Sacramento, Aug. 4 (AP) — The home of Gerald R. Johnson, prominent capital attorney, was gutted by fire last night, destroying a collection of rare, early California books. Damage was estimated at $40,000.

Johnson was rescued from a se-

Figures 157 & 157a (left & right); News article about the Rittenhouse home; (*Santa Cruz Sentinel*, 8/5/1948 p.4)

RITTENHOUSE HOME HAS 'SECLUSION IN TOWN'

Lots Of Play Area, Combination Of Living At High Street Estate

Editor's note: We present here the fourth in the Sentinel-News' weekly series on "The Homes of Santa Cruz"—a series devoted to visits to homes which are noteworthy because of their age, their beauty, or their incorporation of the "unusual" in design or interior furnishings; homes which combine to make "The City on the Bay" one of the most distinctive on the peninsula.

By Jewel Woods

Because of its varied topography, Santa Cruz also is a city of varied architecture.

Comparatively few blocks one direction are seaside homes with wide picture windows for a marine view . . . walking distance the other way are fringes of the foothills of the Santa Cruz range, and homes surrounded with all the seclusion and atmosphere of a place in the country.

Typical of this latter category is the country-estate-in-town of Attorney and Mrs. Louis E. Rittenhouse, High street.

In fact, there is much of the air of a "baronial manor" about the distinctive place, where a large, central house (originally containing 21 rooms) and numerous other buildings, all of redwood, are scattered about acres of landscaped grounds . . . grounds which include a lake, a rustic stream, three fountains, a swimming pool, barbecue, "meadow" lined with flowering trees, double tennis court, and another stone-built patio-like site centered with a wishing well.

Originally constructed in 1915-1917 for the Charles C. Moores—he was president of the 1915 Panama-Pacific exposition, and one main room of the central home was an exact replica of his office at the fair—it was purchased by the Rittenhouses from Mrs. Moore in 1943.

Since then, considerable remodeling has been in progress.

When purchased by the local attorney and his wife, the central house contained 21 rooms and 6½ baths, and adjoining was a roomy structure which had been used as a "lodge house" or lounge by the Moores to entertain their distinguished guests.

Impressive as the main house was in size, the Rittenhouses found its interior was that of another era.

Dark, wainscoting-like strips of redwood covered nearly all the walls from floor to ceiling in the tall rooms and the stair-wells. Unrelieved by paneling or other adornment, the narrow tongue-and-groove strips gave the rooms a somber appearance, and Mrs. Rittenhouse recalls that one passageway was so dark that a light was needed even during the day.

Further, the couple, and their little daughter, Sylvia (now 10), had little use for 21 rooms, or such things as a high-ceilinged dining room measuring 50 feet long, or an extra-large kitchen (all in bright yellow and black), "big enough to serve a restaurant."

So, in contrast to most remodeling projects, which result in expansion, the Rittenhouses embarked on a program of reduction and lowering: The reduction, removal of nine rooms and a number of baths from the back wing of the house; the lowering, that of a number of ceilings. The kitchen's fixtures were removed completely, the room was refinished with a fine-grained plaster, and it now serves as a combination studio for Mrs. Rittenhouse and a recreation room. (Mrs. Rittenhouse, currently pupil of Artist Claude Buck, has won a wide reputation for the excellence of her oils; one, "Lesson's End," was given an award last year following its exhibition at the Legion of Honor, San Francisco.)

The ceiling of the long, tile-floored dining room was lowered, wide windows were installed, dark wainscoting gave way to pastel plastered walls, and the room was cut almost in half. The remaining space is now a cheery breakfast room, overlooking a patio, and off to the side of this is a modern kitchen. Left unchanged was the dining room's fireplace, which contains hand-made tiles, made by Santa Cruz artisans.

Three of the most "unchanged" rooms in the house are the main living room (which Mrs. Moore had erected as a replica of her husband's exposition office); the adjoining bar, complete with long mirror, brass rail and, as decoration, two small life preservers from the Moore's two yachts, "Theoheth" and "Evian"; and the sun room, down two steps from the end of the living room. This latter still contains some hour-glass reed tables, made in the Philippines, trellis-work over the walls and ceiling, and openings in the trellis which served as semblance of niches for seven statues, replicas of world-famed works of Greece and Rome. The statues were given by Mrs. Moore to Santa Cruz public schools before she sold the house.

Other than replacing the dark oatmeal paper, which covered the walls, with light plaster and giving a light gray finish to the woodwork, comparatively few changes have taken place in the large "replica" living room.

Here still can be seen its original two extra-large oak-topped conference tables with bases of "terra-cotta" lions; the inbuilt section of shallow drawers near the fireplace (which can be opened only by someone knowing the "combination" of their secret lock); and the four, round, chain-hung lighting fixtures in the ceiling.

The late Ella Sweet Morton of Santa Cruz aided in planning much of the interior work for the Moores.

Although trees have grown taller and shrubbery has expanded to cover some previously open areas, the grounds, however, have remained practically unchanged since the years when they were laid out and planted by the famed horticulturist, John McLaren, creator of Golden Gate park, and Joe Ferrere of Santa Cruz, the Moores' gardener who now lives in retirement on Chanticleer avenue.

Still growing there is the redwood tree, dedicated to peace on July 11, 1915, by William Jennings Bryan; six Oregon spruce brought down from the San Francisco exposition; and hundreds of other unusual trees and plants from many parts of the world.

And though three guest houses have been removed, the grounds still contain numerous other buildings which, like the main house, are made all of redwood. Included are a caretaker's house, gardener's place, green houses, a large barn with a dance floor; tool house, livery stable, garage, good-sized playhouse (with electricity and running water), and other buildings.

The lounge has been converted into a home by Mrs. Rittenhouse's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Deane, who bought it and part of the land around it from the Rittenhouses.

On the whole, it is such a country estate, once one is within the grounds, looking over the small lake, or enjoying the nearby waterfalls, it is hard to believe that a 20-minute walk will bring one to the business section of Santa Cruz!

Carnival Week In San Francisco For Portola Fete

The week of October 17 to 23 will be known as "Carnival Week" in San Francisco when residents will wear costumes typical of the early days in California in celebration of the arrival of the Portola expedition, it was officially announced today.

The week will begin and end with parades. Dozens of the greatest marching bands in the west in addition to no less than 30 units of oriental splendor from San Francisco's China town will be featured. Included in this section will be a new 30-foot silver dragon just imported from China and the noted all-Chinese Cathay band.

The week will reach a climax on the night of October 23 with a grand carnival parade when the people will be invited to "let their hair down" and really have fun. After the parade, there will be dancing in the streets to the tunes of strolling musicians.

Easter Island, lying about 2000 miles off Chile, contains a number of colossal stone images apparently made centuries ago.

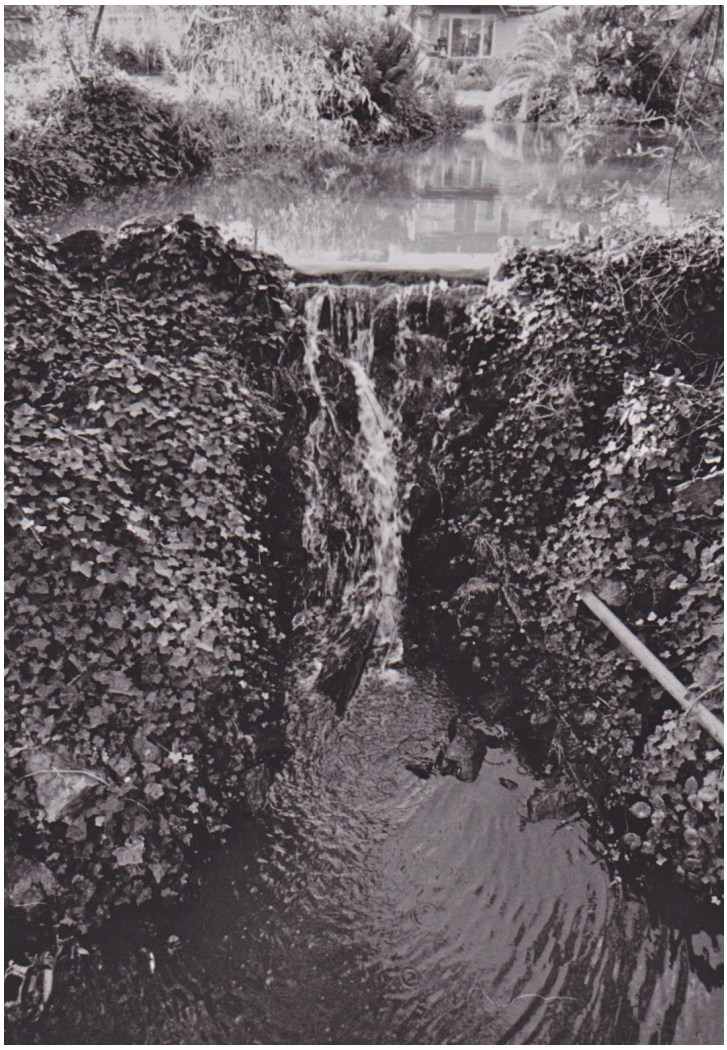


The Deanes moved into the estate's "Lounge," which they re-modeled into a house. Louis and Hazel Rittenhouse's 2 children, Sylvia and Louis Emmet, grew up in the main house, which was remodeled extensively.

The log cabin was relocated to another site on Western Dr. (between Meder and High). The estate's powerhouse and the central and rear wings of the main house were removed. The old Meyrick home became smaller when its kitchen and bath were removed. It's now a storage shed. Gradually, the estate's 50 acres were sold off & subdivided. The section with the ponds became Louis Rittenhouse's property, and the parcel next door went to his sister, to Sylvia (RIttenhouse) and her husband Maynard Manson.

Ross Street resident Jim Mekis (oral interview 2/13/2022) recalled that behind Ross St. was an old bridge (which stood till the late 1960s) that went over Dodero Creek to allow the equipment to be moved from the barn to the horses, which were used to mow the Moore estate. A new drive was put in from High St. to reach the 1917 home. Hazel Rittenhouse died in 1973. Louis died in 1997 at age of 87. His son, Louis Emmet Rittenhouse, still owns the 4.971-acre home at 660 High Street. The old concrete swimming pool and tennis courts are not currently usable. The famous William Jennings Bryan redwood is quite large by now.





FIgures 158-160; Three photos of Dodero Creek & the ponds at the RIttenhouse property; by Mark Whiteley 1997.





Figure 161 (above); 1990 photo of former C. C. Moore's home; later the home of Sylvia (Rittenhouse) & Maynard Manson.





Figure 162 (middle); Photo of the Doug & Anna Huskey home in 2020.
Figure 163 (below left); 1997 photo of the main pond of the RIttenhouse estate; by Mark Whiteley photo.

The Huskey Property

In 1967, Harry Huskey bought from Sylvia (Rittenhouse) Manson five acres of the former Moore property: the "casino" and the horse barn and milking barn ("Santa Cruz Sentinel," 5/2/1991, p. D-1). The "casino" was remodeled to become the Huskey family home. After Harry's wife, Velma died, Huskey sold the southern part of the estate to Maynard Manson and the northern part to his son, Harry ("Doug") Huskey, Jr. Doug told me (oral interview Aug. 2020) that Maynard drilled down 25 feet to search for water on his newly-acquired property and then hit "a river of water." However, not wanting to be accused of taking water from others, he drilled down another 100 feet and hit more water after the limestone rock.

In 1991 Doug and his wife, Anna Haulenbeek made additional changes as they raised their two children here. They have put in many plants, greenhouses, and garden spots, where they raise vegetables and flowers on their one acre Their website (titled "Tres Ojos de Agua: Westside Santa Cruz's Original Spanish Land Grant") has some photos and a concise history of the land. Describing their farm and garden, they have posted the following statement: "We are blessed with a rich dark sandy clay loam soil, clean abundant water and the patience for starting a small farm within the city limits of Santa Cruz. We are non-certified organic and use no synthetic pesticides or fertilizers on our products."

The Huskey property is next door (to the east) of the Rittenhouse property and its many ponds that carry the water of Dodero Creek flowing through there. Doug Huskey (oral interview August 2020) said that he and Anna co-own McGranahan's Pond with Louis Rittenhouse, who has offered to buy their half. Doug's dad acquired his share of the pond (which is upstream, about a block away) when he'd bought that original five acres of land from Sylvia (Rittenhouse) Manson. In the 1980s and 90s, Harry and Emmett Rittenhouse continued Cyrll McGranahan's habit of clearing out the tules, most recently during the drought of 1991. A a few years ago, due to lack of respect for McGranahan's Pond, they put a fence and locked gate. They were considerate to guide a group of us on a visit to McGranahan's Pond in August of 2020.



Figure 164; Photo of the view east to Dodero Cr. after flowing under from the house on the south side of Highland and now through the west side of the Rittenhouse property, which is on the east side of Ross St .





Figure 165 (**above right);** Photo of Maynard and Sylvia Manson home—viewed from High Street.

Figure 166 **(left);** Photo of the view from High St. of the Rittenhouse property at 660 High Street.

Figure 167 (**lower right);** Photo of Dodero Cr. flowing under 721 Highland Ave. towards the Rittenhouse property.

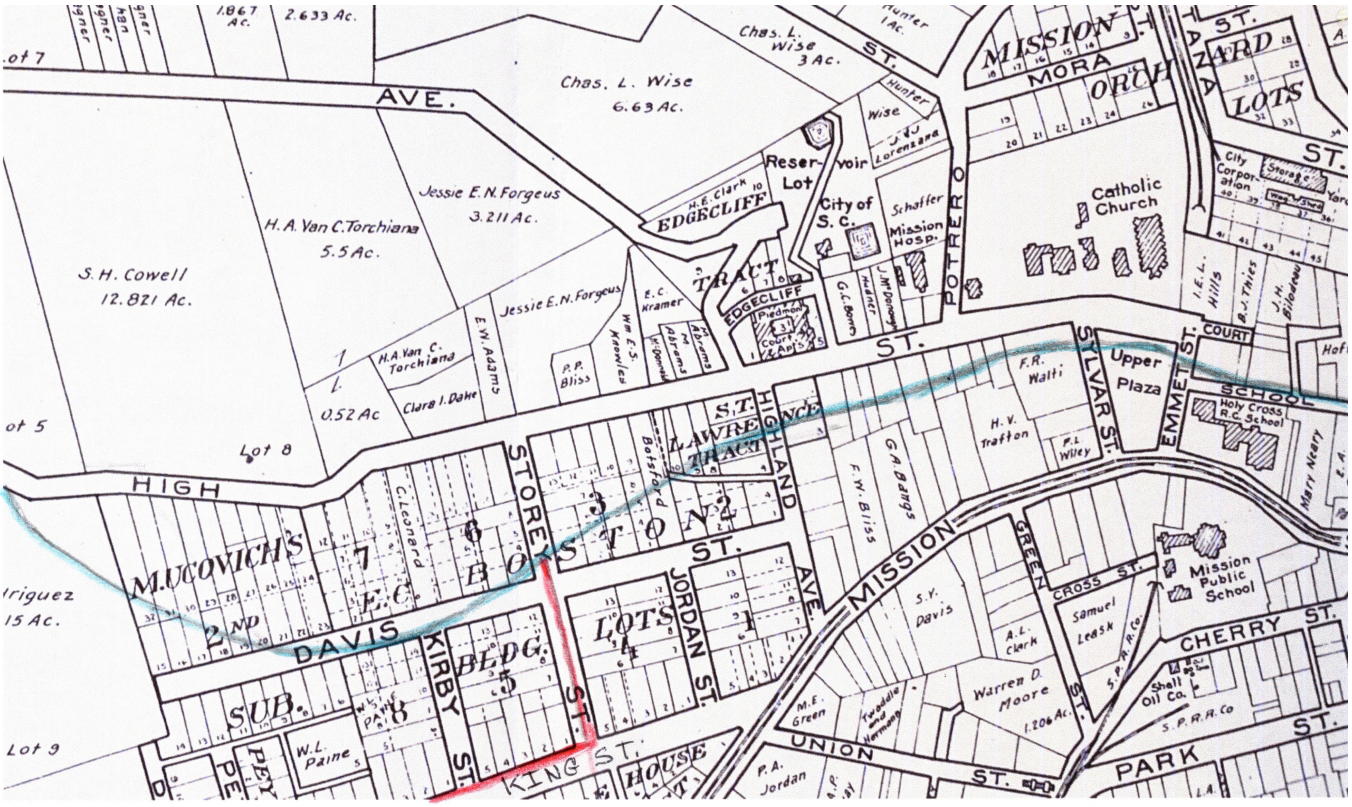


Figure 168; Map showing the route of *zanja* in **blue**; the **red** line marks where new ditches were built in 1892 to truncate redirect the water. (close-up of part of Sheet 11; 1923 property map; (from SC County Recorder's Office).

Issues About Buying Dodero Creek Water Rights

The *Santa Cruz Surf* (3/19/1890, p. 1) told of the effects of a heavy rainstorm that had occurred the previous night:

> 'DODERO STREAMLET" OVERFLOWED Persons pedestrinating (sic) along Mission St. last night met a serious blockade in the overflow of the little stream that runs down from the Dodero property on the higher terrace. The sidewalk on Mission St. between Locust St. and Walnut Ave. was covered for some distance.
>
> DAMPNESS ON THE FLAT. The water coming down from Mission Hill was as great in quantity last night as at any time this winter. Chestnut St. and the flat between there and the hill was under at least a foot of water, and the railway track was covered from the residence of A. J. Hinds beyond the Blackburn tract, which was flooded.

Beginning at least as early as 1890 and then continuing for another thirty years, there were discussions, plans, and newspaper coverage about what to do with the immense amount of water flowing in Dodero Creek. The *Santa Cruz Sentinel* (2/13/1890 p. 3) had a lengthy proposal for how to lead the water from the creeks to Neary Lagoon. One of eight subsections where the water flowed was between Bay and Mission streets to Laurel to Chestnut—an area of 138 acres.

> "The amount of rainfall on this sub-section to be taken care of is 150,000 cubit feet in one hour." Major's Mill Creek (today's Laurel Cr.) was said to carry 626,966 cubic feet per hour… The Lagoon receives water from the gulch that runs down Bay Street from Cowell's kilns [today's Bay Cr.]…thence leaving Bay St. and crossing California St., falling into Neary Lagoon at its westerly end, near the pump works. This gulch has a large drainage area, but in its upper course the water is nearly all taken up in the limestones,
>
> and but little water passes High St., even in floods. This ravine [Bay St.] will not discharge into Neary's Lagoon more than 100,000 c.f. making a total amount that will collect at the mouth of the Lagoon 720,000 c.f. per hour.

A. A. Taylor's *Santa Cruz Surf* tirelessly advocated for city acquisition of the water rights to

Dodero Cr., and was still pushing the idea in 1917. His paper had this article on "Storm Water": Improvements in Grade and Drainage on High Street" (10/29/1892, p. 4):

> Street Commissioner Duke has just complete some work on High St. by which he hopes to abate the overflow of waste water in that section, which has been such a nuisance for many winters. He commenced by cutting a deep gutter on the northerly side of High St. from Storey St. to Potrero St., which will carry off the storm water in that section down Potrero St. to the river. Incident to this work High St. has been widened and grade along this distance. He then cut a ditch down Storey St. to King St. and out King St. to the channel of the stream that flows into Mill [Laurel] Cr. and so on past Mission St. to the lagoon. The stream from the Dodero Cr., which crossed Storey St. and flowed thence across private lands and the plaza to River St., has been restricted to the capacity of a 4-inch pipe, and all surplus water will be carried down Storey out King St. in an open ditch according to Dukes's plan, and as he has taken up the bridge and filled up the channel there will be nowhere else for it flow. The only trouble is likely to arise at the intersection of Storey and King streets, and if the stream can be kept within bounds at this point the scheme promises to be a success. The experiment has not been a costly one and a very few weeks will determine it is a success.

In Ernest Otto's "Old Santa Cruz" in the *Santa Cruz Sentinel* (10/12/1952) he wrote that:

> The streams from Tres Ojos [Dodero Cr.], Meder [Arroyo Seco Cr.], and Moore's creeks occasioned a number of bridges and culverts. Tres Ojos Cr., which had its source in the Dodero quarry, flowed under a small frame bridge on upper Spring St., another at Highland Ave., and a larger one entering the Meyrick place, which is now owned by Emmet L. Rittenhouse. The stream followed an open ditch through the yard of the Boston tannery and crossed Story St. under planks…On what is now Escalona Dr. were two small bridges.

The *Santa Cruz Surf* (11/20/1903, p. 2) stated, "It is not strange that the suggestion comes to sell this water to the City, and divert it into the water mains, as the waters from the Dodero Spring have been this year as an emergency measure." Also in the *Santa Cruz Surf* of 1907 were articles about "The Water Question?" The importance of buying the Dodero Cr. water rights was emphasized in such full-page articles (4/5/1907, p. 1) as the one titled "LISTEN TO THE TRUTH Mr. Voter: Read the Record—Do Not Believe Street Gossip—Be Shy of Hearsay Statements—Read the Record."

A few years later, the Special Water Committee" informed the city they'd taken an option on 14 acres of Dodero property. The *Santa Cruz Weekly Sentinel* said (8/18/1906, p. 7) that:

> It has been supposed that the only available water rights by which the city could increase its supply to the High St. Reservoir, so much needed, was by the purchase of the Meyrick or old Horne property on the top of the High St. hill, now controlled by ex-councilman Frank K. Roberts.
>
> It is said that Mr. Roberts first asked $25,000 for these rights, including a strip of land ten feet wide on each side of the creek as it passes through the old Horne [formerly Meyrick] place, which is a very desirable property.
>
> The committee secured another proposition, however, which if accepted, will give the city unquestioned right to the source of the creek, which is the Dodero Spring. They have secured an option from Louis Dodero for the 14 acres of the Dodero Ranch, which also includes the old stone quarry, for $8,500, and they recommend the latter proposition.
>
> The spring which is the source of this creek, or stream, is situated on the Dodero property and on this property is also situated a rock quarry of considerable value. The stream flows from its source through the Dodero property described in the option, thence through lands of one Bowden; thence through the Myrick property under the city reservoir, and thence down and through other lands unnecessary to mention to the Neary's lagoon.
>
> Under certain conditions, we believe that a purchase of the Dodero property under the most favorable conditions that it can be made, would be desirable. These conditions are the following: If your honorable body see your way clear, to consummate this purchase and also acquire, for a reasonable compensation, the water rights of the Bowden and Myrick [Meyrick]

tracts…. $4,000 is the reasonable value of these water rights, together with the ground to which we have referred.

In 1910, the *Santa Cruz Evening News* (4/17/1910, p. 3) had this editorial:

"Be Just, But Get Water! We publish elsewhere a statement to the effect that if the city attempts to take away the privileges of Charles C. Moore to Dodero Cr., Mr. Moore will fight this city with all his power, even it it costs him $50,000.. It would be a shame to drive away a man like Mr. Moore, who..had done more to bring prominent San Francisco people here than any one man in town…

But Santa Cruz wants water, too, and it is going to get it. If it finds it necessary to utilize the Dodero Spring, or the Dingee Spring, or any other spring, it will doubtless utilize it, after compensating the parties in interest for all damages sustained. We hope that we won't have to use any of these springs, that an ample flow four our uses may be secured from the Laguna [Creek, on the North Coast], provided the upper and storage reservoirs are made to hold more water. But the situation is one which must be settled, and it must be settled on the principle recognized by law that the rights of the people of a city are superior to the rights of any individual.

In addition to the debate about buying Dodero Creek's water rights, there were other issues. The *Santa Cruz Evening News* reported (12/16/1930, p. 1) that:

James Pedemonte, through his attorney, George A. Graham, started action against B. A Shaffer, a neighbor whose property was next to his, asking for $100 damages and "a mandatory injunction for the alleged destruction of a water course. According to the complaint, Mr. Shaffer built a wall and a bed of concrete on his property in such a way that it causes the water to enter the Pedemonte lot with the result that there have been several small cave-ins and landslides. The complaint asserts that the obstruction is not necessary and the natural free flow of the stream is interrupted and changed. Mr. Pedemonte asserts he uses the stream to irrigate and beautify his property.

The *Santa Cruz Sentinel* (11/20/1934, p.8) reporting about these issues said that:

The stream which rises on the C. C. Moore place on Escalona Heights, overflowed its banks Sunday, and in several places it reached up into yards of residences along the stream. It also overflowed its banks near the Neary Lagoon, which became quite a lake. The lower part of the high school grounds during the storm became a large pond of water.

Meyrick Brook and the City Distributing Reservoir

In 1892, there was a proposal to build a stone culvert across Dodero Cr. near the property of Henry Meyrick (Santa Cruz Surf 10/22/1892, p.4). Some type of culvert was built, as evidenced by how today Dodero Creek leaves the modern-day Rittenhouse estate and runs under High St., then down the Escalona hill--half-way between Messiah Lutheran Creek and Longview Dr. Creek. The city storm drain map suggests that before reaching Escalona Dr., much of Dodero Creek's water goes into an 8" pipe that heads east to Longview Dr. Creek. That pipe may indeed be diverting Dodero Creek's water, which certainly has a much-decreased flow as it emerges between 532 Escalona Dr. (west of Sunnsylopes Ct.) & 602 Escalona. However, the very short Longview Drive Cr. (seemingly originating out of the Escalon hill below High St.) has a large amount of water when it's seen flowing down to Escalona Drive.

In 1892, Leon Rowland (File Cards) states that "the reservoir site on High St. was bought by the city in 1894 from the Dodero Family. The Distributing Reservoir was built in 1895." Its elevation was 200 ft. above sea level. According to the Santa Cruz Surf (Aug. 21, 1906, p. 3), the city bought the water rights (280,000 gallons) for $5,000 from Frank Roberts, the new owner of the Meyrick place. The map above is the "plat of the city reservoir lot being the lot of land conveyed by Eldovígues Rodríguez to the city of Santa Cruz...part of the Rancho Tres Ojos de Agua." It shows a "Meyrick Brook " descending from High Street. The creek can be seen curving east as it heads (in 1894) down towards the city's the t2 other reservoirs on High Street.

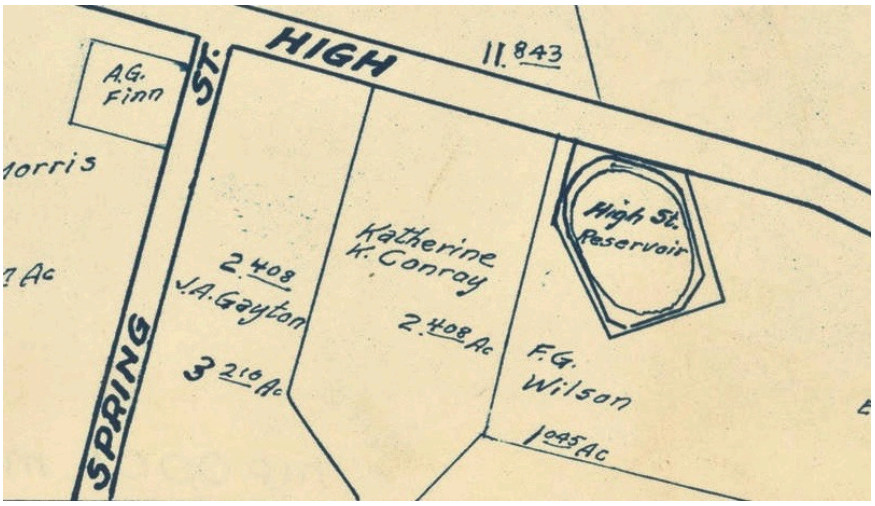


Figure 169 (**above left);** Map showing the location of the High St./ Distributing Reservoir; detail of 1905 Page D, Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (courtesy of UCSC Map Room).

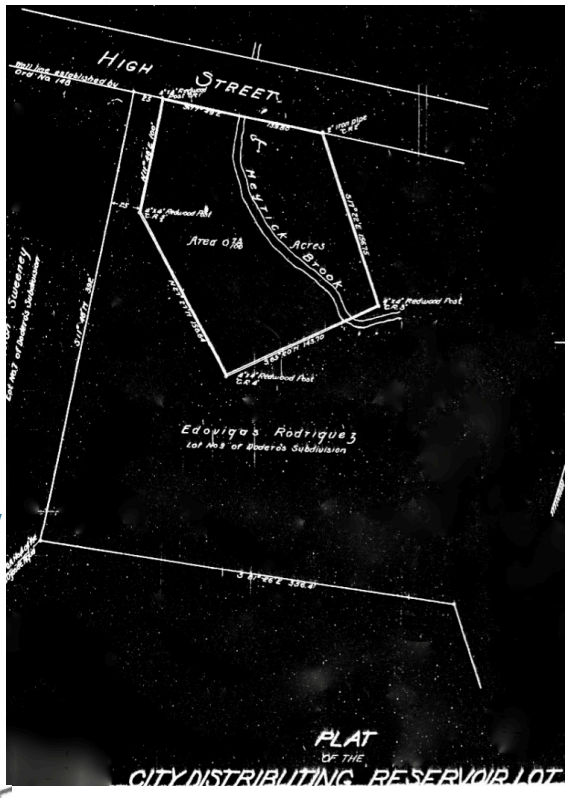


Figure 170 (**above right**); 1914 "Plat of the City Distributing Reservoir Lot"—conveyed by Edovígues Rodríguez; notice "Meyrick Brook": (courtesy UCSC Map Room)

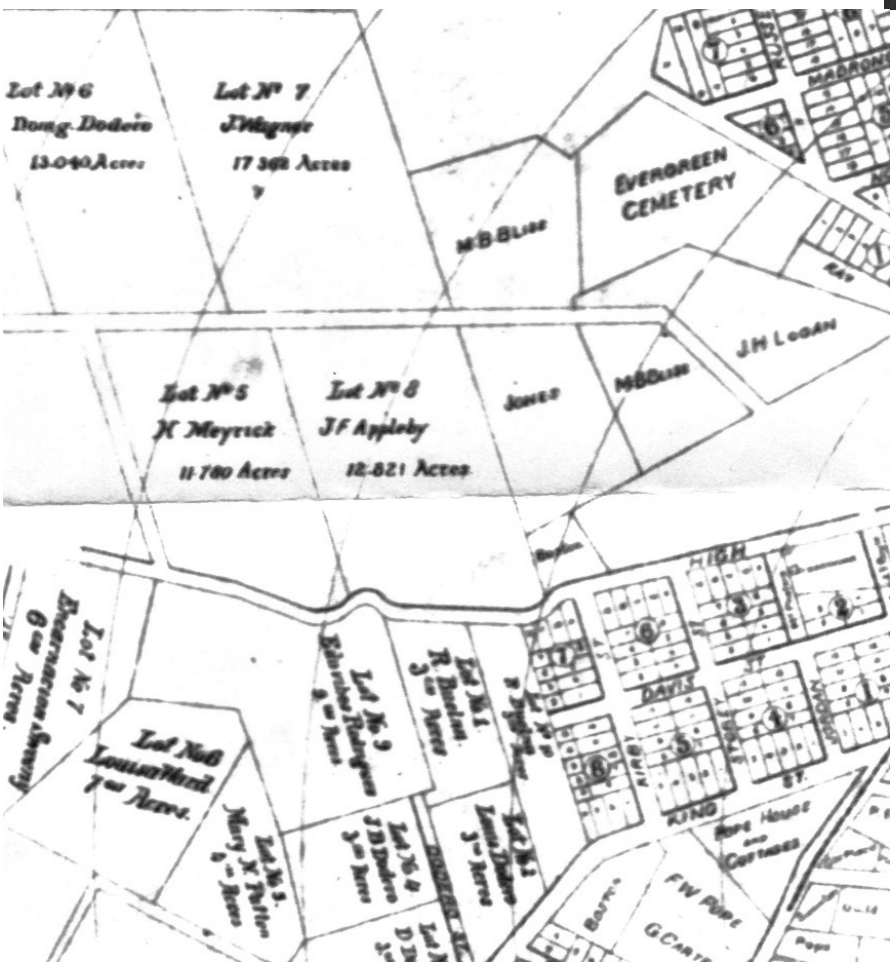


Figure 171 **(below) left);** Detail of 1888 Map of City of Santa Cruz ;D.A. Damkroeger & H .E. Makinney; (courtesy UCSC Map Room).

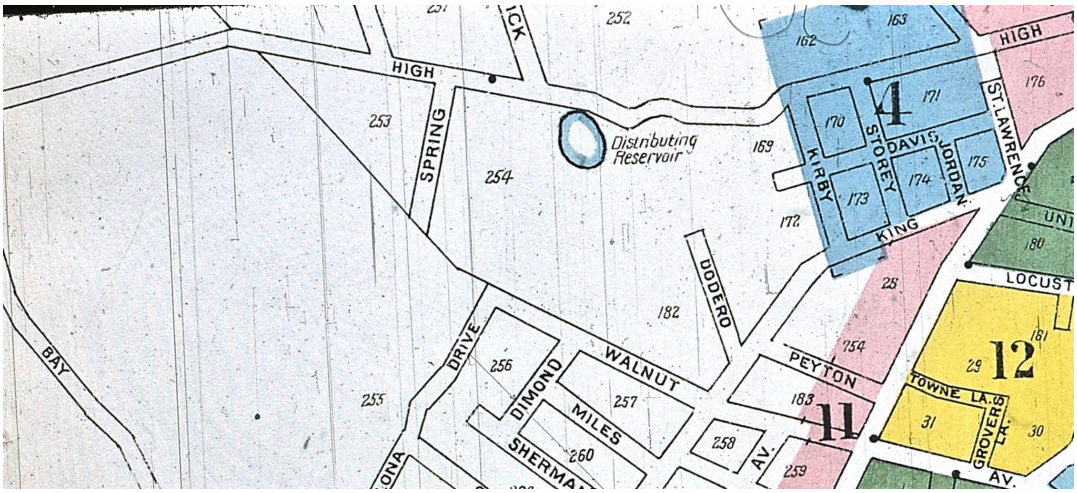


Figure 172 (above); Detail of 1944 map showing the High St./Distributing Reservoir on High St.; Map of City of Santa Cruz; Standard Map Service, Santa Cruz, CA; (courtesy of UCSC Map Room),

Figure 173; Detail of a 1940 aerial photo of the Escalona-High street area; we see that the former "High St. Reservoir) **(orange arrow)** has become the enormous swimming pool for the Wilson family's home (located to lower L. of it) at 637 High Street. The C.C. Moore estate north of High St.) **(red arrow)** has not yet been subdivided and stretches west to Spring St. & then goes east to the end of the photo. Longview, Roger, or Estates drives are not yet built. Escalona Dr. ends (below the former High St. Reservoir) just east of Walnut Avenue. Also not yet existing are Hollywood and Woodside avenues). The Twohig home's pond/spring (now Messiah Lutheran Church) is in the clump of trees just below High St. at the far middle left of the photo, with the creek heading SE to flow on the east side of Walnut Avenue. (courtesy UCSC Digital Collections).



As stated in the last section, Mr. Meyrick had acquired his property (located between High St. and Highland Ave) from Nelson A. Bixby, who in turn had bought it from the original grantee, Nicholas Dodero.

In 2004 Edna Kimbro came up with another fascinating theory that seems very plausible to me after my own field surveys & research. She had done extensive studies of the water systems of the other California missions and noticed that it is hard to control water usage without the aid of a reservoir. At Missions Santa Ynez, San Antonio de Padua, and Santa Barbara, the reservoirs are all made the same way. A hillside is dug into, and the excavated material is used to create the wall (or dam sides) on the lower slope. Unlike the perfectly square reservoirs built in the later American era of California, mission-era reservoirs were trapezoidal. Because we know that Mission Santa Cruz had a *zanja* and rules for water use, it seems logical that it should have also had a reservoir to hold back water for controlled distribution on the allotted days. Kimbro believed that the trapezoidal City Distributing Reservoir was originally the Mission Santa Cruz's reservoir.

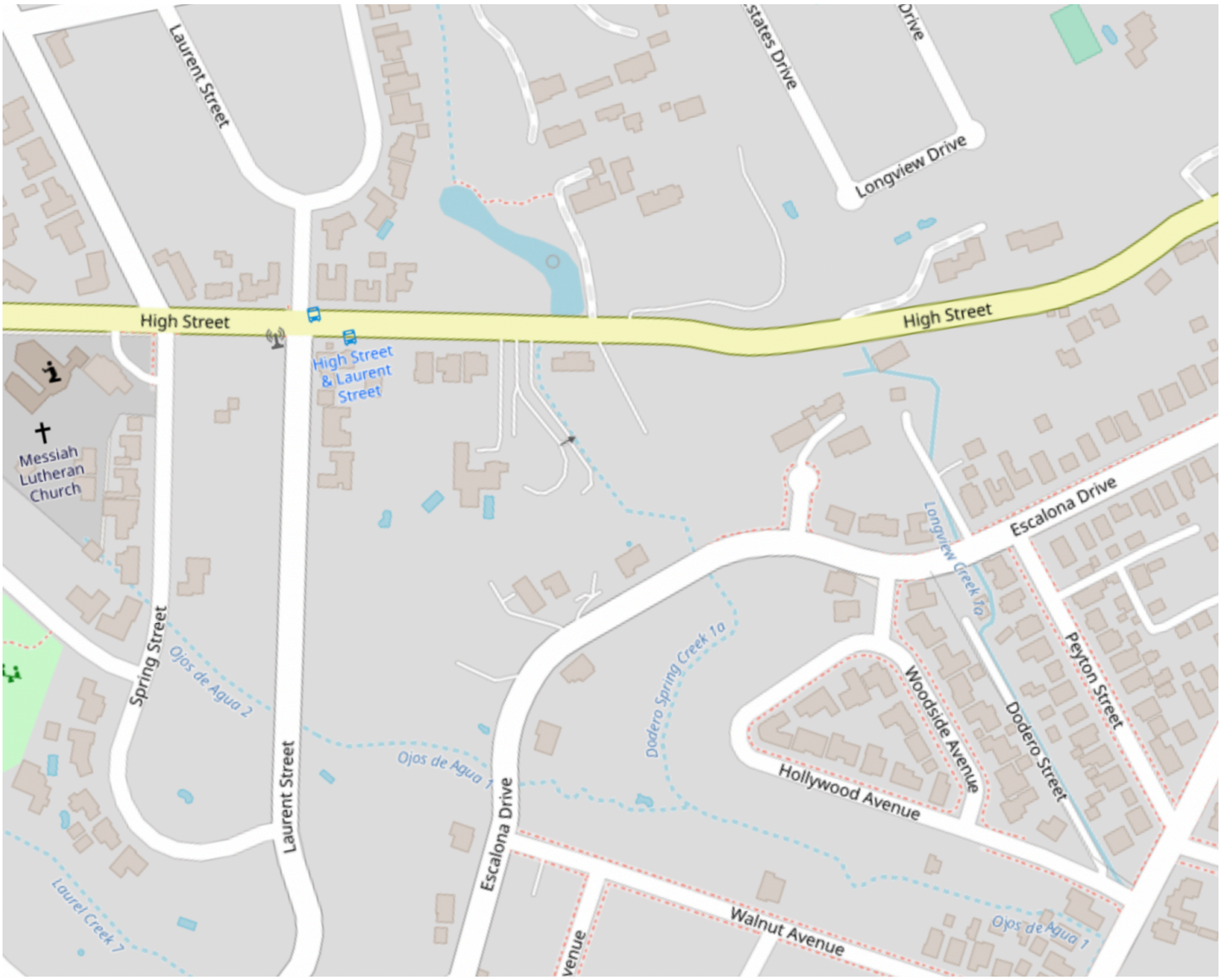


Figure 174; Map showing the creeks of the area of Rancho Tres Ojos de Agua; OpenStreet.

Melanie Mayer has done extensive research on the city water systems. In her e-mail (8/10/2020) she wrote that:

> The main purpose for the distributing reservoir was to step-down the pressure from the Cowell reservoir lines into town. Pressure was too high for the valves to work properly, and they gave out at critical times…After the Cardiff St. Reservoir was built [1924], the distributing reservoir was no longer needed (pressure from the new reservoir was considerably lower than from Cowell [Reservoir].

The 1928 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of the City of Santa Cruz still showed the "High St. [Distributing] Reservoir." It was probably sometime after World War II that an 8" pipe cwas installed--the same pipe shown on the city storm drain map. It appears that this pipe carries some of Dodero Creek's water to the east. This portion of the diverted Dodero Creek water might flow into what I call "Longview Dr. Creek," which seems to originate a short distance to the northeast, on the hill N./above High Street--at the corner Estates & Longview drives. Lifelong resident Don Wilson (personal interview 2004) stated that he remembered in the 1950s when Dodero Creek was still open to the air as it came down the Escalona Hill to flow into a box on Escalona Drive. From there it flowed in a culvert to join the Messiah Lutheran Creek between Hollywood & Walnut avenues.

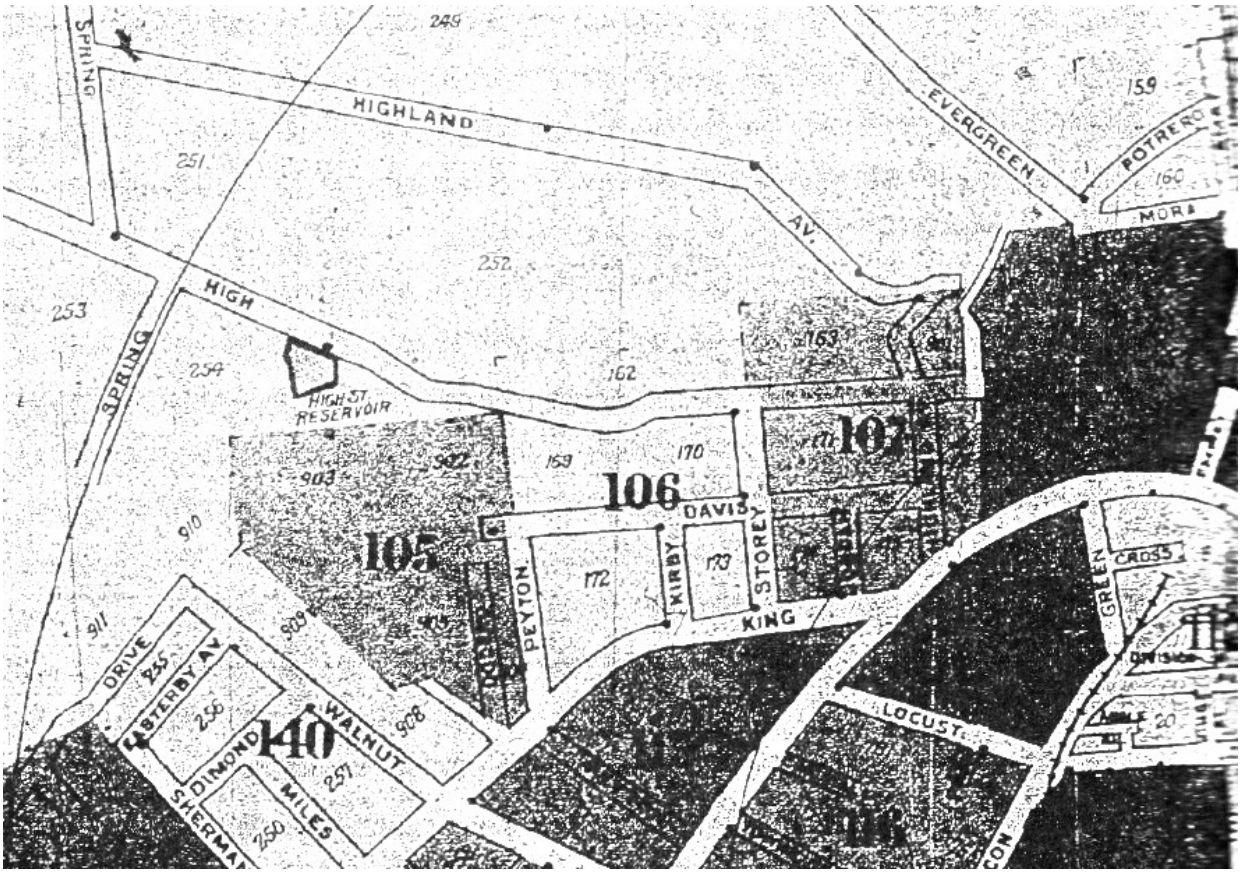


Figure 175; 1928 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map for the City of Santa Cruz; note the location of "High St. Reservoir" [the "City Distributing Reservoir"] located just E. of Spring St.; (courtesy U.S. Library of Congress)



A short time after Frank built — he bought the next door reservoir for our swimming hole.

Figure 176; C. 1950 photo of the former "City Distributing Lot (which became the Wilson family swimming pool); from *Yesterday &the Day Before, Part II*, by Tanner Wilson; privately published by the Wilsons, Santa Cruz, CA. 1984, p. 50.

The 2-acre property west (or uphill) from the city lot was bought in 1922 by Frank & Mildred (Tanner) Wilson from "Painless Parker," a San Francisco dentist (Wilson, 1984, p. 6). The Wilson

home was constructed in 1928. In 1945 the family acquired the old city distributing reservoir (Wilson, 1984, p. 50) and, as can be seen in the aerial photo, used the reservoir as a very large swimming pool!

According to Victor Bogard, Sr. (2000), in 1956 Granite Construction was engaged to dredge the San Lorenzo River as part of the alterations to the river after the famous December 1955 flood. "Tons of dirt" were trucked up High St. to the site of the old City Reservoir, which first had holes punched to drain it. After the former reservoir was filled, the ground was leveled and several house put there.



Figure 177 (a**bove left)**; Photo of Dodero Cr. in a culvert on the south side High St.--by 623 High St; across High St. is the Rittenhouse property;



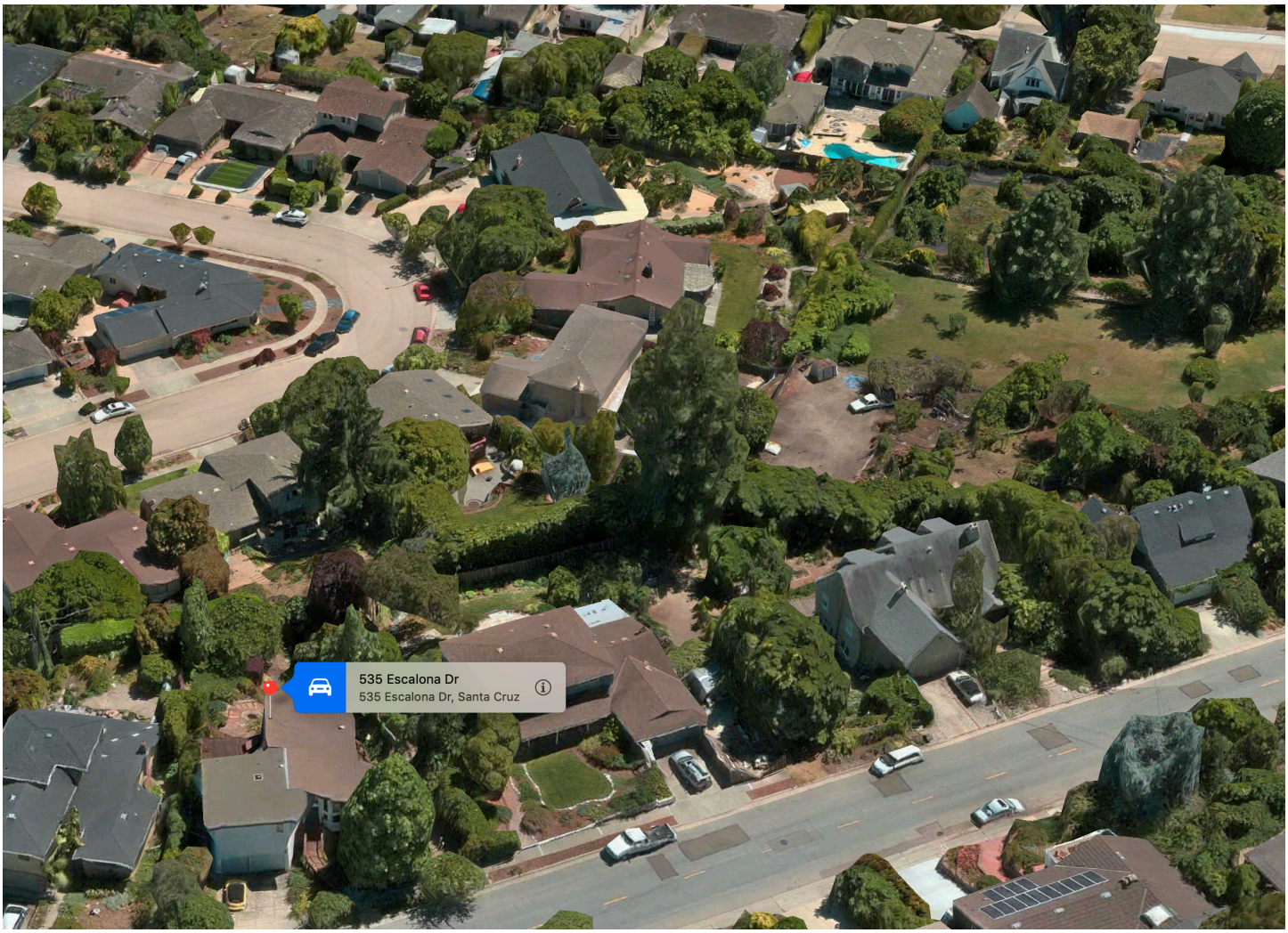
Figure 178 (**above right**); Aerial view of the Escalona Dr. and High St. neighborhood (Google Map).



Figure 179 (**lower left);** Photo of Dodero Creek as it leaves the Rittenhouse property on the north side of High St. and is under-grounded as it descends the Escalona cliffs.



Figure 180 (**lower right**): 2015 Photo of Dodero Cr. as it erupts again—west of 532 Escalona Drive.



Figures 181 & 182 (**above and below);** Two aerial views that showing basically the same Escalona Drive area —from just west of 532 Escalona Drive, where Dodero Cr. goes under Escalona Drive. On the south side of the street, it flows under the home at 535 Escalona. From there it heads southwest (just left of the dark spot seen in the middle of the photo) to join Messiah Lutheran Creek. The combined creeks finally flow south to King Street between Walnut and Hollywood Avenues (from Maps app.).





Figure 183; C 1980 Santa Cruz Assessor's map, with hatch-marks for the underground part of Dodero Spring Cr.--after it has flowed under High St. and been put in a pipe to descend the Escalona hill. About two thirds of the way down the Escalona hill, there are parallel dashed lines for the creek to show where the creek is again open to the air.

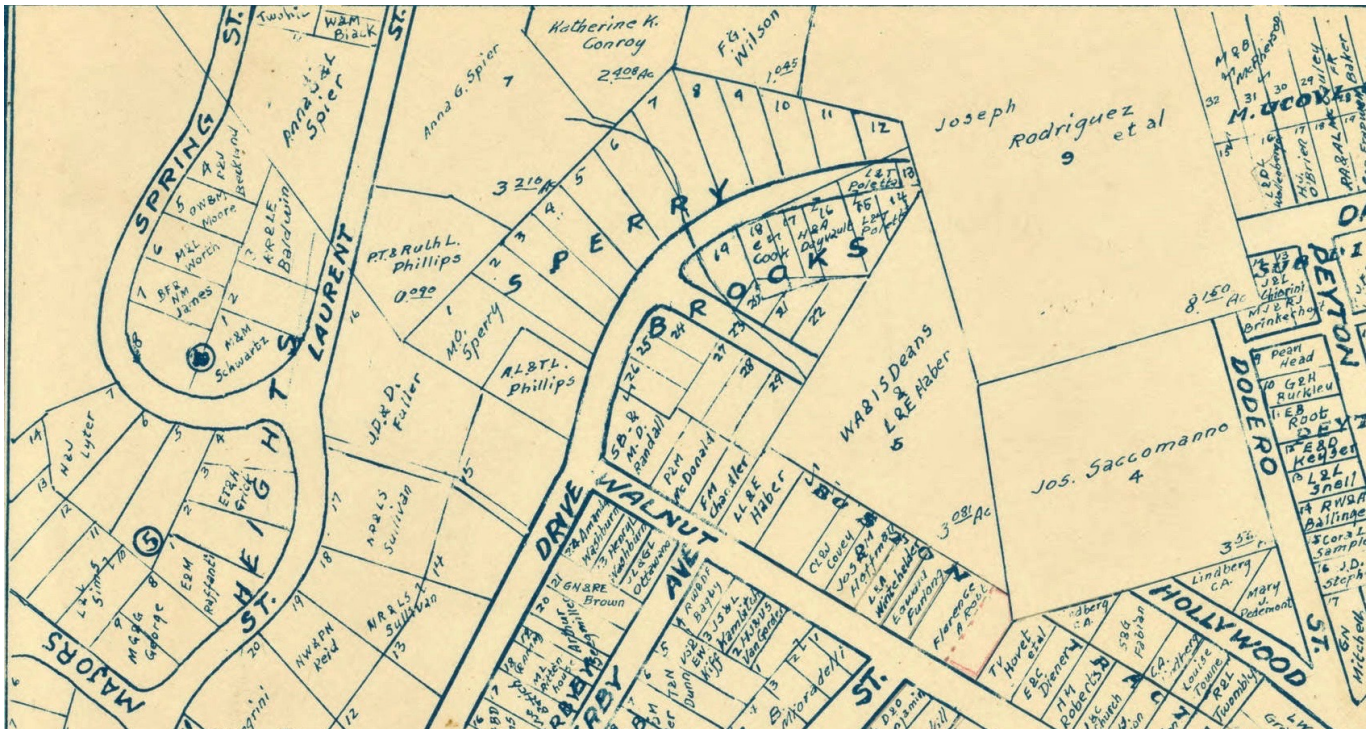


Figure 184; Detail of 1931 Map , showing Allegro Heights; on the Spier lot (seen above the second "r" in "Sperry") one can see Dodero Creek, which is above Lot #6 and flowing downhill to Escalona Dr.,—just as it does today. The street that is shown heading SE from Escalona Dr. (by the "R" in "Brooks") was not completed in that direction Instead, Hollywood Ave. was built in 1965 in a curved shape. 1931 Santa Cruz City Map of Property Owners; (Courtesy UCSC Map Room).



Figure 185; Photo of Dodero Creek, taken from the sidewalk on Escalona Drive on April 25, 2022, after the creek's vegetation had been trimmed (by the property owner to the east), thereby revealing a small waterfall in the rear/uphill. Just above the waterfall is where Dodero Cr. emerges from the underground pipe that carries its water downhill from the south side of High St. after leaving the Rittenhouse estate.

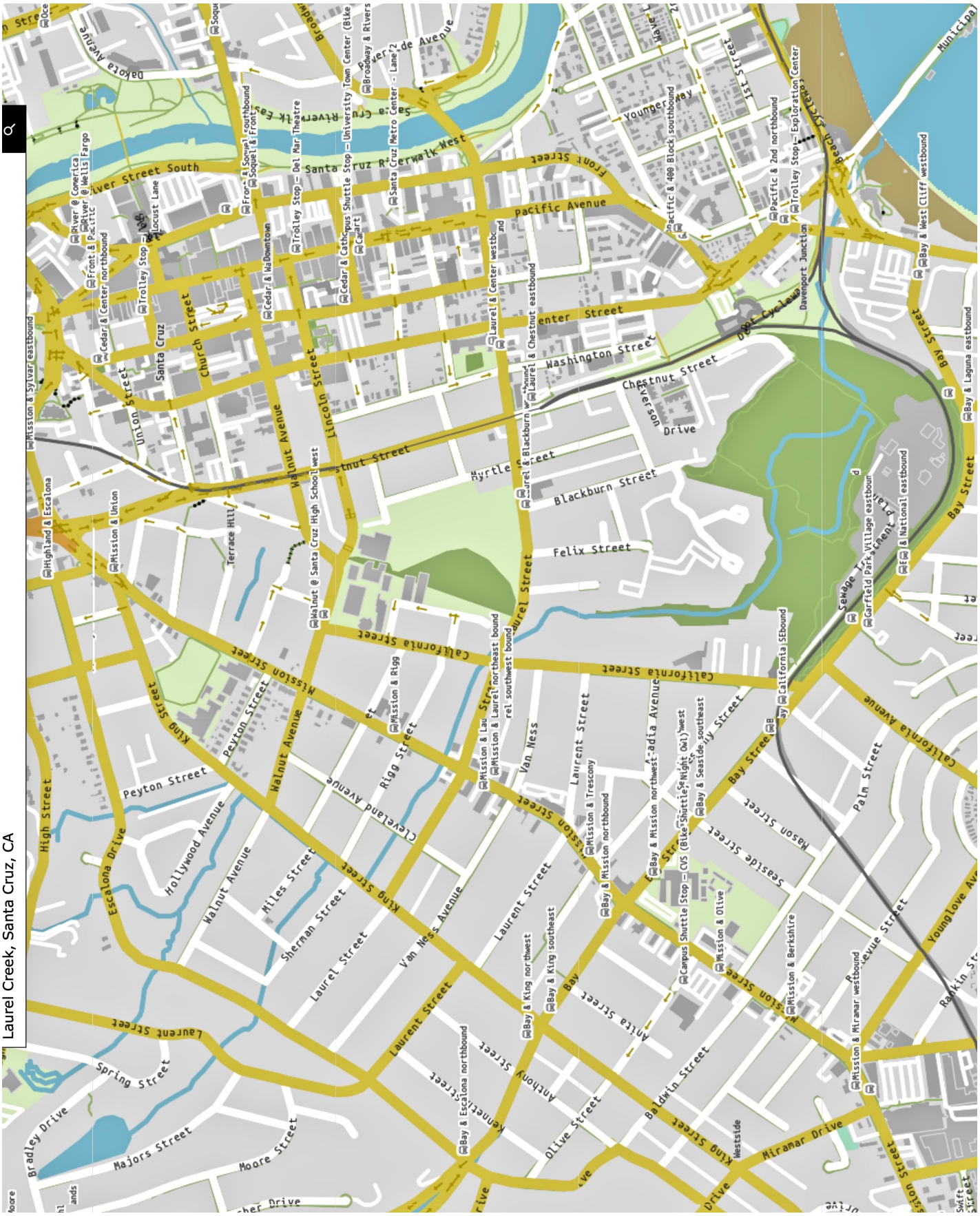


Figure 186; Map showing the creeks of the area of the Rancho Tres Ojos de Agua; OpenStreet.

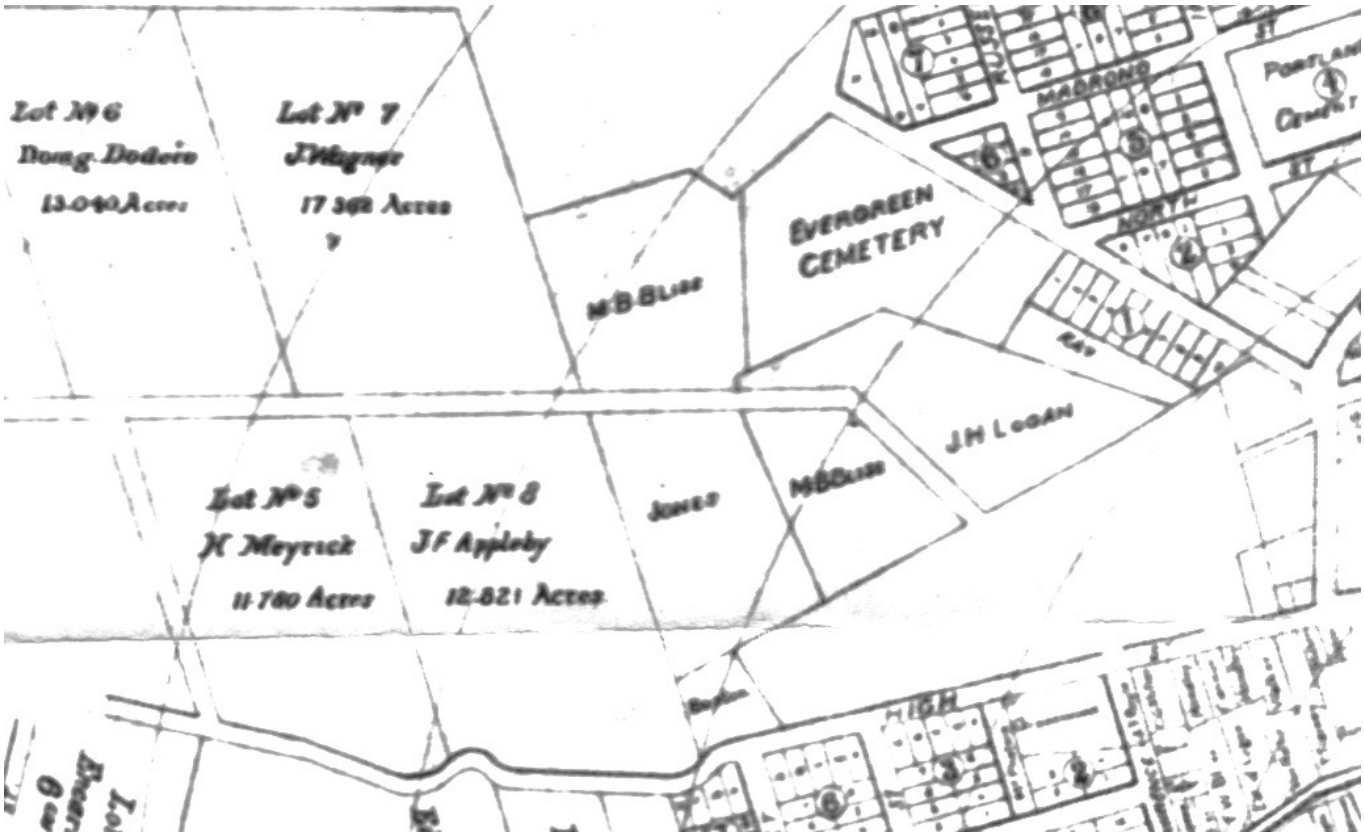


Figure 187; Detail of 1888 map of City of Santa Cruz showing High Street property owners.; notice the name of Jones near the center; ;D.A. Damkroeger & H .E. Makinney, 1888; (courtesy UCSC Map Room).



Figure 188; Photo of the residence of H.A. Van Torchiana, United States Consul from the Netherlands, c. 1930-40; (courtesy UCSC Digital Archives).

"Villa Fairview," The Torchiana Estate

Just east of the C. C. Moore estate was another property that was almost as well known a hundred years ago. According to the *Santa Cruz Sentinel* (4/29/1971, p. 20) the Dodero family sold one part of their property to Storer W. Field, George C. Stevens, and Amasa Pray. The next owner was Mary E. Jordan in 1876. Then in 1886, Henry C. Jones had a home with mansarded 3-story tower built at what then was 434 (now 535) Highland Ave (Chase, p. 122-123). In 1908, Catharine & H. A. Van Coenen Torchiana bought what had later become the Ralph W. Heins estate. The Torchianas had the home remodeled and then entertained extensively at property that they named "Fair View."



Figure 189; Aerial view of former “Fair View,” the Torchiana estate; Google Earth.

They were born in Java, Indonesia, back when it was a Dutch colony. He was an attorney and also the Consul of the Netherlands. Their social scene was regularly reported in the local newspapers. Mr. Torchiana was fascinated by the history of Mission Santa Cruz and wrote a book, that is still for sale at the mission gift shop.

When the San Francisco Exposition closed in 1915, C. C. Moore, president of the fair, gave to several of his neighbors some of the exotic trees that had been around the pavilions for different nations of the world. The Torchianas received many of these trees, for which they had great interest. Ernest Otto wrote (*Santa Cruz Sentinel,* 10/4/1953, p. 21) that “When these folks first made their purchase, the hillsides now forested were so bare that in large spots no earth was seen, just patches of yellow chalk rock, which made the hillsides seem bare.”

In 1959, State Assemblyman Glen Coolidge and wife, Margaret, bought the “Fair View” estate of Catharine and H. A. Van Coenen Torchiana. The Coolidges also hosted many events there. After Glen’s death in 1963, the property was sold in 1964 to the Dominican sisters of Adrian to be used as a provincial house headquarters. Wayne Basano (personal interview 2021) told me that the nuns there were in charge of all local parochial schools. I do not know when the sisters sold the property, but it is again a private home.



Figure 190; News article titled “Trees Keep This House Company”; *Santa Cruz Sentinel* (4/29/1971, p. 20)



Figure 191; News article titled “Dominican Sister Tour Torchiana Estate”; *Santa Cruz Sentinel* (1/15/1964,p. 8)



Figure 192; c.1930-45 photo of the view uphill to Logan,/Noel Heights, from the Lorenzana Home Potrero and Evergreen; (courtesy UCSC Digital Collections).



Figure 193; c.1907-12 photo of the view of Santa Cruz from Logan Heights; (courtesy UCSC DIgital Collections).

Logan Heights

Less than seventy years ago, everyone knew the location of Logan Heights—on the hill overlooking the Potrero and Mission Santa Cruz. As Ernest Otto recalled (*Santa Cruz Sentinel-News*, 4/19/1946, p. 4) James Harvey Logan (1841–1928) was the first judge of Santa Cruz County Superior Court and developer of Clear Creek (now Brookdale). He and his wife, Catherine (Murphy) Logan had their home built here in the late 1870s. His love of flowers made his garden a “show spot.”

It was here in 1881 that the loganberry was accidentally derived from a cross between *Rubus ursinus* (*R. vitifolius*) ‘Aughinbaugh' and *Rubus idaeus* 'Red Antwerp.’ He discovered it growing in his garden. Logan had the oaks, redwoods, buckeyes, and wild thimble bush removed from the hillside above Evergreen Cemetery and planted to his loganberries, (Chase, p. 127) These berries are tart and not too juicy, making them good for shipping.



Figure 194 (**above left**); 1892 photo of Catherine (Murphy) & James Logan's home; (Santa Cruz Public Library "Local History).



Figure 195 (**above right);** 1948 photo of Logan/ Noel home, shortly before demolition; (courtesy UCSC Digital Collections).



Figure 196 (**middle left);** 2022 photo of Logan Heights.

Figure 196a (**lower left**); c.1907-12 photo of the view of Santa Cruz from Logan Heights; (courtesy UCSC DIgital Collections).



The area was later known by some as "Noel Heights," after it was bought in 1903 by Theophilus Noel, the Chicago manufacturer of "Viate Ore," a patent medicine. He talked about the great improvements he planned his property, but died before his vision was realized.

In the early 1900s, he was one of the people who strongly objected to the proposal for a cement plant to be built along the Escalona hill. He visited another cement plant in Napa Valley, returning to Santa Cruz with branches covered with lime dust from that cement plant—meant to serve as a warning to the people of Santa Cruz. The opposition by Noel, other citizens, and A. A. Taylor (publisher of the *Surf* newspaper) led to the cement plant being built in Davenport.

The Logan/Noel home was torn down in 1948 to make way for a subdivision of many homes to take its place. As recently as 2022, one of the two remaining lots there was having a new home built on it.



Figure 197; Photo of the Piedmont Court construction, c. 1910; (courtesy UCSC DIgital Collections).



Figure 198; Photo of Piedmont Court today.

Piedmont Court

According to the *Santa Cruz Sentinel News* (2/21/1945, p. 1), the apartments at Piedmont Court were completed in 1913, having been built for Pedro Chisem, a Mexican "silver king," whose visit to Santa Cruz prompted him to spend $100,000 from 1910 onward to create the complex. However, Pancho Villa's Mexican Revolution meant that Chisem lost most of his wealth and had to sell Piedmont Court. By the time of this 1945 news article, there had already been several owners, including Mr. and Mrs. Youngman, who bought the place in 1938, after selling their apartments and chain of drugstores in Sacramento. Mr. Youngman next opened the Seabright neighborhood's first drugstore, and the couple also bought the former Blackburn estate on Ocean View Avenue.

It was in February of 1945 that the Youngmans sold Piedmont Court to Mr. and Mrs. Jack Bostwick, who had lived in Santa Cruz County most of their lives. They had owned and run for eighteen yearsthe Pier Bath House (at the Main Beach), which they sold in 1944. From 1955-1962, Piedmont Court was owned by the California Retired Teachers Association, who ran it for their members. It's now a cooperative housing complex. In front, there is a very high curb, down which torrents of rain water sometimes flow.

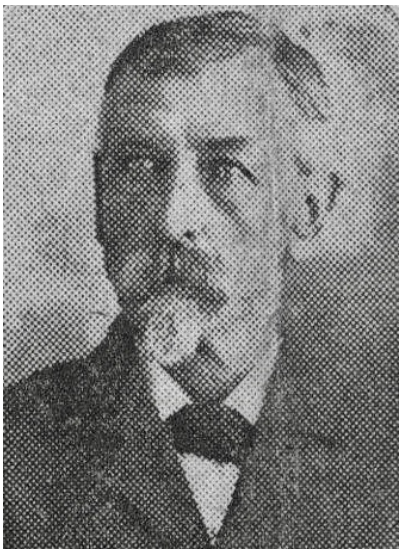




Figure 199; Photo of John Wagner; (*Santa Cruz Sentinel,* 5/27/1960); Figure 200; Photo of Wagner Cottage, 2022



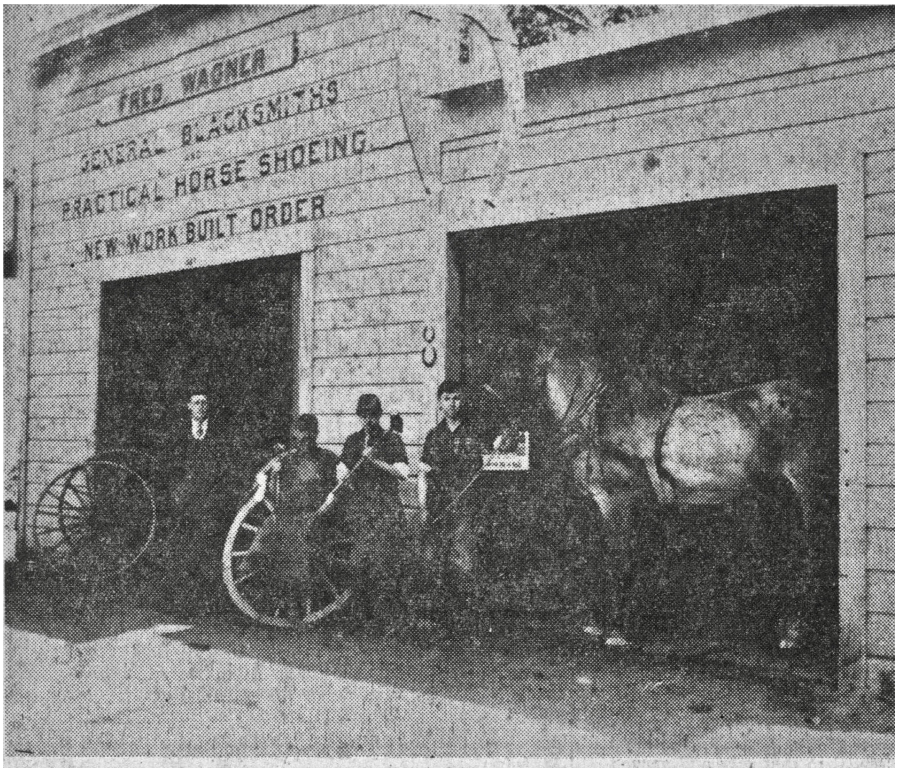
The Wagner family of the 1890s . . . with the Wagner home in the background before it was moved back to Highland avenue. Family members include, from left, Robert with his gun, sister Louise (Rohan), Fred, who was the youngest and older brother John. Standing are John Sr. and his wife, the former Lena Arndt.

Figure 201; News article about the Wagner home in the 1890s; (*Santa Cruz Sentinel,* 6/5/1956, p.22)



Nicolas Dodero's old fireplace still burns brightly nearly 100 years later for Fred and Grace Wagner. This portion of the Wagner home was built prior to 1873 by Dodero and later moved by Fred's father.

Figures 202; Photo of the Grace (Arndt) and Wagner at home in 1956; (*Santa Cruz Sentinel* 6/5/1956, p.22)



Fred, holding horse, was 26 when he bought his own shop above. His helpers were "Mike," (last name une bought his own shop above. His hammer. Fred and his wife Grace will mark their 66th wedding anniversary December 20.

Figure 203; 1904 photo of Fred Wagner's Blacksmith Shop, Pacific Ave. (*Santa Cruz Sentinel,* 12/12/1971, p. 24)

Wagner Cottage

` According to the *Santa Cruz Sentinel* (5/27/1960), John Wagner (born 1837 in Germany), who arrived in America in 1856 and crossed the Panama Isthmus by mule in 1856 on his way to California. He worked for a tannery in Stockton and heard about the tanneries in Santa Cruz. He ended up working for Joseph Boston's tannery by Davis St. (today's Escalona Dr.) and Peyton, living in the tannery workers' boarding house near Mission and Walnut. Richard Kirby offered John a position at his newly-established tannery, with a pay increase and position of foreman. Later on, Mr. Wagner began his own tannery firm in Scotts Valley, buying Paul Sweet's firm that was at what today is Mt. Herman R. by Lockwood Lane. When the supply of tan oak was nearing depletion in 1874, he and his partners sold the business.

John took the profits from the sale to purchase from Nicolas Dodero, Jr. 40 acres (at the eastern part of his father's former Rancho Tres Ojos de Agua) and also Nicolas's three-room house, which used to sit at on the edge of the hill above High Street. That home was moved to its present location on Highland Avenue. Later on, rooms were added for the family of three sons and one daughter. John sold the southern part of his acreage (fronting High St.) to J. F. Appleby, who in turn sold the property to Ernest Cowell, who built a home intended to be for a future bride, but he remained single.

John's son Fred (born 1878) was a blacksmith, who recorded his memories of the area and gave several newspaper interviews up to age 98. Part of the Wagner's land continued east down the hill to today's city park. From the 1890s to the 1950s, "Wagner's Park" (today's Wagner's Grove) was a very popular private picnic grounds, which was incorporated into the land bought and donated by lumberman Harvey West in 1957.



Figure 204 (left); Ad for c. 1910 event at Wagner's Park; (*Santa Cruz Sentinel*, 5/9/1951 p. 5).

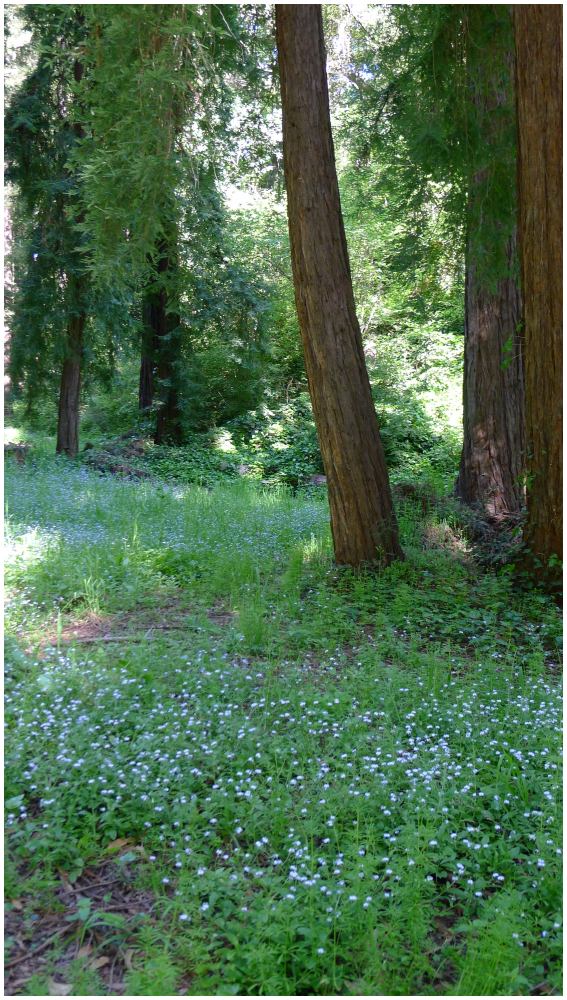


Figure 205 (right); 2022 photo of Wagner Grove.

Figure 206 (below); Photo of the plaque at Wagner Grove.

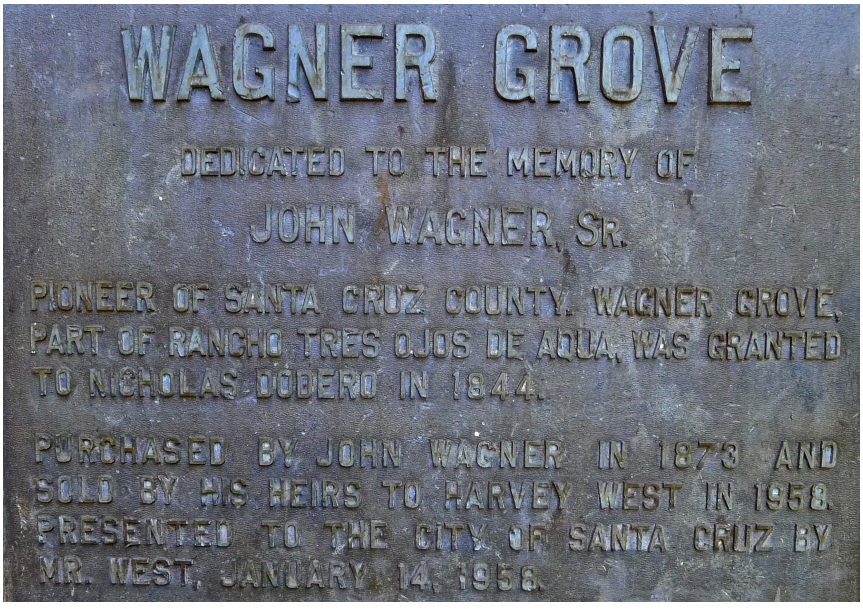




Figure 207; 2020 photo of Wagner Grove, next to Harvey West City Park.

The Freeway Comes to Town

As many people know by trying to walk around the central part of Santa Cruz, Highway One freeway cuts off one section of town from another, with only a few spots available for crossing. The freeway has also disoriented us as to how getting around (either by foot or wheels) has changed since the town was thus divided. For those of us who did not know Santa Cruz before 1955, we have a totally different view of transit.

Though there is the pedestrian overpass to connect the two halves of High St., Santa Cruz Mission Plaza feels isolated and cut off from much of the city, even though, beginning in 1789, it was the center of many activities and continued to be important well into the 1920s. At the corner of High and Sylvar streets I remember seeing (as late as 2000) a sign (pointing west on High St.) to indicate the direction to San Francisco. Of course, by 1955, that sign became meaningless, because that side of High St. ended abruptly in just a half block as it met the blockade of the freeway.

The routing of the freeway was not instantly and universally accepted, especially in the area of lower High St., which the freeway split in half. Seventy-five people signed a protest about that routing. The highway department had said that the freeway would "eliminate the present downtown traffic "bottleneck" and route heavy holiday and weekend traffic to the beaches and on their return without the present difficulties." The *Santa Cruz Sentinel-News* reported (7/14/1954 p. 1) that:

> Spearheading the protests were Fred W. Johnson, civil and chemical engineer [and owner of the Kalkar Quarry on Spring St.], who wrote a lengthy letter to the council… Johnson declared that "increased delays to traffic" would result from the closing of High St. and the subsequent re-routing of truck traffic. Furthermore, he said, it would "increase the hazards for children going to school if High St. is closed." As an alternative, he suggested that a subway under High St. be constructed, declaring that "the High St. closing seems against the good judgment of the past. I am not against the freeway as a project to relieve the bottleneck," he noted, "but we should have more time to study it."
>
> "Speaking for the mass of people in that district," Miss Abrams [of 304 High St.] began, "High St. is one of the main arteries in that part of the city. It is the main outlet for the entire top of the Laurent hillside, as well as Meadowfield, which is now being developed. If you block off High St., you will be creating a congested traffic evil that you are seeking to avoid. It would backfire as far as High Street."…The freeway, she said, 'could meet High at the point of Portero," adding that "the elevation of the route would permit, then an underpass for High Street."
>
> The state's original attempt, said Black [Jess Black, chief designer in District IV in the division of highways] was to "lay out the freeway so High St. could be taken across it,' but after extensive studies and in view of the five per cent grade on which the street rests, as well as the need for super-elevated curves, such as plan was considered unfeasible.

The current transit patterns for those going up High Street are complicated, as is the traffic descending from the UCSC. The original planning for the university had mentioned working with the city on an "Eastern Access Route" through Pogonip. However, the idea of a road going through that preserve has been rejected. And so we live with the current challenging traffic patterns, that also cut off people from experiencing the topography as it once was, with little thought of the *zanja* that once flowed here.



Figure 208; 1931 aerial view of Santa Cruz; one can see:
1) a **red arrow** by the railroad tracks shown going south towards the clump of trees on the north slope of Mission Hill;
2) an **orange arrow** by River St., (which becomes Highway 9) east/right of the railroad tracks; 3) Golf Club Dr. (heading northwest towards Pogonip);
4) a **pink arrow** by Ocean St. (on the east side of the San Lorenzo River) from which (one third up) veers off Plymouth Street" (to the right/east), from which later will be built the "State Hwy. to San Jose" (shown on the 1950s map below), which is today's Highway 17);
5) a **black arrow** by Ocean St. Extension, continuing north from where the "State Hwy." veers off to the northeast.
1931B Santa Cruz County Flight C1437 B7; River and High streets (courtesy UCSC Map Room)

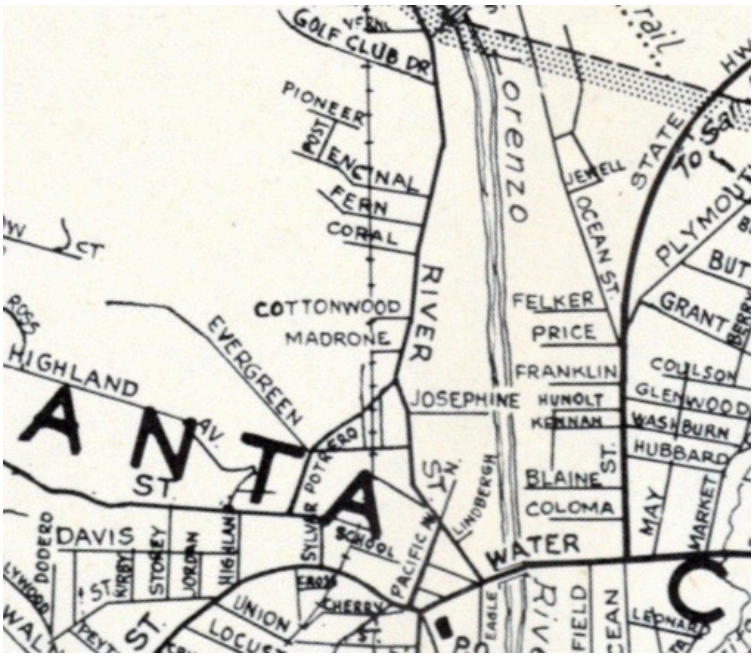


Figure 209; Detail of a c. 1950s map of Santa Cruz; Thomas Bros. Map of Santa Cruz County; (from my personal collection).

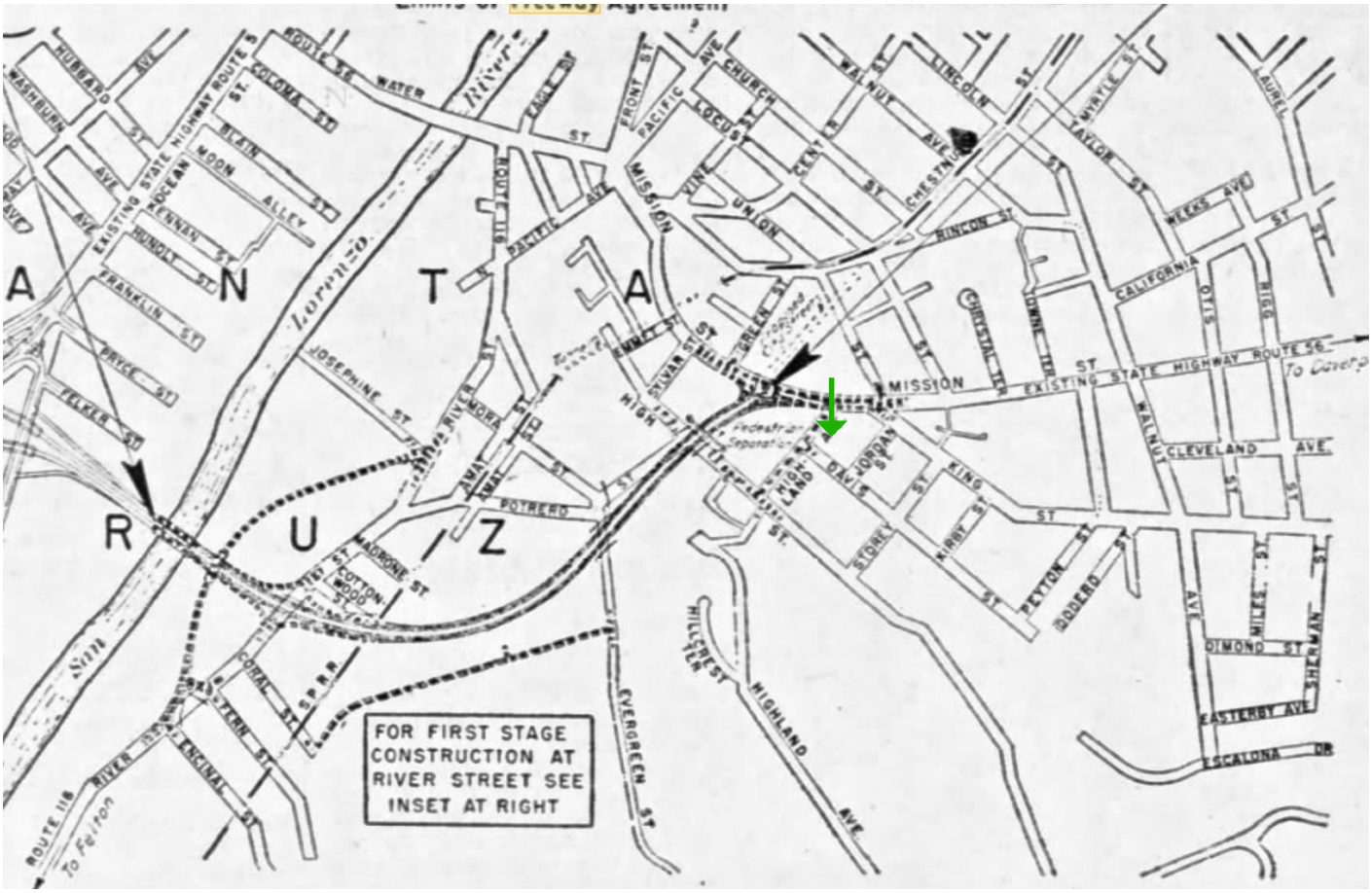


Figure 210; 1954 map of Highway 1 Freeway in Downtown Santa Cruz; (*Santa Cruz Sentinel,* 6/25/1954, p. 1).

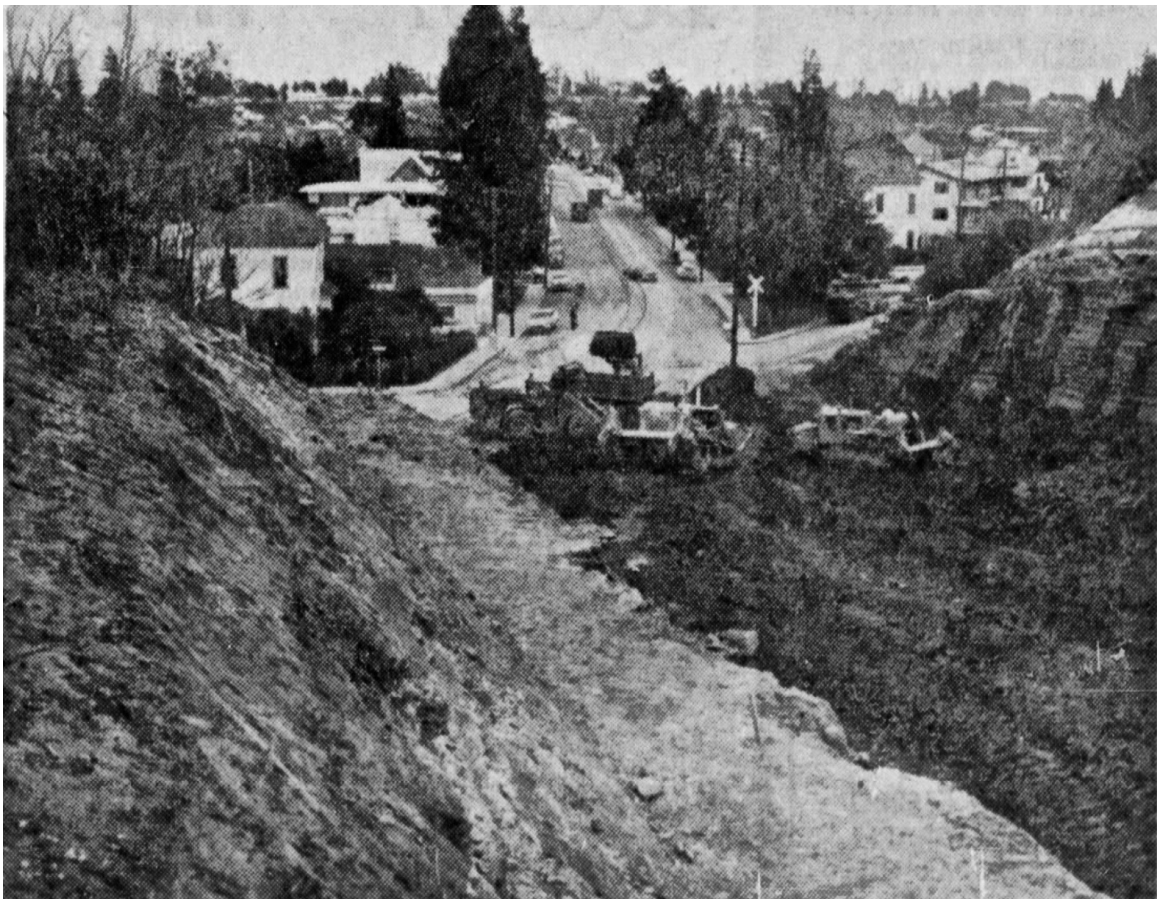


Figure 211; 1964 photo of the Chestnut St. road cut; (*Santa Cruz Sentinel,* 1/29/1964, p. 1 -C).



Figure 212; 1940 aerial photo showing Westlake neighborhood: 1) (**upper left**) a **red arrow** by Bay St. & Bay St. Reservoir; 2) **(center)**: a **green arrow** above Westlake Pond & Laurel Cr. heading downhill/S. to Escalona; 3) **(center right)** an **orange arrow** above the smaller Twohig (Messiah Lutheran Church) Pond & creek; from Bay-High close-up of "1940A Santa Cruz County Flight San Lorenzo Riv"; (courtesy UCSC Map Room).



Figure 213; 1855 map for Nicolas Dodero, Claimant “Tres Ojos de Auga” Santa Cruz County; Land case 285 SD; official maps accompanying his Oct. 10, 1855 application for a U.S. Patent to confirm 1844 Mexican-era land grant; (Courtesy Bancroft Library, UC Berkeley)

Chapter 4: Laurel Creek

Early History

What we today know as Laurel Creek starts from the springs that drain into Westlake Pond. By the time Laurel Creek reaches King Street, it has picked up the drainage of the altered and culverted creeks east of it. The creek has had many names, as explained by Clark (1986, pp. 318-319): “Some authorities believe this to be the stream later known as Majors Creek, Majors Mill Creek, or Laurel Street Brook, flowing from Tres Ojos de Agua to Neary’s Lagoon. Others are somewhat vague…” Based on my extensive review of old newspaper articles, it is evident that Majors Creek and Laurel Creek are the same creek, at least for its initial stretch. Each of these names for the creek reveal much about its history in the European and American eras.

However, the area’s importance to the Native American Indians is shown by the chert arrowheads and shark teeth found in the 1950’s by local children in the caves in the Escalona hill (between Laurent and Walnut) and also in the caves by Laurel Creek (personal interview with Judy

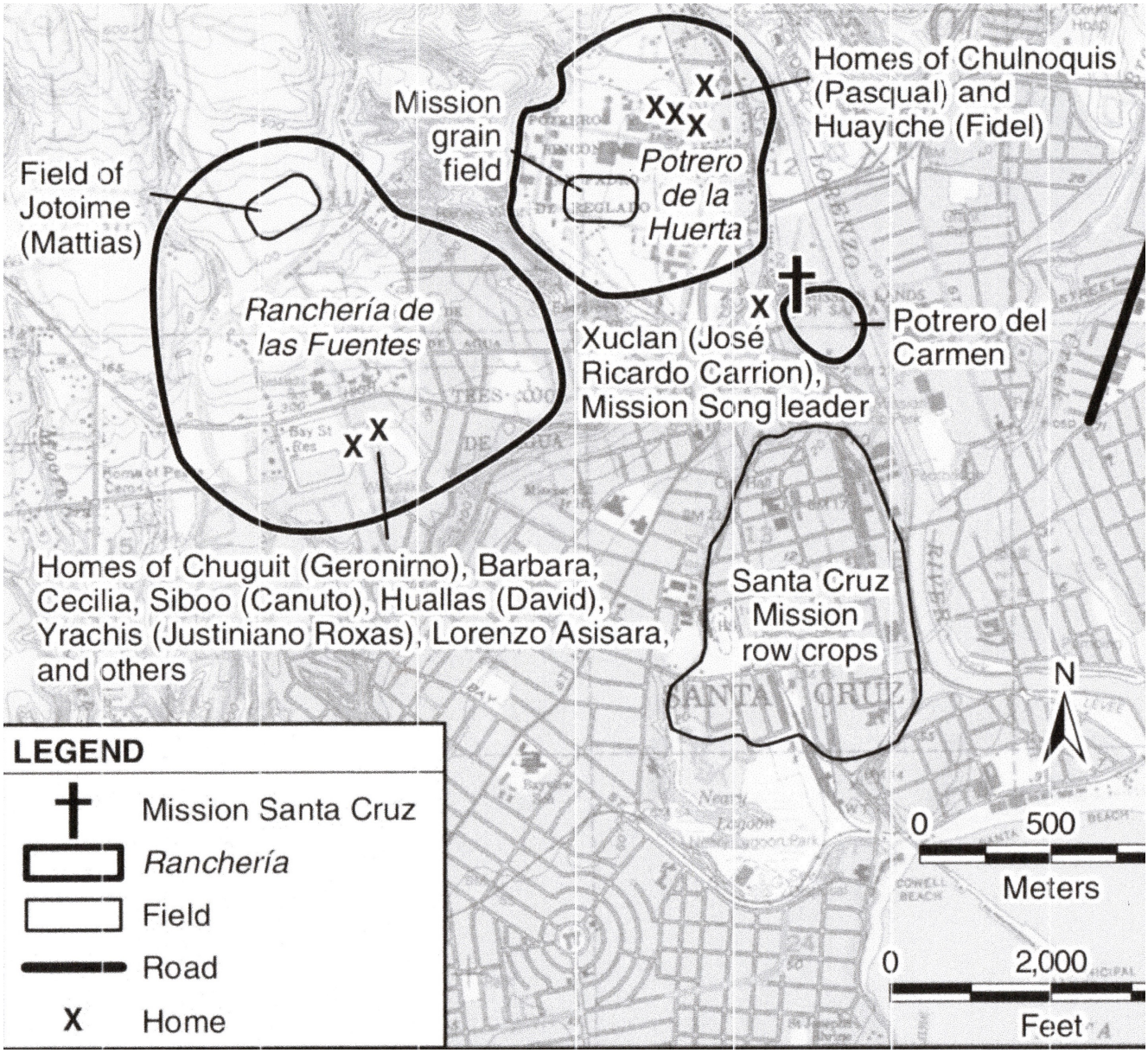


Figure 214; Map of Indigenous home in Santa Cruz in the 1850s; Westlake Pond is below the two "X's" in the "Ranchería de las Fuentes." This map "Includes approximate locations of Indigenous homes (by Mission Santa Cruz after it closed around 1839) overlaid onto a contemporary Santa Cruz city map. The map is based on a prototype originally made by Edna Kimbro. This version was updated by the author [Dr. Martin Rizzo-Martínez] and Stella D'Oro. (from Map 5. "Westside Santa Cruz, c. 1840; in center section of Rizzo, 2022).

Baldwin). David D'Arpino (personal interview) said that the Escalona hill cave that he saw as a child (located behind the homes west of Walnut Avenue) was about 40 feet deep and looked to be hand dug. Older kids would tell the younger ones about the caves.

What we today call Laurel Creek was seen by members of the 1769 Portolá expedition. Bolton's (1927) translation of Father Crespí's journal of their land journey to Alta California tells how they had camped one night on the San Lorenzo River. The next day:

> Wednesday, October 18--About eight in the morning we started, taking our way along the coast, which runs to the west-northwest, over high hills, precipitous on the side towards the sea. Five hundred steps after we started we crossed a good arroyo of running water which descends from some hills where it rises. It was named "Santa Cruz" [Holy Cross].

The 1774 expedition (Fr. Francisco Palou as recorder) crossed *el arroyo de la santa cruz* once again, while returning from the north. Bolton's translation (1930) states:

> In a half hour we crossed a little stream of more than 2 bueys of water which flows with the slope of the land. From it it would be easy to irrigate the plain, more than half a league wide, over which we passed, as well as another which reaches from the hill to the cliff at the beach. When the first expedition came, this stream was called Arroyo of Santa Cruz.

One can see the great importance of this little stream to the nomenclature of our county, city, and the mission. Considering the scarcity of creeks that flow in the dry summer months, it is not surprising that the water of this little creek proved to be essential to the Ohlone Indians & the later settlers from Europe, Mexico, and the U.S.A.

Westlake Pond—Indigenous Use

Although we don't know the local Ohlone names for the ponds and creeks in the area, Edna Kimbro has uncovered some fascinating tidbits of post-contact history. The 1844 Mexican census listed three post-mission Indian settlements. According to Kimbro they were: Ranchería de la Playa (in the Beach Hill area), Pogonip Creek (also known as Potrero Creek), and "Geronimo's land", the area of today's Westlake Pond. Following the secularization of Mission Santa Cruz in 1834, Mexican law required that indigenous people receive land, but in Santa Cruz they were granted only these 3 particular properties. What is interesting is that each of these parcels had likely been a pre-mission era indigenous habitation sites. Therefore, the surviving indigenous people likely requested that they be given these specific plots. In the appendices, I quote extensively about this topic from Martin Adam Rizzo, *No Somos Animales: Indigenous Survival and Perseverance in the 19th Century, Santa Cruz, California.*

On March 27, 1837 (as recorded in Vol. One of Santa Cruz County Deeds, by Joseph Majors.) *Alcalde* José (Joseph) Bolcoff granted *Rancheria de las Fuentes*" ("little land of the sources/springs"). It was later called "Geronimo's land" and is today's Westlake Pond. The land was given to Géronimo Miguel Pacheco Chugiut (AKA, Géronimo Chugiut) and Canuto (Siboo, both of whom who had held important positions at Mission Santa Cruz. Chugiut had previously tended cattle and agriculture at this former mission land. Approximately 12–15 people lived at their pond property in five homes, including Chugiut's wife, Barbara; his daughter Cecilia and her husband, Gabriel (probably Coast Miwok); his son Acursio; Canuto Sieboo (likely Géronimo's cousin or relative), a Tomoi man who arrived in early 1806; David Hualla (Géronimo's kin); Yrachis (incorrectly called "Justiniano Roxas"); and Lorenzo Asisara. Sticks from the willows that grew along the ditch from the spring were lashed back to make a fence to keep the cattle out of the water. The natives engaged in farming and had both planted the upper and lower fields.

Edna Kimbro discovered that Joseph Majors convinced the natives to sell him their land. Dr. Martin Rizzo-Martínez (pp. 5–6) wrote that after Chugiut and his kin had lost their lands, they were able to remain there by working in the homes of people such as Joseph Majors and wife, María de los Ángeles Castro. Joseph and María "consolidated much of the indigenous-owned lands along the West Side and offered homes to Chugiut's kin." Majors viewed himself as a savior of the natives, because (in his opinion) they would have lost their land due to problems with alcohol, and at least they got some money from him for it. Edna said that Majors installed a sluice at the end of today's Westlake Pond. In the evening, the sluice would be closed to allow water to impound in the pond. Then in the morning it would be opened to provide water to power his mill on the Escalona cliff downstream and to his home on what is now Laurent Street.

Local researcher Marion Pokriots provided further details about Géronimo's parcel. The deed showing the transfer of Géronimo's land to Majors is in Book 1:47 at the County Recorder's Office. The acreage was not given. In a *San Francisco Call* news article (April 1, 1894), Majors' daughter-in-law stated that he had purchased the land near High Street from an Indian name Cinoto [Canuot]. It seems that Majors started out with 60 acres and eventually owned 135 acres—according to the delinquent tax list published in the *Santa Cruz Sentinel* (December 6, 1860). This land was perfected as a homestead in 1861. (The Appendix contains extensive additional information from Martin Rizzo-Martínez's research and writing about the indigenous people living at this property.)

Westlake Pond—Subsequent Use

In the early days of the Cowell Ranch (1865–1900), cattle and deer came down to what was a much wilder lake than today's manicured city park of Westlake Pond. Back then, the lake was surrounded by willow trees and berry brambles that covered what today is the large lawn. At some point, the land changed hands from the Majors to end up being owned by Al H. Lent. No one whom I interviewed ever knew of an earlier name for the pond; however, the whole area was known "The Al Lent Property."

The *Santa Cruz Sentinel* reported (5/21/1943 p. 10) that 32 acres of the former C. C. Moore property on High Street had been leased for $800 a year by Al H. Lent and Mollie J. Lent to Anthony J. Botti of Capitola, including the "four acres of the lake" (today's Westlake Pond). Jean (Younger) Mally (2003), descendant of the Hihn and Younger families, spent part of 2003 in the old family home on a street near Westalke Pond. She remembers Al Lent from her childhood in the 1930s. He lived in Capitola, in a large home on Capitola Road overlooking the wharf. He kept a rowboat on his pond and would sit out there "all the time keeping an eye on his place. Only Jean and her friends were allowed to use his rowboat. Jean would walk through the property, past the cows, ride one of the horses, and have breakfast by the pond.

However, Don Hensinger (personal interview, July 2004), who lived by King and Laurel Streets from 1925 to 1939, told me that in the 1930s he and his friends used to call the pond "Stinky Lake" because of the smell from the muck and rotting tules. The pond was swampy and not deep, so the pals would place boards to walk across it. He recalled that most sections were only three feet deep. There were lots of willows, which "gypsies would cut to make furniture." Ropes tossed up into the willows made for great rope swings. He remembered a cave on an outcropping above Escalona, just below Laurent Street. It was big enough for 2-3 people, was called Eagle Rock, and offered views of the ocean. Mr. Hensinger also remembers the canal along King Street. David D'Arpino (oral interview 2021) said the he would wade into the pond and kick up the silt, noticing the water bubbling up from the bottom, which indicated the spring's source.

In the early 1950s, Victor Bogard, Sr. met with members of the Cowell Foundation in San Francisco, hoping to buy part of the old Cowell Ranch; however, it was tied up in a trust, so no sale was possible. To create the subdivision on which he built around 500 homes, he bought seven different parcels, including one in the area of a silted pond. Bogard had bought the pond area property from Al Lent.

The lake received its current name around 1954 when the Bogards developed the area. Victor Bogard, Sr. told me that he named the lake after the Westlake residential development he had admired in Daly City, California. Bogard's statement corrects the guess that Donald Clark (p. 399) had made in his *Santa Cruz County Place Names* regarding the origin of the site's name: "I assume it was so named because it is a lake on the west side of Santa Cruz."

Vic stated that when he first saw the pond, there were trees all around it. The back of the pond was all filled in with dirt. He had to park on the road and work his way into the pond area, fighting to get through all the plants. He also remembered Lint's cage for the peacocks that were kept at the end of the pond where it drained out Mr. Bogard's son, Victor, Jr., spent spent all summer in a boat on the pond cleaning out the tules. They noticed a valve and shut it off to clean out the pond. When a back hoe was brought to clean out the pond, 3-4 springs were found going into the pond.

If one development plan had been approved in the 1950s, the pond could have been filled with dirt. At a packed city council meeting, Thomas Twohig and others reminded the council about what had happened to Twohig's creek (today's Messiah Lutheran Cr.) the last time that Westlake Pond was drained in the 1940s. During a drought in the 1940s, the federal government offered to pay lake owners to remove tules from their water, believing that this action would improve water flow. When Westlake Pond was drained to remove its tules, no water flowed out of the Messiah Lutheran (Twohig) spring or creek for the rest of that season. However, as soon as Westlake Pond refilled that winter, the Messiah Lutheran spring began to flow again. Mr. Twohig's son Ed theorized that Westlake Pond has always needed to stay filled to create pressure to keep the Messiah Lutheran spring flowing. As stated earlier, even when Westlake Pond stopped flowing over the dam in the

drought years (of the late 1980s and onward), Messiah Lutheran's spring and creek continued to flow--further evidence of the complicated interrelationships between all of these creeks and springs.

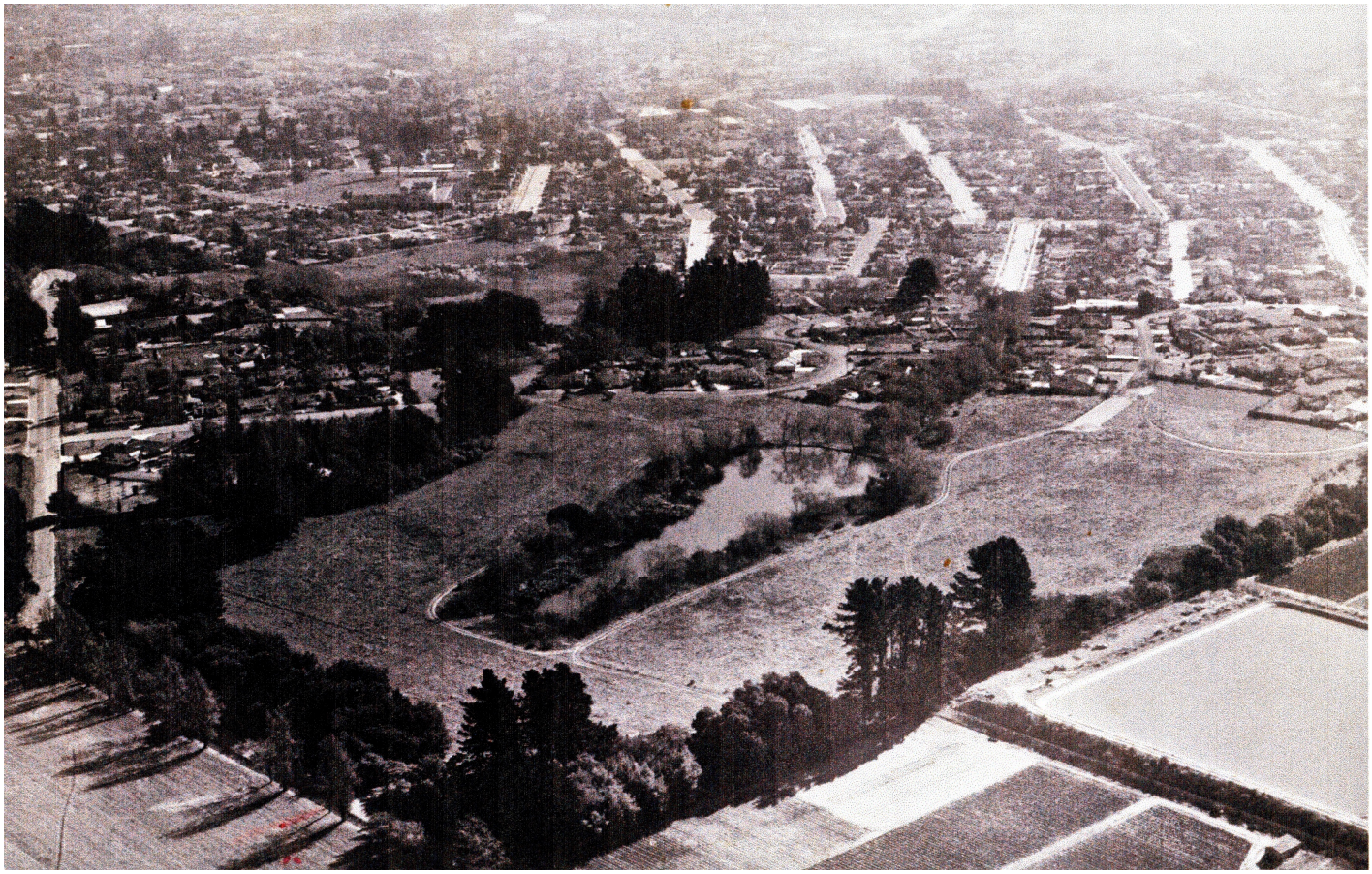


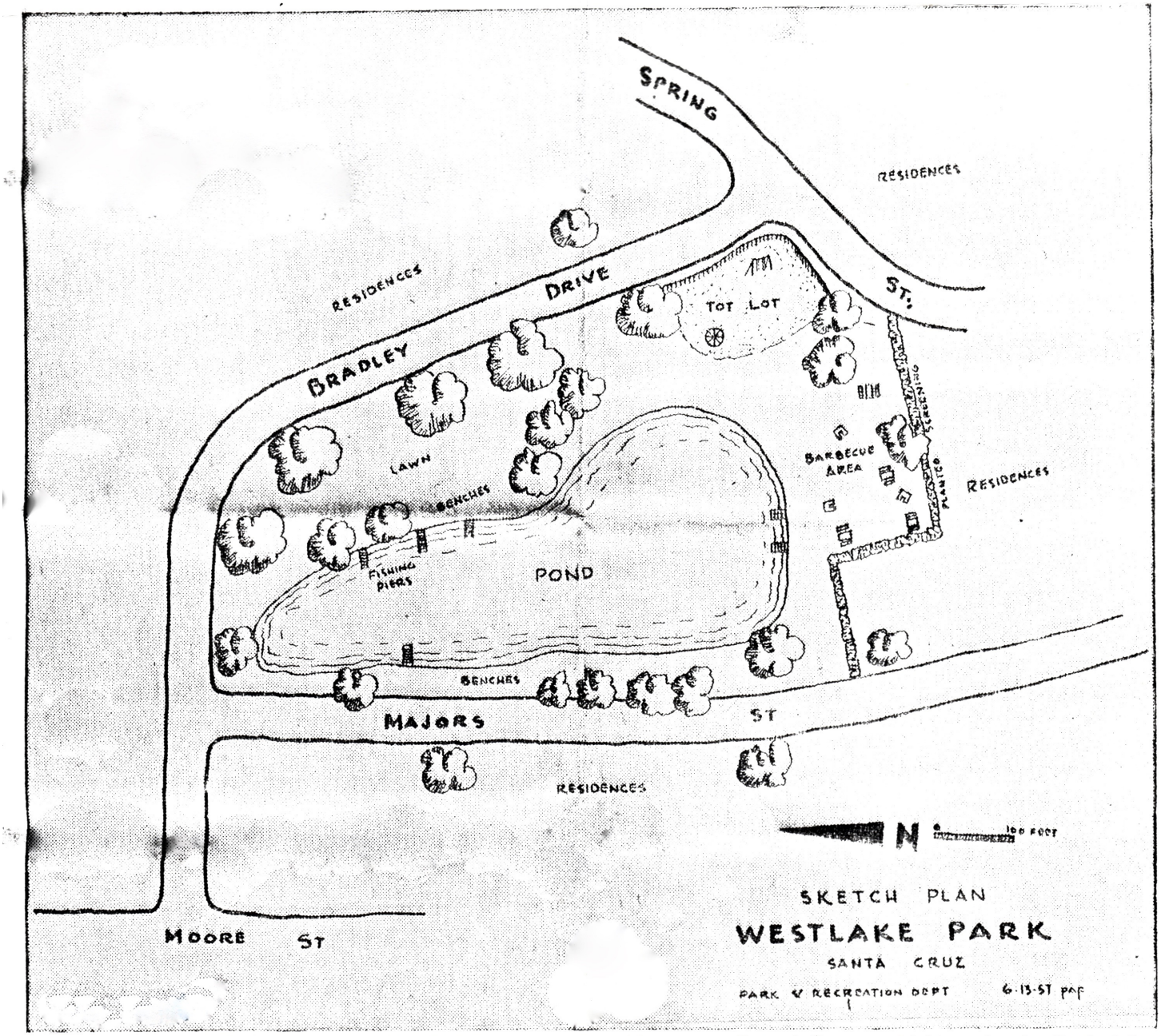
Figure 215; 1954 aerial view of Westlake Pond; Bay St. Reservoir lower right corner; (courtesy Vic Bogard, Sr.)

Victor Bogard, Sr.'s autobiography gives us important information about his significant contributions to the Westlake neighborhood. He was from Sheldon, Ohio. His surname was spelled "Bogaard" (which means "flowering orchard") but he dropped the second "a" after graduating from high school. After serving in WW II, he and his wife, Nelma, moved in 1947 to Santa Cruz (population 14,000) and bought a home in the Opal Cliff neighborhood for $8,500. Vic and his friend Bud Daniels bought a lot there, where they built a home and then sold it, using that profit for future plans. A neighbor who'd seen them build that house wanted them to construct a house for him, too, which led to start of Bogard Construction, now a large company in our county.

Vic told me how he was grateful for his relationship with Louis Rittenhouse, Sr, who had let Vic build one or two houses at a time (on the former Moore family "Tres Ojos Ranch" estate that Louis had acquired from Mrs. Moore). Vic would sell the homes, repay Louis, and then continue to build more houses on "spec." After Vic's company had built eighty homes around Westlake Pond, he then bought from Mr. Sundean six lots in what became the Longview Drive area, paying $1,000 each time that a home was built. However, in 1971, when the land owner requested $5,000 for each of the prime view lots on Longview Drive, Vic chose to not buy them. In 1991, Vic's son Brad paid $140,000 to buy the last view lot there!

Vic wrote in his autobiography (p. 82) that his engineer, Tom Williams, had thoughts of putting the Bogard family home on piles and piers in the center of the Westlake Pond, with a drawbridge going out to it, looking like a medieval fort.The approach can still be seen today where the benches are built on Majors Street. Vic decided to give the pond area to the parks department. The city offered to name the site Bogard Park, but Vic said, "No, thanks." The eighty lots (purchased from the owner in Los Angles) had cost Vic about $2,500 each, including roads, curbs, and everything. The homes were sold for $20,000-$22,000 a piece. In the original deed restrictions, the first home owners had to buy and plant two flowering plum trees.

Plans Are Drawn For Westlake Park



The Westlake park of the future will include a landscaped area surrounding the lake which affords exclusive fishing rights for children aged 16 years and younger. Six fishing piers are provided for in the tentative plan submitted by San Jose Landscape Architect Michael Antonacci. In addition to trees and lawn, a small "tot lot" area for swings, a round-about and slides have been slated for the park at the intersection of Bradley drive and Spring street. Eight or ten family-sized barbecue pits are to be constructed near the south end of the lake.

◇ ◇ ◇

Figure 216; News article about the plans for Westlake Park*; (Santa Cruz Sentinel* 6/20/1957, p. 1)

Mr. Bogard donated the land that is today's Westlake Park, and the city spent $5,000 to begin developing the park as homes went in around it. Similar to the issues raised about the effects of UCSC's development on the health of Dodero Creek, there were many concerns raised in the 1950s and in 1975 (*Santa Cruz Sentinel*, 5/13/1975) by the neighbors near Westlake Pond about the effects that the city's storm drains would have when they dumped polluted street water into the lake.

About 1983, further improvements were made, such as an aerator at the northern end near the source of the spring and boards to block the spillway at the southern end to keep the pond full during the summer. Actually, until the drought years of the late 1980s the spring had always been ample enough to overflow the spillway and keep downstream neighbors' ponds filled. In 2003 the shore of the pond was extensively re-landscaped.



Figure 217; Photo of Westlake Pond in the era when there were problems; (*Santa Cruz Sentinel,* 4/10/1991)



Figure 218; 2020 photo of the spillway at the south. end of Westlake Pond (formerly Majors Mill Pond) is likely in the same location as the original grist-mill dam of c. 1850.



Figure 219; c. 1980 topographic map showing the Allegro Heights neighborhood—Laurent, Majors, Spring, and Moore streets—located just south of Westlake Pond, which is just left (north) of the lower left hand edge of this map. Notice how there is a pronounced valley that runs from Westlake Pond towards Laurent Street. It is in this valley that the outflow leaves Westlake Pond to become Laurel Creek. It then goes to the left/east of the house (1010 Laurent Street) on the upper right edge of this map; (donated to Westlake Elementary School in 1990 by Bowman and Williams Civil Engineers of Santa Cruz).

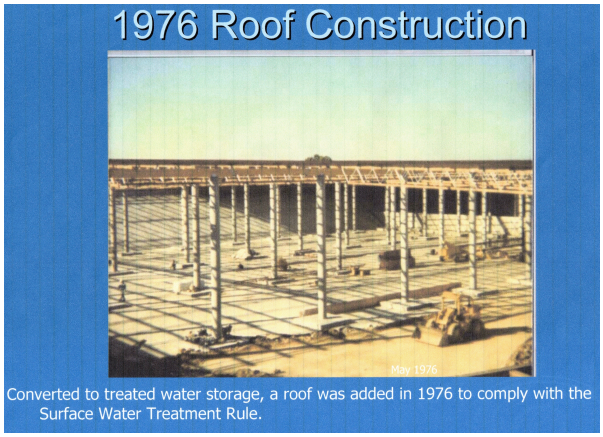






Figures 220-222 (above); Three 1923-24 photos of the construction of John B. Maher's Bay St. Reservoir; (courtesy UCSC Digital Collections).





Figures 223 & 224 (left & below); Two photos of the 2017 installation of the 2 new water tanks, which sit inside the area of the former concrete reservoir; (Courtesy Santa Cruz Water Dept. web pages)

Community growth in the "Flats" sustained by water from freshets, shallow wells, and the river, advanced to proportions which made it profitable for Mr. E. M. Morgan to take up rights to water from the San Lorenzo River and install some pipework in exercise of his franchise to serve the City of Santa Cruz subsequent to its incorporation in 1866.

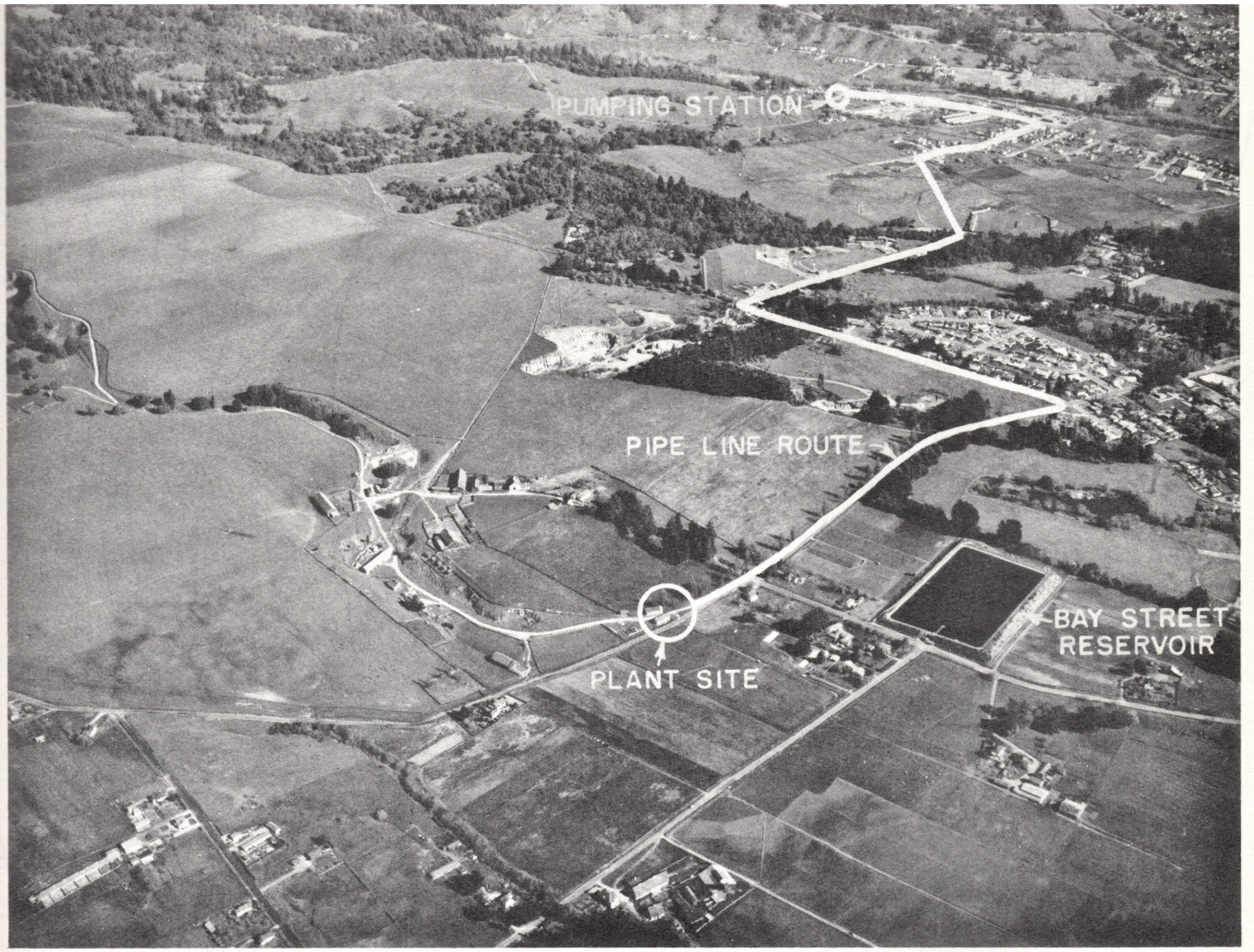
Mr. Morgan's franchise and water works were purchased in 1876 by Mr. H. K. Lowe, a San Francisco financier, who organized the Santa Cruz Water Company. Mr. Morgan, with his knowledge of the system, was hired as Superintendent. A lower reservoir holding 350,000 gallons was built at the foot of School St. and another on High St. holding 200,000 gallons. The town had a distribution system installed and had installed steam pumping equipment on the river to fill both reservoirs. By November 1876, 200 customers were being served and 100 more were being connected.

By late 1876, it had installed a diversion on Branciforte Cr. that could deliver water to the School St. reservoir by gravity. In September 1881, it applied for and received an appropriation of 500 miner's inches from Majors Creek [on the North Coast] and Coho Creek. This accomplished, the company sold the "pump works" on the San Lorenzo River for $800, "there being no further use of the San Lorenzo River."

In August 1886, the company and its entire holdings were sold to the City of Santa Cruz for $85,000. However, as the result of a suit by a Mr. Steen, the Superior Court ruled that the "Mayor and the Common Council" did not have the authority to issue bonds. The whole transaction was voided, and the bond issue was retracted. The company was now deeply in debt and so sold its holdings to Mr. F. A. Hihn who, between 1890 and 1916, operated and expanded the system to the Seabright area.

In 1890, after unsuccessful attempts to purchase an existing private water company, the City bought the water rights on Laguna Creek and undertook the construction of a dam, reservoir, and pipeline extending about twelve miles to Santa Cruz. In 1916, the purchase of the water company was finally effected, and the two systems were consolidated under municipal ownership. One of the sources of supply thus acquired is still in use, though the others have been abandoned.

In 1923, funds were provided by general obligation bonds for a 39 million gallon reservoir ["Bay Street and Cardiff streets] and improvements to the distribution system and, in 1928, a pumping plant on he San Lorenzo River was constructed. The First Series 1967 bonds were used for expansion of the Graham Hill Water Treatment Plant, acquisition of Zayante watershed land, purchase of the Beltz Water Co., and transmission main improvements. Proceeds from the Second Series were used in the construction of the Beltz Iron Removal Plant and additional watershed land acquisitions for the Zayante Project. Third Series Bond proceeds were used for the construction of the Felton Diversion Station and Bay Street Reservoir Roof projects.



PUMPING STATION AND TREATMENT PLANT SITES for Doyle Gulch Project. San Lorenzo River Water would be pumped directly from the river and from Doyle Gulch Reservoir to the High Street Water Treatment Plant. In addition, water from the coastal sources would be delivered to the plant for treatment.

Figure 225; Circa 1950s aerial view of proposed city water project in High St. area; (from Brown & Caldwell, p. 73).

Chip Bogard, grandson of Victor, Sr., told me that in 1968 he skateboarded in the Bay St. reservoir when it had been emptied prior to being roofed. In 2017, the reservoir was replaced by two gigantic round tanks that sit inside the old cement reservoir.

In June of 1954, the City of Santa Cruz received a bound report that showed various options for obtaining and storing additional water for needed for future growth. The report shows the existing conditions: water sources, stream flows, consumption rates, anticipated growth, the Loch Lomond Reservoir, pumping plants, and various storage tanks. It also looked at the advantages and challenges of that would involve dams on each of these sites: Doyle Gulch (Live Oak), Glenwood (W. Branch Soquel Cr.), Upper Soquel Cr., and Upper Laguna Cr. and Scott Cr. (both on the North Coast).

Their conclusion was: "On the basis of production capacity, the Doyle Gulch Project is far superior… providing a capacity sufficient to meet water needs predicted for the year 2000." That statement was based on a 1954 population of 28,270 and a year 2000 population estimate of 70,200. This proposal, which would have required a High St. Water Treatment Plant, was not pursued to completion. In the year 2020, the City Water Dept. said that it was serving 90,000 customers.

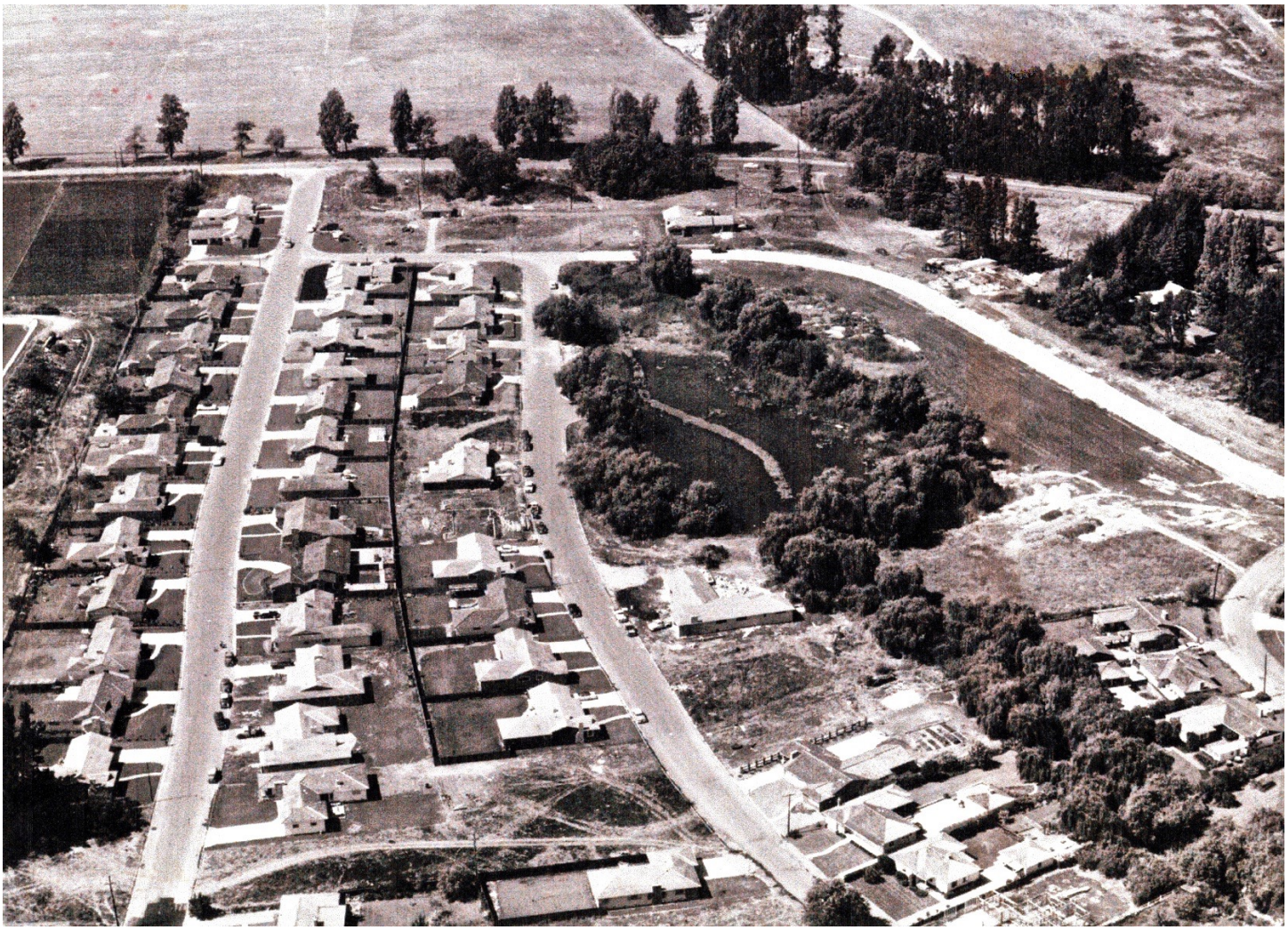


Figure 226; 1954 aerial view of Westlake Pond neighborhood; (courtesy of Victor Bogard, Sr.).

With regards to the early days of indigenous habitation in this area, Ernest Otto's column in the *Santa Cruz Sentinel* (11/7/1954, p. 19) said:

> The early Indian cemeteries were on Beach Hill and around the former Jones house, later known as the Enright home….Just below Escalona Dr. on the old Majors Ranch was another of these cemeteries. When the Butlers dug for their cucumber farm, numbers of Indian graves were unearthed and only recently other graves have been found in this area.

In another *Santa Cruz Sentinel* article (9/281978) it was reported that five youngsters had found another Native American skeleton. It was located ten feet away from where they had previously found one on January 27, 1978, at the Laurence Canfield home at 1034 Laurent St., which is the site of the former home of Joseph Majors and María de los Ángeles Castro. Archaeologists from UCB were again contacted. The collecting of indigenous skeletons was common in that era. Since that era, the Native Graves Protection and Repatriation Act has required the presence of indigenous people when such remains are found. The skeletons and bones of ancient indigenous people that were once held at various museums are being repatriated to current day indigenous groups.

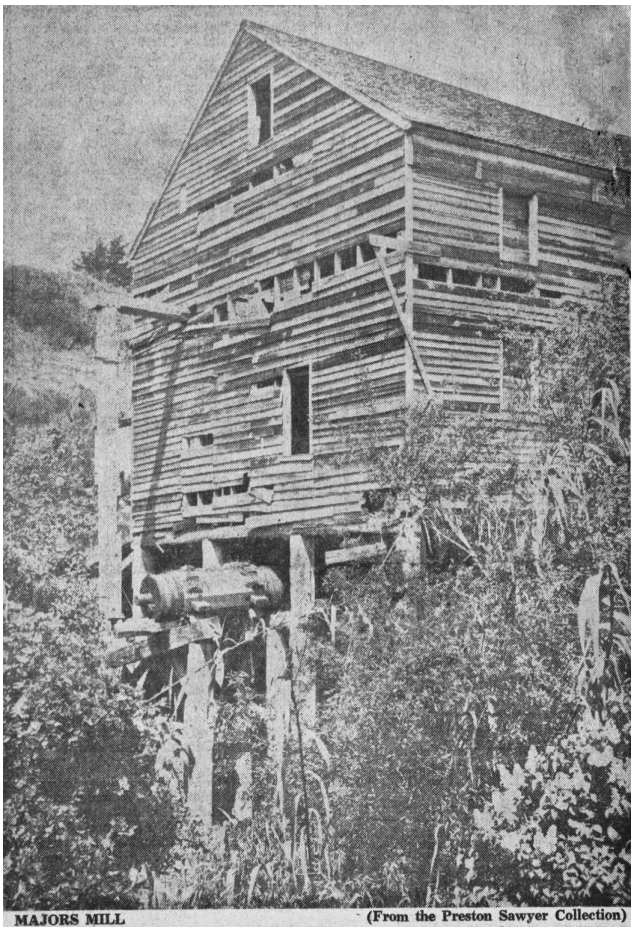


Figure 227; Photo of Major's Mill; from the weekly "Santa Cruz Yesterdays" column in the *Santa Cruz Sentinel*, 7/24/1949

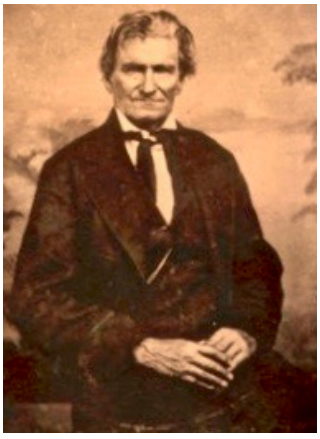
Majors' Mill

Another prior name for Laurel Creek was Majors Creek (or Majors Mill Creek), named for early American settler Joseph L. Majors. Do not confuse the old name for this creek with the modern-day and larger Majors Cr., located a few miles north of Santa Cruz on Highway One.

Rowland (1980, p.p. 112-113) and Clark (pp. 195-196) provide basic the biographical information about Joseph L. Majors. He was born near Nashville, Tenn., on May 26, 1804. Majors came to California in 1834 via the Santa Fe Trail with another famous, early Santa Cruz settler--Isaac Graham. Majors settled in the Santa Cruz area in 1839 and on Oct. 19 of that year, he married María de los Ángeles Castro. She bore him 19 children! Margaret Koch, local author and historian, did an oral interview with one of María's great grandsons, Earl L. Winterhalder, who shared these memories of María (Koch, 1973, p. 91):

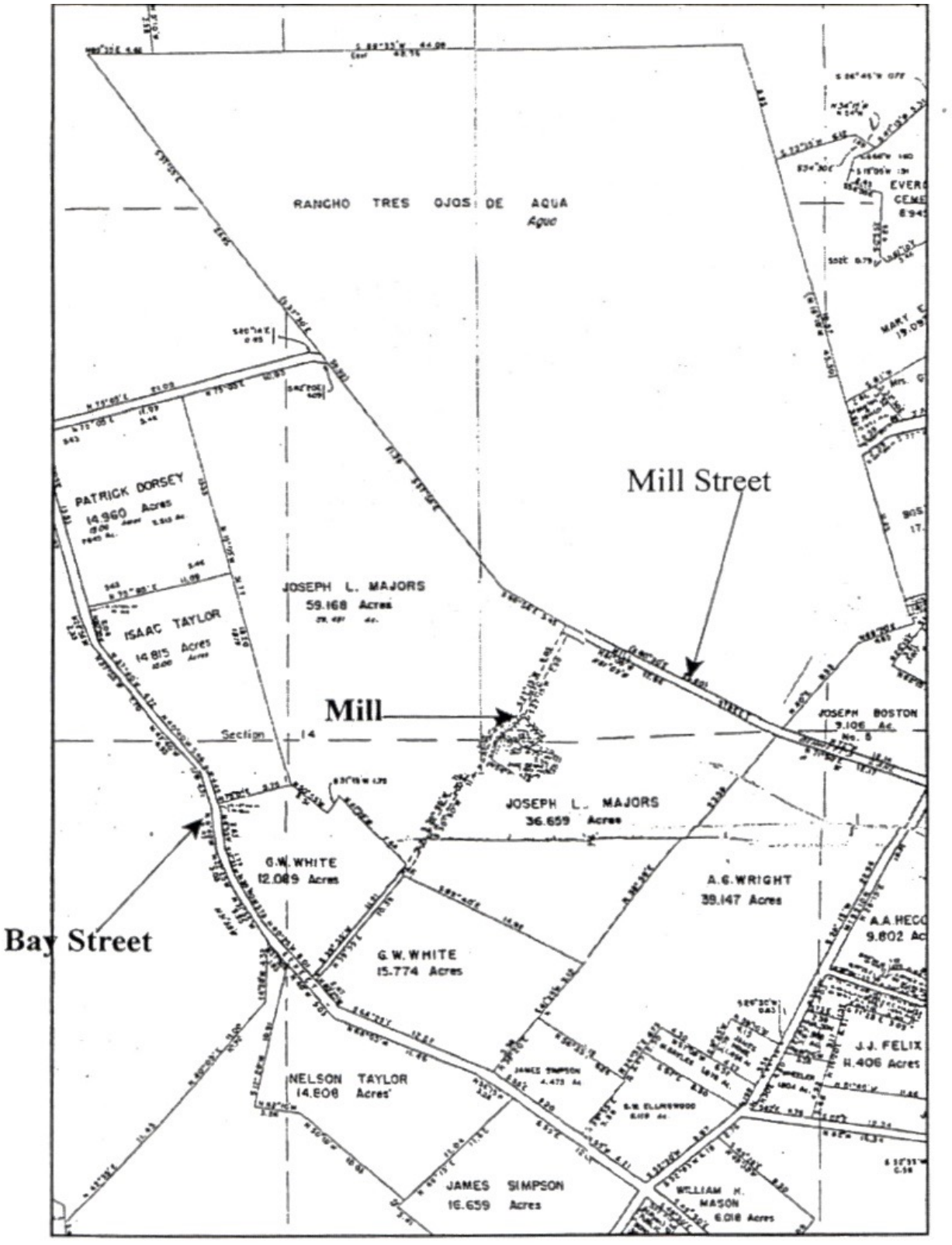
> She spoke very little English and could not read or write. Thus she signed the deed for her Rancho Refugio with an "X." "She was an herb specialist. She cured a lot of people." Matilda Rossi's brother was born with a severe case of yellow jaundice, and the doctor held little or no hope for the baby to live. "María bathed him in whiskey It drew out the poison, and he lived."
>
> María was a sturdy old woman in later years, who lived to the age of 90. In fact, she might have lived longer if she hadn't gone out to look over the ruins of her husband's grist mill, fallen through a rotted floor and inured herself…María, in her last years, after the big house burned, lived on the site in a small cottage where relatives and friends visited here. She had quite a flower garden and she scattered seeds of scabiosa on the hillside, which turned into a garden of blooms. They lasted for years, spreading and re-seeding themselves to carpet the hillside, according to Ernest Otto [*Santa Cruz Sentinel* local history columnist].







Figures 228-229; Two images of Joseph Ladd Majors (1804-1868); (the image on the left is from Koch, p. 12)
Figure 230; Colorized photo of María de los Ángeles Castro Majors (1818-1903); from familysearch.org

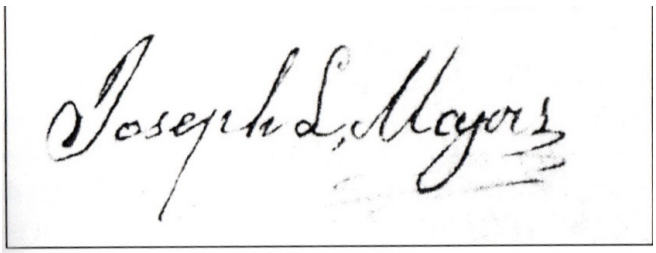


Fractional Township Map of Santa Cruz
Surveyed by Foreman and Wright in 1866.
The Majors mill site is shown between Joseph's two sections.
Courtesy UCSC Map Room

Figure 231; Foreman & Wright map showing Rancho 3 Ojos, Majors' property and his neighbors'; (Pokriots, p. 66)



Figure 232; Photo of some of María de los Ángeles (Castro) Majors's descendants, c. 1891–1892. Adults (Left to right): her oldest, José Roberto Joaquin Majors (1840–1919); María de los Ángeles (Castro) Majors; 3) Flora Rodríguez (1870–1932), wife of María's grandson, William Majors, who's José Major's son; perhaps J.R.J. Majors' second wife, Ruth Mary Castro (also known as Refugia María Castro), pregnant with son Elmer Joaquin Majors (b. May 26, 1892). The two little girls could be Ruth's daughters Tessie Abila (b. February 1886, daughter of Ruth and her first husband, Francisco Abila) and Lucille H. Majors (b. June 1888, daughter of J.R.J. Majors and Ruth Castro.)



Joseph Majors' signature from a letter written to Commodore ap Catesby Jones, who was anchored at Monterey, California, dated November 9, 1842.

Figure 233; Joseph Majors' signature (from Pokriots, p. 21)

In 1839 Joseph Majors became a naturalized Mexican citizen, receiving the name of Juan José Crisostomo Mayor. Majors was granted Rancho San Augustín and also Rancho Zayante in 1841. He was involved with a group (that included Isaac Graham and Peter Lassen) that built the area's first water-powered sawmill. The mill was on Zayante Creek at the site now occupied by Mount Hermon Christian Conference Center. Joseph was elected as the first American alcalde [mayor] of Santa Cruz in 1845, became county treasurer 1850-1853, and died in 1868.

Rowland (1980, p. 113) states that in 1848, Job Dye left for the gold mines and sold Majors his portion of the old mission adobe, a granary built in 1824, on today's School Street. Chase (1979, p. 136) says that the structure that pioneer Santa Cruzans knew as the Eagle Hotel probably dates from 1848, since Alfred Baldwin states in his "Recollections" that he supervised the construction at the hotel in that year. Majors used part of it as his office (Dunn, 1995, p. 5). In 1862 the former hotel became the first Holy Cross School, which was torn down in 1880.

Marion Pokriots (p. 44) assembled a fascinating description of María's home life:

> The Majors family had been living in a log house somewhere north of the mill site, so around this time (c. 1843) they decided to build a new home [on a piece of her portion of Rancho Refugio]. Joseph hired a carpenter and had a twelve-room, two-story house built on the brow of the of the hill overlooking his mill. Timbers for the house were imported. At the time it was considered the finest and most modern house in Santa Cruz. There were verandas encircling the entire building.

The [*Santa Cruz Surf* (3/15/1912, p. 2:1,2) reported about Maria's later years:

> On the veranda Senora Majors was accustomed to sit with her Spanish work in her hands, and look over the old-fashioned garden, fragrant with Spanish roses down to the mill,

and listen to the babble of the creek and the churn of the great wheel." Cypress trees were planted near the house. Also, beside the house was a large tree on which many of the lawless characters of the community were hanged. An 1870 lithograph of Santa Cruz shows the water wheel, the office and the house above the mill.

Maria later recalled that in those prosperous days she"….had fine horses and chests of money and silk dresses and laces and beautiful jewelry and friends, ah! man, many friends." In the same interview [8/16/1896 p. 16] with *SF Chronicle* newspaper reporter Belle Dormer, she stated that "… we had plenty and gave to all who came to ask, and the first yellow wheat ever raised in Santa Cruz was ground into white flour in this mill by my husband and my boys."



Figure 234; Detail of "A Bird's Eye View of Santa Cruz" in 1870; by Charles B. Gifford; labeled by Casey Carey;
Majors' Mill is probably represented by the dark figure (of the 3-story-high building). There was a brick works just below the mill, and its smoking chimney is likely what's seen to the southwest of the mill.

According to the *Santa Cruz Weekly Sentinal* (August 9, 1879, p. 3), the Majors' home burned down on the evening of August 4, 1879:

> One of the old land marks, a house that has overlooked this city for more than a quarter of a century, the residence of Mrs. Maria de los Angeles Majors, situated on the table land above the old Majors grist-mill, was destroyed by fire last Monday night. The fire was discovered by Mrs. Majors between eleven and twelve o'clock, and to save their
> lives the children sleeping up-stairs had to escape through the windows and descend the plaza posts. Little or no furniture was saved, and the cause of the fire is an open question. Some say it was set, while others claim it was accidental.

Local historian Margaret Koch (Koch, 1973, p. 92) explained what happened later: Today (1973) the only vestige that remains of Joseph and María Majors' home and flour mill is a gnarled cypress tree Maria planted in their yard. It was preserved by Dr. Norman Sullivan when he & his wife built their home on Escalona Dr. in 1928. Presently the house they built is the home of Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Canfield.

In my quest to figure out where the Majors' home was located, I consulted the 1929 Santa Cruz telephone directory, which lists Dr. Sullivan's home address as 194 Mission Street. The 1930 Santa Cruz phone directory shows Laurence Canfield living at 69 High Street However, in the 1962 phone directory (and for many subsequent years), Laurence Canfield's address is listed as 1034 Laurent Street—directly above Escalona Drive. The 1944 Santa Cruz City map of property owners (see figure 235) shows that N.R..(Norman R.) and L. S. (Louise S.) Sullivan owned lots 17 and 18 on Laurent Street, which touch the other lots they owned—13 and 14 on the north side of Escalona Drive —half-way between Laurel Street and Walnut Avenue.

We know that Margaret Koch was a reliable source. I'm guessing that when she stated that the Sullivan house was built on Escalona Drive, she did so because in 1928, Laurent Street had not yet been connected to lower Laurent Street, making Escalona Drive the closest street. If the Sullivan



Figure 235; Detail of the 1944 map, showing the "Allegro Heights" neighborhood; p. 11; Standard Map Service, Santa Cruz, CA; (Courtesy UCSC Map Room)

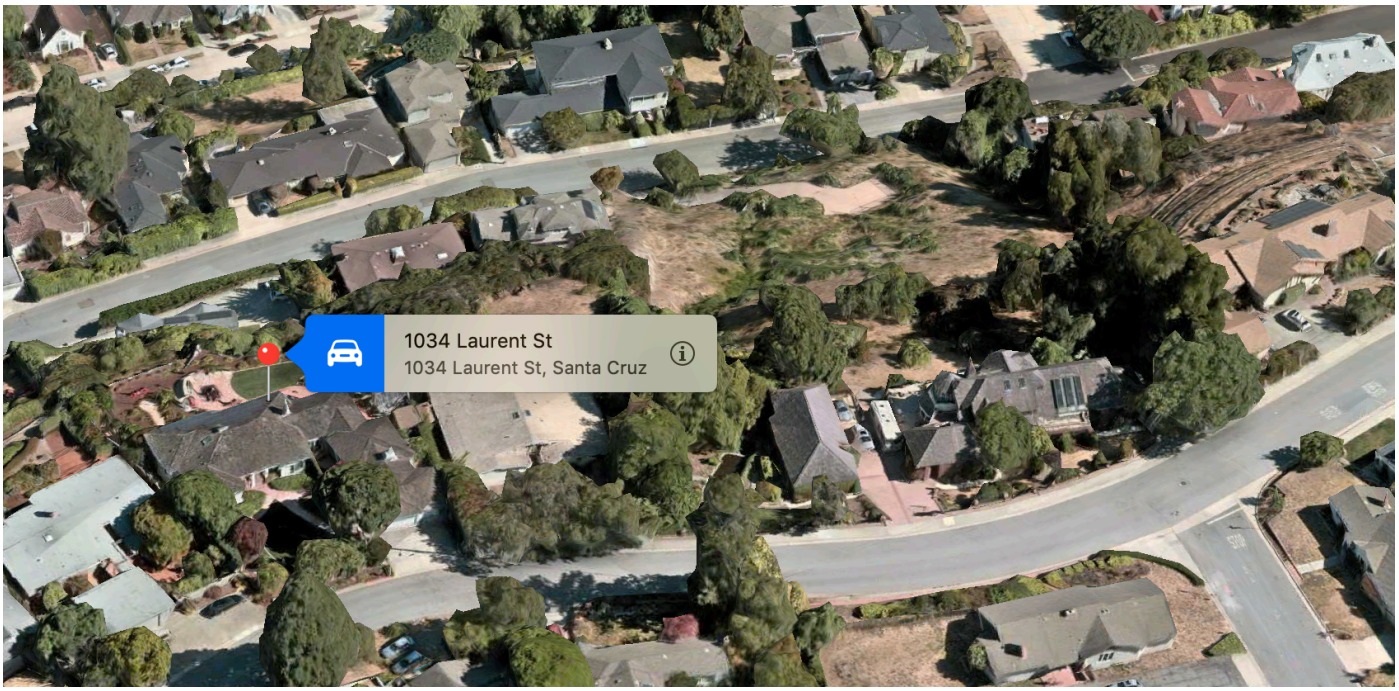


Figure 236; Satellite view of Escalona Dr. and Laurent St. (Apple's "Map" app.)

home was actually built at 1034 Laurent Street, it would be about where I had thought was the site of the former Majors' home—just two homes north of where Laurel Creek begins to descend the Escalona cliff.

The *Santa Cruz Sentine*l (July 14, 1941, p. 5) reported that "Dr. Allegrini has sold a six-room home on Laurent Street to Earl Crick….The house is situated across the street from the Dr. Norman Sullivan home, Allegro Heights." 1034 Laurent Street is across the street from the Allegro Heights home bought by Mr. Crick; which was listed in the city directory for that year as 1035 Laurent. Therefore, 1034 Laurent Street (once owned by Dr. Sullivan and then Laurence Canfield) is likely the site of the former Majors/Castro home.

Notice, too, on this 1931 map (Figure 237) that C. C. Moore owned not only the part of Escalona cliff between Walnut Avenue and Laurent Street (having bought 60 acres of the former Majors/Castro property in November 1914), but also the lot on the south side of Escalona Drive—between Laurel and Sherman. This spot later became the home of Blaine and Mary McPherson. Laurel Creek, having flowed down the Escalona cliff and under Escalona Drive) proceeds at a 45º angle through this lot and through the yards of the homes on Easterby, Diamond/Dimond, and between Miles and Sherman Streets.

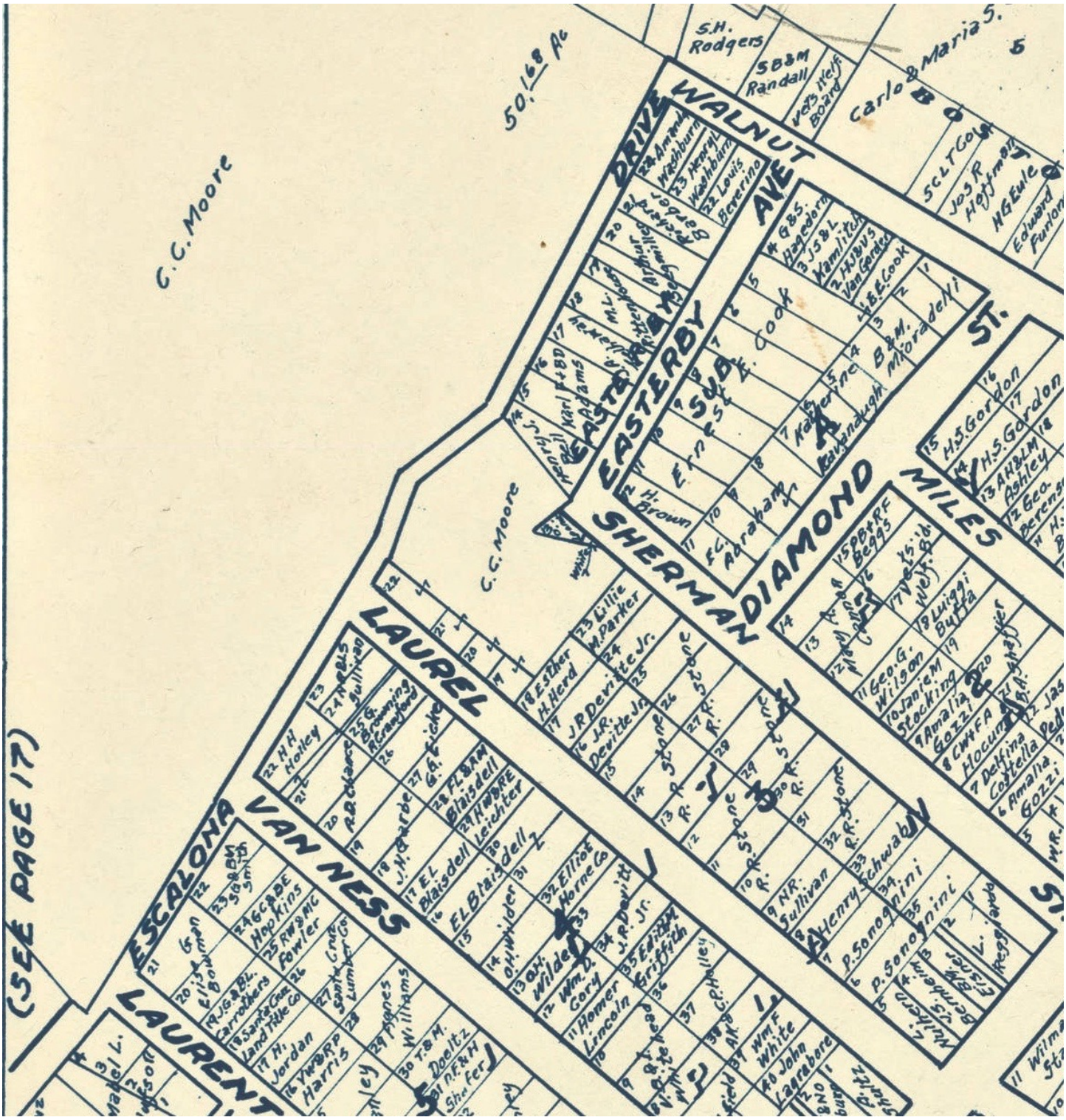


Figure 237; Detail of 1931 map of Santa Cruz City Map showing Escalona Drive; (courtesy UCSC Map Room).

Ernest Otto's column "Old Santa Cruz" ran in *Santa Cruz Sentinel* for many years. His article for Sept. 8, 1940 (p. 8) entitled "Los Ojos de Agua" states:

> Toward the center of the Allegrini property, then the Majors place, a second stream gurgled out of the ground and went through the property under the arch of a natural bridge. It furnished the water power for the Majors' mill, the first flour mill in this section and established in the late [eighteen] forties. The mill with the old water wheel and the flowing of the stream was one of the picture spots of the city. The stream then flowed across Towne pasture, across the [Alan] Wright property on the north side of Mission and east of Laurel Street] and on to furnish power for the Kirby tannery along Laurel Street between Mission Street and the bottom of the hill.

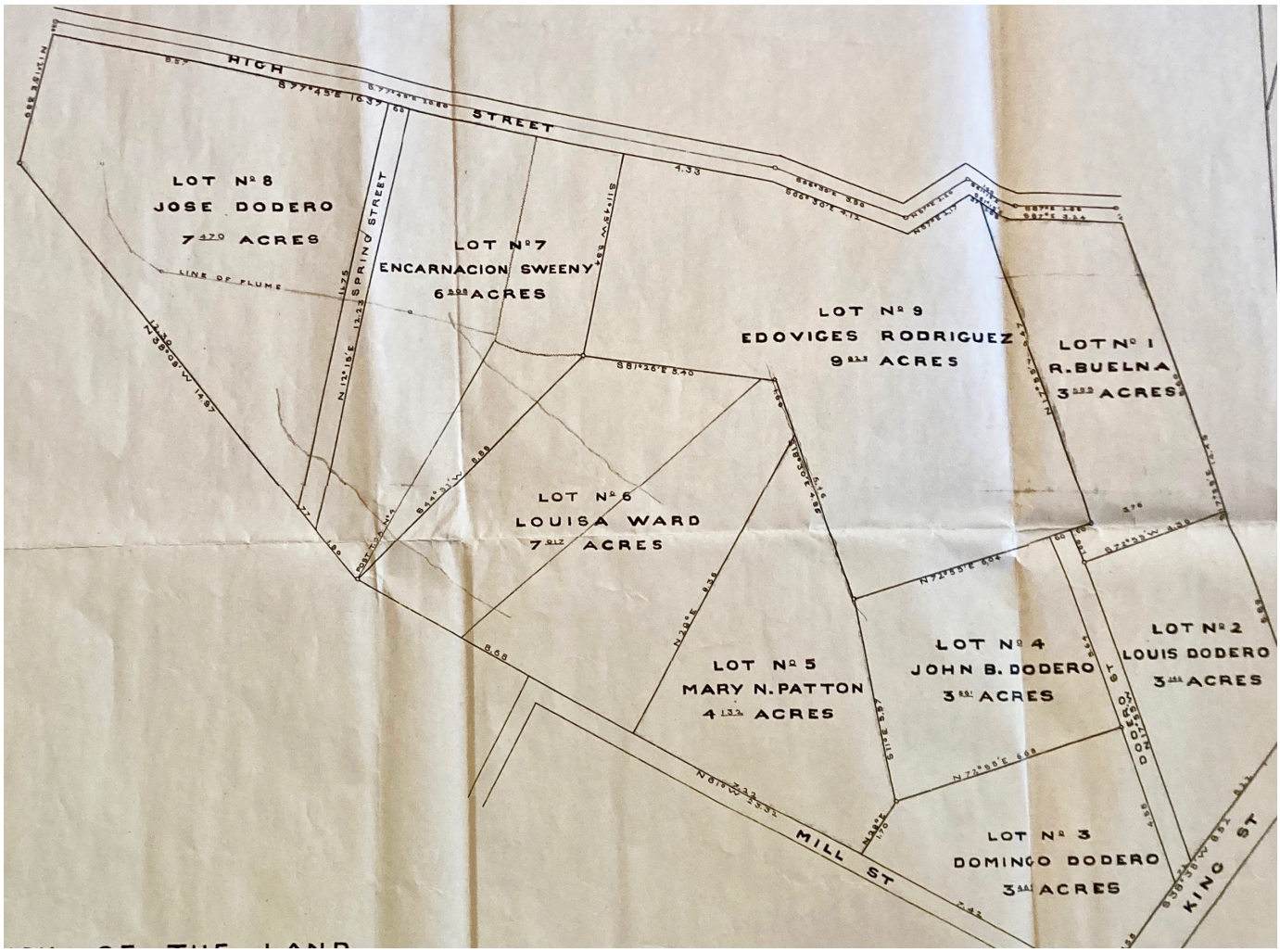


Figure 238; Map showing Encarnación (Dodero) Swainey's lot in the "Subdivision of the land of Josefa H. Dodero in the City of Santa Cruz"; July 1882, J H. Wright, surveyor; (courtesy Santa Cruz County Records Office).

1200 Laurent Street

The property at 1200 Laurent St. has a long history, which I have obtained from Sara A. Bunnett's article ""Willowcroft" The Land, The House, The People." I researched this property to offer proof that it was located just inside of the boundaries of the Rancho Tres Ojos de Agua and therefore was not the site of the home of Joseph and María Majors. One year before the death of Josefa Patricia (Higuera) Dodero (widow of Nicholas Dodero, Sr.), she divided the Rancho Tres Ojos de Agua into nine parcels, giving one to each of her children. On July 15, 1882, daughter Encarnación (Dodero) Swainey received Lot No. 7, consisting of 6.508 acres by the corner of High and Spring streets, continuing southeast to today's Laurent Street. At some (unknown) date, the Swaineys had a home built there. Later, Encarnación and her husband, Hugh F. Swainey, deeded their property for just $10 in gold coin to Christina Swaine of Murray Idaho. However, the Swaineys (not related to the Swaines) apparently remained in their home at 1200 Laurent. In May 1908 the widowed Encarnación bought Lot No. 9 located at the southeast corner of High St. by today's Highland Avenue. She died in 1921 at age 78.

On December 10, 1908, Christina and Charles Swaine signed over their recently-bought property to John A. Gayton and Anna M. Nixon (probably John's sister-in-law), of Santa Cruz. John and his wife, Lavina, remained at their own home on Santa Cruz's Beach Hill. They used the home at 1200 Laurent Street as a summer residence until c. 1915, when it became their year-round domicile. They named it "Willowcroft," because of the willows that bordered the stream (today's Messiah Lutheran Creek) along the southern edge of the large property. Lavina Gayton lived until 1935, surviving her husband by four years. As Josefa Dodero had done with her estate, Lavina bequeathed the property at 1200 Laurent Street to her only child, Anna Hadwick Gayton.

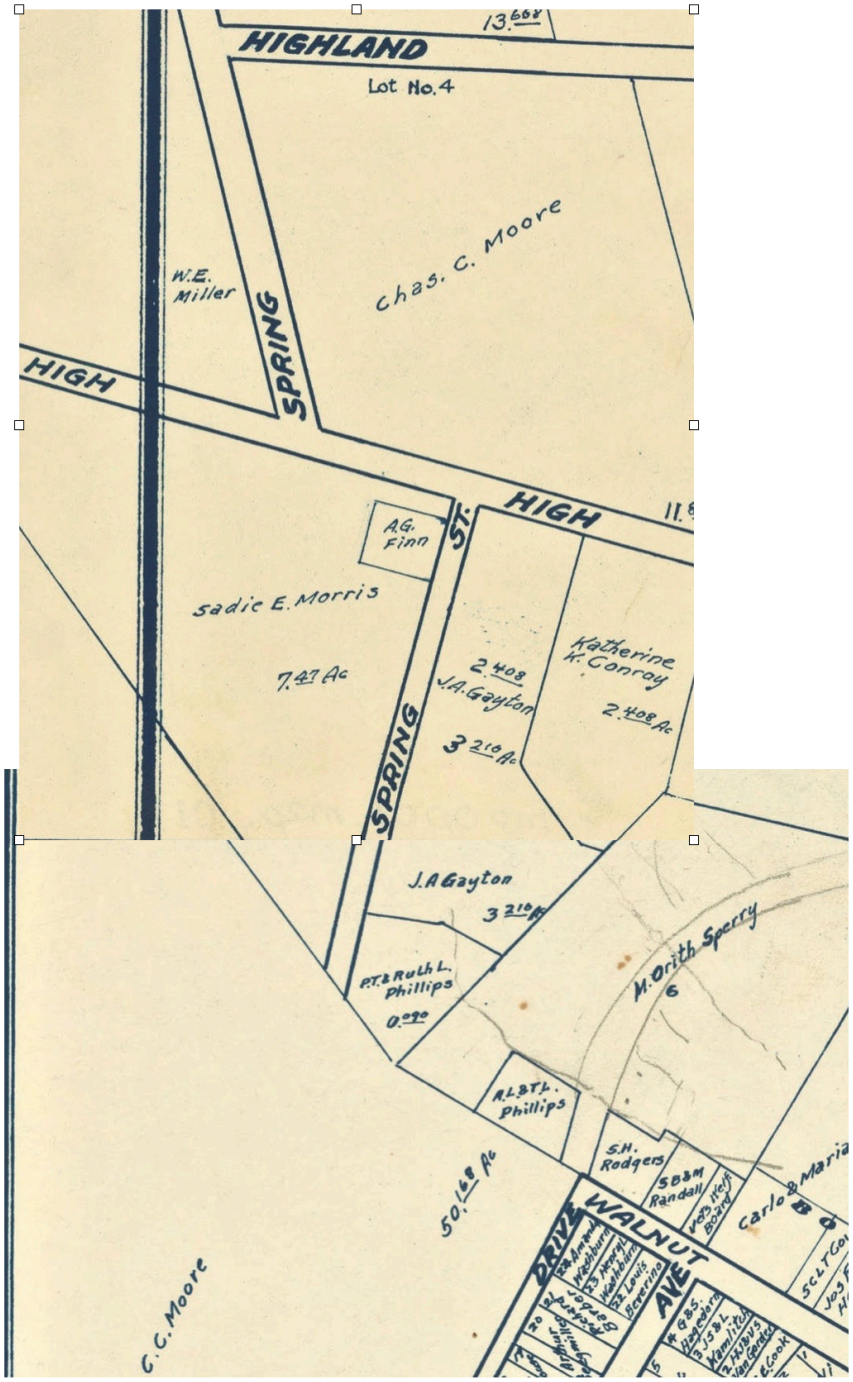




Figure 239 (above); Photo of 1200 Laurent Street.

Figure 240 (left); Map showing John A. Gayton's lot; 1931 Santa Cruz City; (courtesy UCSC Map Room).



Figure 241; Zillow photo page with information for 1200 Laurent Street.

Anna married Leslie Spier, a famous Yale University anthropologist. She studied folklore, became president of the American Folklore Society in 1950, won a Guggenheim Fellowship in 1947 to study the festivals of Azorean Portuguese settlers in California, and in the same year took over classes on the history of textiles at UC Berkeley. She was made Professor of Decorative Art in 1954 and also Curator of Textiles of the Museum of Anthropology. Upon her retirement in 1965, she came back to Santa Cruz and made 1200 Laurent Street (her previous weekend/vacation times home) her permanent residence.

Anna died on September 29, 1977. Ownership of the home passed to her step-son, Robert F.G. Spier, who lived in Columbia, Missouri. In July 1978, he sold the property to Ernestine and Steve Bergstrom. He was the founder of Bergstrom Automotive of Santa Cruz, which then spread to other locations. For many years, they used the home for social gatherings, and it was also popular as a scenic spot for Hollywood film makers.

Spouse

Joseph Ladd Majors
1804–1868 • Male

Maria de los Angeles Castro
1818–1903 • Female

Marriage
19 December 1839
Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz, California, United States

Children (12)

Jose Roberto Joaquin Majors
1840–1919 • Male

Georgianna Lucia Daciana Majors
1842–1908 • Female

Maria Majors
1842–Deceased • Female

Maria Antonia de Espirito Santo M...
1843–1866 • Female

Robert Horace Majors
1844–1891 • Male

Maria R Majors
1846–Deceased • Female

Santi Majors
1846–Deceased • Male

Juan Antonio de Jesus Majors
1847–1923 • Male

Joseph Vicente Ladd Majors
1849–1907 • Male

Sarah L. Majors
1850–1912 • Female

James William Majors
1853–1854 • Male

George Washington Majors
1854–1870 • Male

Parents

Jose Joaquin Castro
1769–1838 • Male

Maria Antonia Amador
1779–1827 • Female

Siblings (18)

Jose Ygnacio Castro
1793–1811 • Male

Maria Antonia Dionisia Castro
1795–1885 • Female

Maria Josefa Castro
1797–1811 • Female

Maria Rafaela Inocencia Castro
1799–1841 • Female

Jose Rafael Castro
1802–1811 • Male

Placida De Jesus Castro
1803–Deceased • Female

Rafael De Jesus Antonio Castro
1803–1878 • Male

Juan Jose Castro
1805–1878 • Male

Daria Castro
1806–Deceased • Female

Maria Martina Castro
1807–1890 • Female

Candida Castro
1808–1860 • Female

Francisco Castro
1810–1811 • Male

Guadalupe Castro
1811–1893 • Male

Maria Antonia Jacinta Castro
1815–1878 • Female

Vicenta Castro
1815–Deceased • Female

Jose Ygnacio Castro
1817–1858 • Male

Maria de los Angeles Castro
1818–1903 • Female

Joaquin Castro
1821–1903 • Male

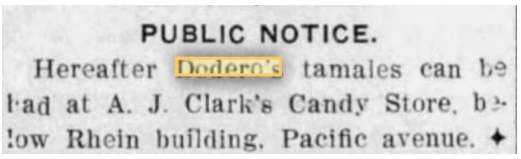
Figure 242; Pedigree chart of María de los Ángeles Castro Majors (1818-1903); from ancestry.com: https://ancestors.familysearch.org/en/LQRF-ZPQ/maria-de-los-angeles-castro-1818-1903.



Joseph Dodero and Sarah Majors de Dodero
Courtesy Donald Clonts

Figure 243: Colorized photo of Joseph Dodero & wife "Sarah" (Majors) de Dodero; (Pokriots, p. 92).

Figure 244; Ad placed in the *Santa Cruz Surf* 1/19/1906, p. 8, by Joseph Dodero for his tamale business, which had been started by his mom, María Cesaria de Jesús ("Sarah") (Majors) Dodero

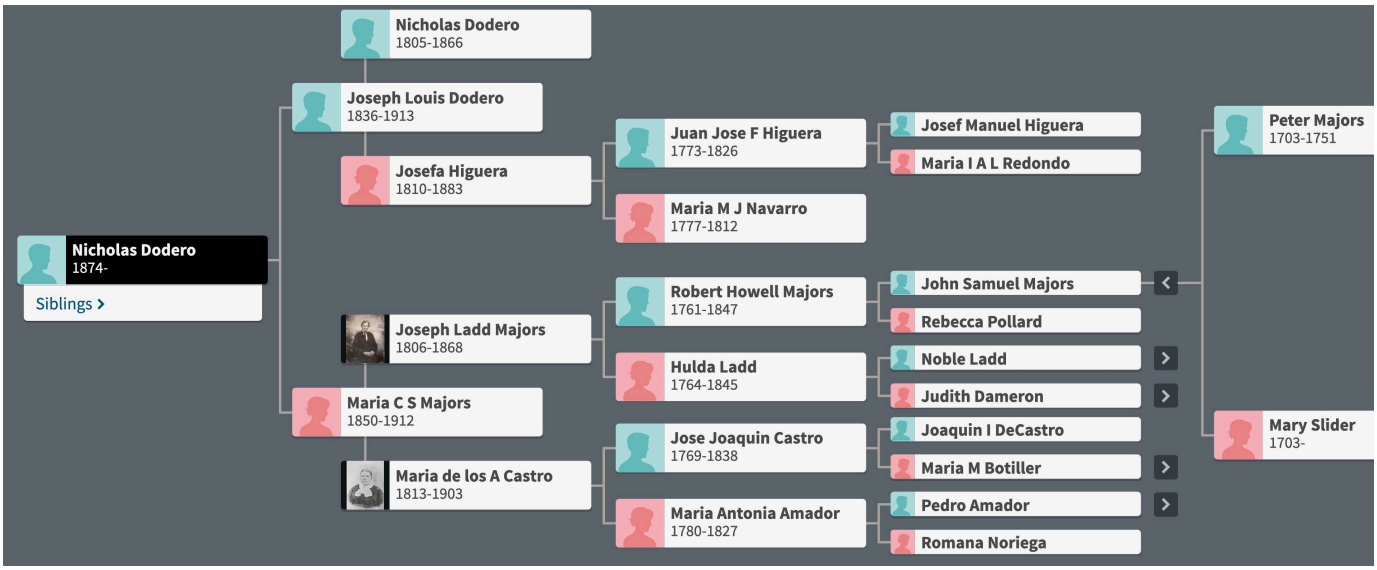


PUBLIC NOTICE.
Hereafter Dodero's tamales can be had at A. J. Clark's Candy Store, below Rhein building, Pacific avenue. ✦

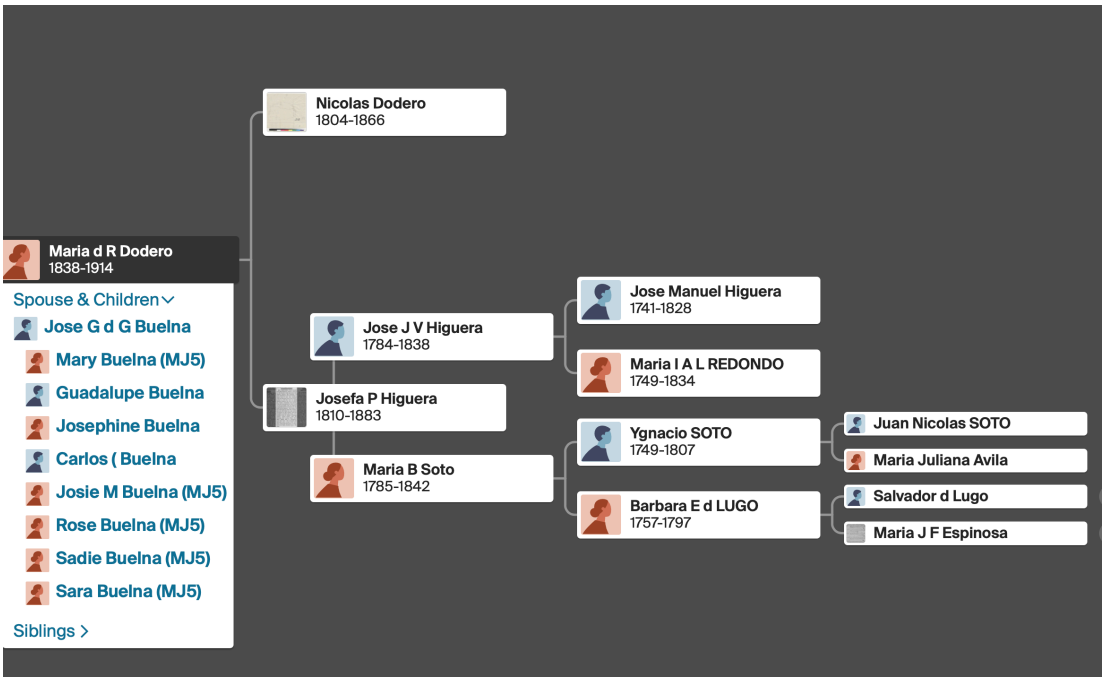
The Connections Between the Castro, Majors, and Dodero Families

In this same vicinity lived the Buelnas; another Rodríguez relative; the Swaineys; and Louis and Joe Dodero (*Santa Cruz Sentinel* 3/20/1948). There is a direct link between three important families in Santa Cruz: Castro, Majors, and Dodero. José de La Asunción ("Joseph Louis") Dodero (son of Nicholas/Nicolas Dodero and Josefa Higuera) married María Cesaria de Jesús ("Sarah") Majors (daughter of Joseph Ladd Majors and María de los Ángeles Castro. Joseph Dodero and María (Majors) Dodero named one of their six children "Nicolas," after the son's paternal grandfather.

The Buelna family was important in the era when Santa Cruz was under Spanish and Mexican control. The Buelnas were linked by marriage to the Dodero family. María del Refugio Dodero (daughter of Nicholas Dodero and Joséfa Higuera) married José Guadalupe de Gracia Buelna (b. 1834 in Santa Cruz; d. 1903 in Santa Cruz).



Figures 245 & 246; Two genealogical charts from familysearch.org; The top one is of Nicholas Dodero, son of María Cesaria de Jesús ("Sarah") Majors and Nicholas Dodero.



The bottom chart is of María Refugio Dodero, one of Josefa Higuera & Nicholas/Nicolas Dodero's kids.

Power for the Mill

Geoffrey Dunn (1995, pp. 4-6) writes that in 1843 Majors spent the then enormous sum of $12,000 to have a three-story-high grist (flour) mill built with lumber cut by John Towne in the area that became Powder Mill Flat (Rowland File Cards). A large undershot water wheel powered the mill (Koch, 1973, p. 91). Marion Pokriots (p. 43-44) provides more details that she cited from Edith Terrill (pp. 3-4):

> According to old records, a Santa Cruz resident was hired at ten dollars a day to build the mill. The nails were made by farmers in their blacksmith shops; the timbers used in the construction were mortised together and pinned with pine pins; hand-made split shingles formed the roof; and the machinery, ordered a year ahead, was shipped around the horn. …Power for the mill came from a large water tank on the ridge. The water was conducted to the wheel by a flume.

The completion of the mill lead to a huge community celebration that included drunken behavior and a knife fight. The mill was on the Escalona Cliffs (just below his home) on "Santa Cruz Creek," which was renamed "Majors Creek" or "Majors' Mill Creek" (Clark, 1986, pp. 195-196). Dunn quotes the oral interview of Joseph Majors' grandson, Thomas Earl Majors:

"People used to bring their wheat on burros over the Santa Cruz Mountains from the old town of Santa Clara...Over the hills, over the trails, to get their wheat ground. He would take part of the flour for his pay. Then they'd go back with their winter supply of flour."

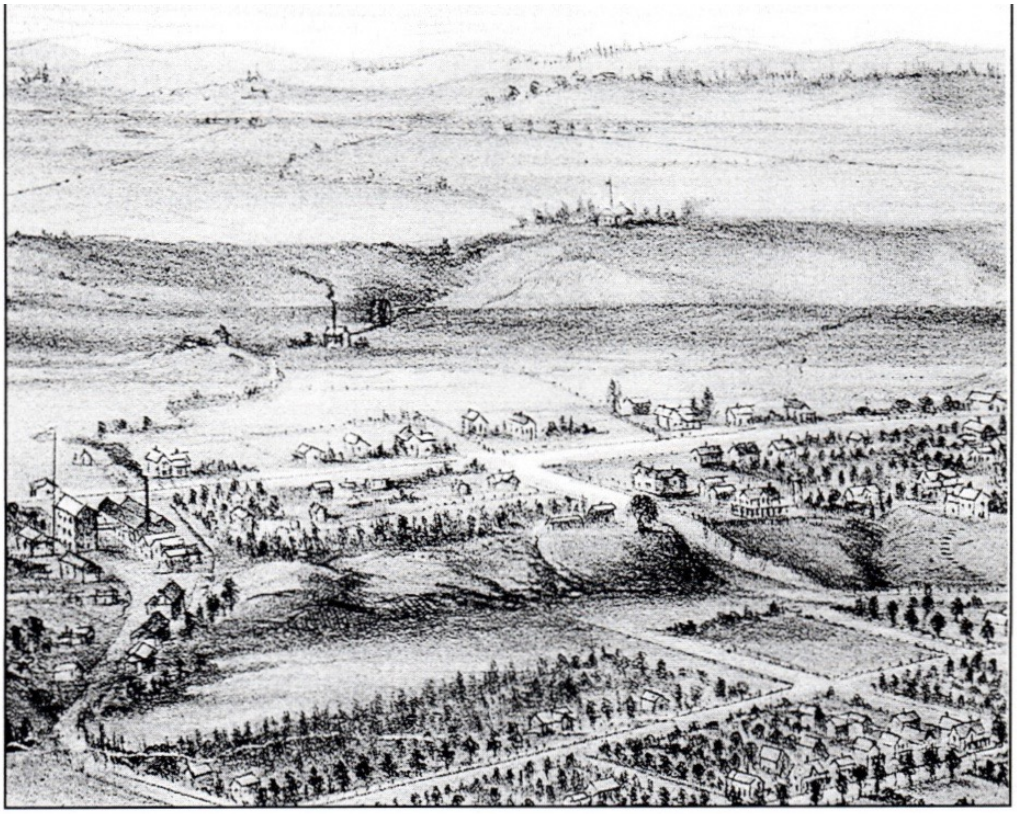


Figure 247; 1870s view of Santa Cruz ;(from Pokriots, p. 47) .

Bird's Eye View of Santa Cruz, California

From an 1870s lithograph

Majors Brook (or Creek) is now called Laurel Creek. The creek passes next to Emily's Bakery (2005) where a sign mentions that it was once known as Majors Creek. Note: Majors' house with flag, the mill wheel, and Kirby's tannery just below Mission Street.

Courtesy Museum of Art and History

Majors had planted grain in the flat land north of his home (today's Westlake neighborhood). Rowland states ("Scrapbook" p. 40) that "a picturesque windmill stood at the side of the creek near the mill." The grist mill was powered by the spring on the hill. Two ponds would refill overnight to be ready for the next day's millrun. Some time later an engine was installed.

Despite owning much land and achieving early success, Majors soon had terrible financial setbacks. In 1858, he leased the mill to H. D. Milburn. By 1860, his mill was controlled by R. Woodcock. The mill was later bought by Mr. J. F. J. Bennet by 1866 and was once owned by Major Hinds. According to the *Langley Pacific Coast Directory* of 1867, Majors' mill was leased to Fitz James Bennet. The directory stated that the mill had cost $8,000, had one run of stone, and could produce fifty barrels of flour a day.

The horrible drought of 1863-64 destroyed Majors financial empire. lThe *Santa Cruz Sentinel* (11/2/1867, p. 2) reported that:

> Joseph L. Majors sold to [Amasa] Pray, [Hiram M.] Hobbs, John W. Towne, and Jonathan Guild, 36 acres of land, located adjoining the land of [Alan] Wright, and just below and east of the Majors grist-mill, for $5,000, cash down. The San Vicente ranch, which was sold two years ago for $5,000, was recently sold for $20,000 to parties in the bay city.

These calamities left him almost bankrupt by the time of his death on May 25, 1868, His wife,

María, said that her beloved "Joaquín," as she called him, had died of a "broken heart" (Pokriots, p 50). His obituary noted that in the past he'd been considered one of the wealthiest men in California and was "famed for that liberality to his immediate friends and neighbors, and that generosity to strangers and newcomers, which have made the name of old California pioneers a by-word for charity, friendship and truth, among their grateful countrymen," (*Santa Cruz Sentinel* 5/301868, p. 2:2).

María was the administrator of his estate: their homestead (of 49.454 acres, appraised at $5,000), a partial interest in the mill, and interest in two Front St. business lots. The value of the entire estate was $14,600 (Santa Cruz Deeds, Vol. 26:43). María petitioned to be made administrator of the estate. Instead, María was given just a portion of the homestead property on the *potrero,* then valued at less than $1,100.

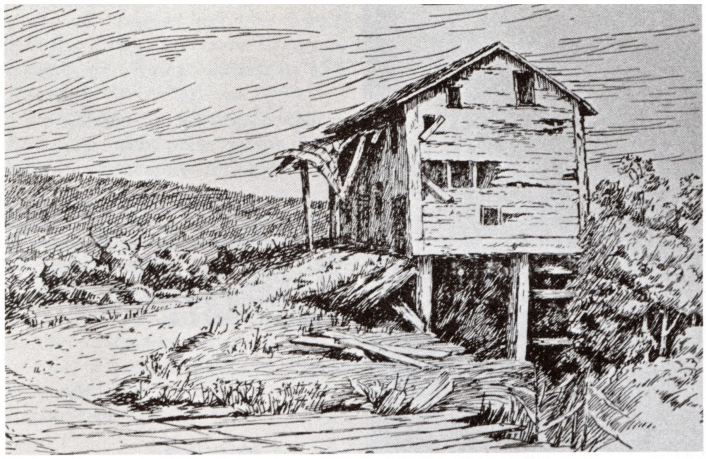
However, Joseph Majors' estate remained in litigation till 1935 (*Santa Cruz Sentinel*, 3/2/1935, p. 1). To clear title to a piece of property near Santa Cruz mission, the case was re-opened for probate that year. A.W. Potts was appointed administrator of the estate Joseph Majors and Mary (María) Antonia Majors Coon (deceased 1914), widow of Robert Majors, one of Joseph's sons. Robert had been Santa Cruz's marshal for many years and died from gunshot wounds during a saloon brawl. Mary later married George Coon.

The estate of Mary A. Majors had consisted of a portion of the 109-acre homestead of her in-laws, Joseph Majors and María de los Ángeles Castro, was in 1914 valued at $4,000 and had dwindled to $50 by 1923, when it was re-opened for probated and C. W. Rose named administrator. However, the estate remained in litigation for 21 years.

According to Marion Pokriots (p. 52), María de los Ángeles Castro continued to use her ability to help heal other people. One boy had an infected leg that the doctor said should be amputated. María stated, "The Morgan boy will die with two legs," and then put herb poultices on it for several days until it healed. He later became a doctor, living to an old age with two legs. María de los Ángeles (Castro) Majors, continued to live in the old mill's vine-covered former office, to which she'd moved after the fire of 1879. It was ironic that she, one time was land rich, died in poverty in 1903.

Rowland (Box B-2, Card 371.01; "Industries") says that by 1868, eight grist mills in the county produced 28,000 barrels of flour [presumably per year]. The ruins of the mill were a favorite site for artists to sketch. Rowland's Scrapbook (Vol. 2, p. 250) says:

> Another landmark on the hill, one of the very earliest industrial structures in the city to go down, was the Majors mill, one of the earliest flour mills of the state. It was along what is now Escalona Drive and on the banks of the stream. The huge water wheel, which for many years furnished the power, was most picturesque, and the art teachers (and there were numbers in the early days) would accompany the art students to that section, and this building was sketched by more pupils possibly than any other in this section.



Ruins of Majors Mill which stood on today's Escalona Heights. Pen and ink drawing was the work of Lillian Howard. About turn of the century or a year or two later.



Lillian Howard, Santa Cruz High School, 1890s

Figure 248 (above left); C. 1900 drawing of Majors Mill, by Lillian Howard (Koch, p. 12).
Figure 249 (above right); Colorized photo of Lillian Howard; (Dunn, p. 67).

The mill blew down in a storm on Dec. 10, 1906. From 1881-1925, Lillian Howard was the art instructor (and later the vice-principal) of Santa Cruz High School. She would take her students around town to draw sites that she had also sketched and painted, such as School Street and the Santa Cruz Mission Adobe. Her drawing of Majors' Mill is the most famous rendition.

The 60 acres of the former Majors' mill area at Escalona and Walnut were later owned by a syndicate composed of Robert Effey, W. T. Jetter, Dr. F. W. Bliss, and Isaac L Thurber. After opposition arose to their plan to put a cement plant there, they sold the property to W. J. Dingee, who held it for about 3 years then selling it to W. H. Crocker (*Santa Cruz Evening News*, 11/14/1914, p. 4).

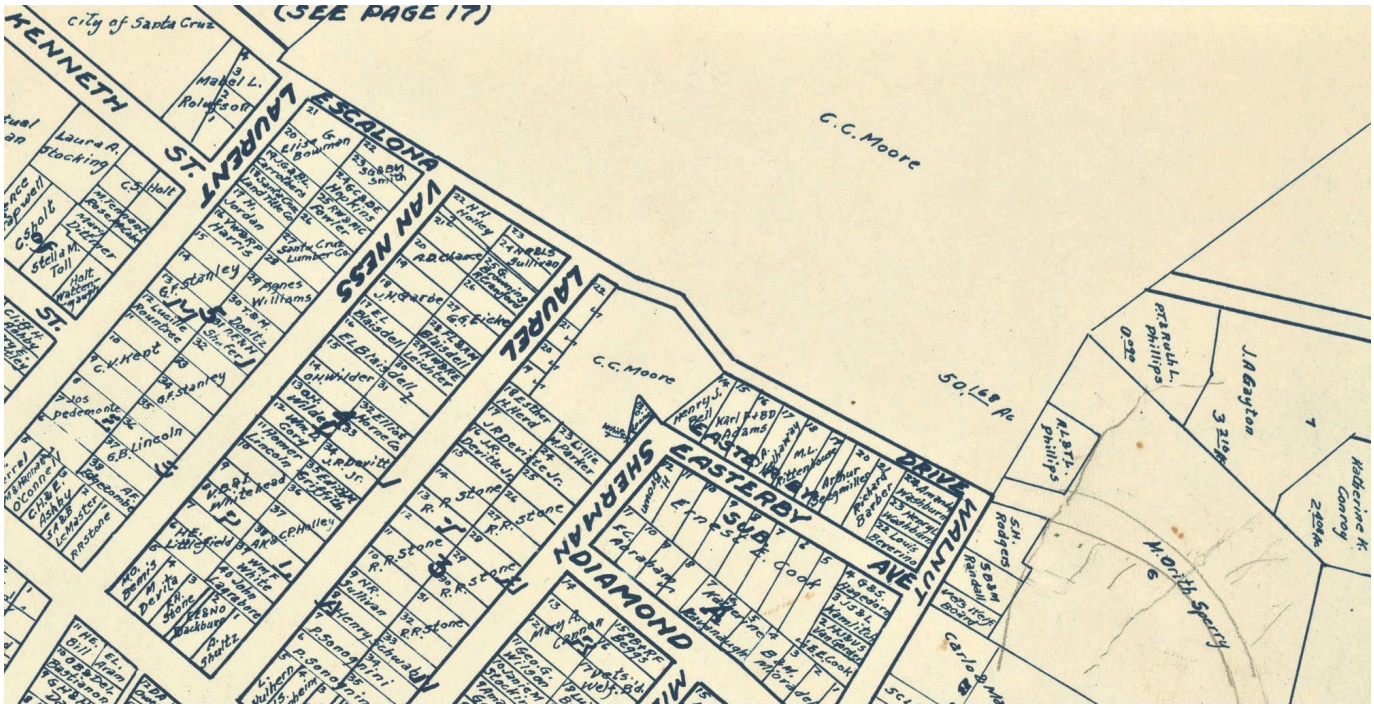


Figure 250; Detail of 1931 Santa Cruz City Map showing Allegro Heights;, p. 11; (courtesy UCSC Map Room).

Allegro Heights

In 1914, C. C. Moore bought from the W. H. Crocker family sixty acres of what was then called "Joseph L. Majors' tract." After the death of C. C. Moore in 1932, his widow, Lillian (Breed) Moore, being short of funds, let go of this former Majors property that was located in the area of today's Laurent and Moore streets--just above the Escalona cliffs. The *Santa Cruz Sentinel* reported (10/14/1938, p. 1) that C.C. Moore had first thought of building a hotel resort on this scenic bluff.

In 1935, The *Santa Cruz Evening News* reported (4/18/1936, p.1-2) that E. B. de Surville, estate manager for Lillian (Breed) Moore, announced plans for a subdivision of the property, with "an exclusive lakeside park [today's Westlake Pond] and restricted residential subdivision." The article continued:

> "Plans for the undertaking have been completed, and we are now preparing for commencement of the survey," de Surville said. "Our action is the outgrowth of plans contemplated ever since Mr. C. C. Moore's death."
>
> The extensive Moore holding, comprising what many realty experts consider the choicest tract inside the city limits, borders High St. between Spring and Bay streets. It extends southward over a sweeping plateau to Escalona Dr., including within its confines a large natural fresh water lake [notice that Westlake Pond does not yet have a proper name in 1936] and the picturesque honeycombed cliffs towering above Escalona Dr. approximately 200 feet from the drive right of way. On its east and west limits it touches the municipal Bay St. reservoir property and the Frank Morris residential holding.
>
> To Landscape Lake—Estate Manager de Surville said today that the natural lake would be landscaped and will form the nucleus of a park from which will radiate a network of streets and driveways serving residential sites. Lots will be available in dimensions of not less than half an acre, he said, and building will be subjected to rigid restrictions.

Representative Santa Cruz realty firms gave positive confirmation of reports current last year that Will Rogers, beloved screen comedian and humorist, had completed preliminary arrangements to purchase the entire Moore tract and intended to erect thereon an elaborate country home place. His death with Wiley Post in an Alaskan plane crash ended the project.

Has "Lone Tree"—A familiar landmark on the brow of the newly planned subdivision has long been designated as "The Lone Tree" by Santa Cruz residents who for years pointed to its single picturesque evergreen sentinel from the lower Mission Hill area.

Now controlled by Mrs. C. C. Moore, widow of the former president of the 1915 San Francisco world's fair, who also owns the beautiful home and estate nearer the city on High Street, the property was purchased by the Moores many years ago from the W. H. Crocker estate. A citizen's protest many years ago prevented erection of the Santa Cruz Portland Cement company's plant on the site.

This project by the Moore family also did not come to fruition. Instead, in 1938 Dr. Anthony E. Allegrini and his wife, Estelle, purchased for $60,000 these sixty acres (the "Escalona Tract"), which represented for many years one of the largest real estate transactions in the city. John Chase's book, *The Sidewalk Companion to Santa Cruz Architecture* (pp. 129-130), tells how the sixty acres here were developed by Dr. Anthony E. Allegrini into a subdivision, which was known as "Allegro Heights."

Figure 251 (left) & 252 (right); Allegero Heights ads; *Santa Cruz Evening News* 5/27/41, p.3



Modified California Home

With 3 Bedrooms Complete with Lot $6250

For the family that requires 3 bedrooms, architect Wilton Smith has designed this spacious, modern California home, with two-car garage. This ideal plan adapted for the new Allegro Heights home section will make a real home for some fortunate family. It can be purchased on a down payment of $600.00 and monthly payments as low as $40.00.

(Wilton Smith, Architect)

This modern California home to be built on Majors Street, Allegro Heights. Complete with lot, $6250.00.

The choice residence location of Santa Cruz, Allegro Heights, is amply protected by restrictions for the benefit of the home builder.

In Allegro Heights nature has combined, in one location, all the desirable qualities necessary for an ideal home site. An inspiring view of city, bay and the surrounding hills and mountains are yours.

All utilities are in, lots are arranged for the more modest type of home or for the mansion on the front line "view" lots.

Allegro Heights is a substantial, permanent, residential section—the fastest growing home location in Santa Cruz County.

* * *

Other desirable locations in Allegro Heights are waiting and you will save money if you buy and build now.

Lots as low as $500.00. FHA approved homes as low as $4500.00.

OTHER HOMES can be built FOR YOU in ALLEGRO HEIGHTS on a small down payment and with proportionately low monthly payments. See your own real estate broker or Darrow & Brunjes, agents, 17 Church St.

Allegro Heights

See Darrow & Brunjes, Exclusive Agents, 17 Church Street, or your local real estate broker for complete information.



NOW OPEN . . . .

ALLEGRO HEIGHTS

Purchased and Developed by Dr. A. E. Allegrini

The Only Completely Restricted Subdivision In Santa Cruz

Street Work, Gas, Electricity, Sewer, Water Installed Ready For Use

18 LOTS HAVE ALREADY BEEN SOLD

HOMES UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Charming vista from Allegro Heights, one of many from this beautiful property now being developed by Dr. A. E. Allegrini.

EVERY ADVANTAGE TO OFFER THE DISCRIMINATING HOME BUYER

1. Allegro Heights has a magnificent view of the town, bay and hills.
2. It is partially surrounded by trees and rolling foothills.
3. It has a natural lake and a full flowing stream.
4. It is within easy walking distance of schools and the business district.
5. Complete restrictions protect the home owner's investment.
6. Prices range from $600 to $2500 for large view lots.
7. It is approved by the Banks and Loan Companies, including F.H.A.

Due to the great need in Santa Cruz for a high class restricted residential section, the new subdivision is meeting with unprecedented success. Full information, maps and price lists available now by contacting MRS. L. M. BRIGGS, Broker, Phone 3036; or Mrs. Irving Smith, Sales Agent. Phone 1776-W

Or any other licensed Santa Cruz real estate broker

Figure 253 (below right; Allegro Heights article *Santa Cruz Evening News* 11/12/1940, p. 2



Proves Popular

New Santa Cruz home at 58 Moore street, Allegro Heights, opened for public inspection today and tomorrow by contractor Bergazzi and Guinan. Several hundred people had visited the house today in response to an announcement in the Evening News Friday and it was planned to keep open house until 9 o'clock this evening and from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. on Sunday. The house was completely furnished for the occasion by the Eastern Furniture Company.





Figure 254 (**above**); Photo of the Allegrini family home at 1010 Laurent St; (Chase, p. 129).

Figure 255 (**right**); Aerial view looking south/downhill) looking at current home at 1010 Laurent Street. Notice 2 ponds to the L./E. of the compound, with the creek running S./downhill in the canyon to Escalona Dr., where (in 2020) the hillside is still not built on, aside from the large, pinkish driveway seen at middle top of this photo; Google Earth.

Dr. Allegrini and Estelle, chose for their home the view lot that had been near the site of the former Majors' domicile. They had architect Wilton Smith design a nine-room International Style house, with construction beginning in 1938. The formal landscaping for the Allegrini home was done by the famed Thomas Church and featured “maze-like low, clipped hedges, magnolias, hydrangeas, and fuchsias. The bottom hillside had been left in its natural stated, and the manicured upper portion had a natural bridge over the creek that runs through the property,” (Chase p. 130). Because the previous owners of this area had been Joseph Majors and then C. C. Moore, it’s not surprising that two streets that meet Laurent St. are named Majors and Moore.

Despite the beauty of modernist the home, its landscaping, and the view, the Allegrinis sold their property in July 1941, to Gifford Troyer. Gifford was living there when a feature article was published about the place. Anthony & Estelle moved to the Pleasure Point area, the name of which he formalized. He was a very popular physician and for many years was the Santa Cruz City Health Officer. He would take chickens or a side of beef as payment for his services. Upon retiring in 1950, he was a proud booster of Pleasure Point.

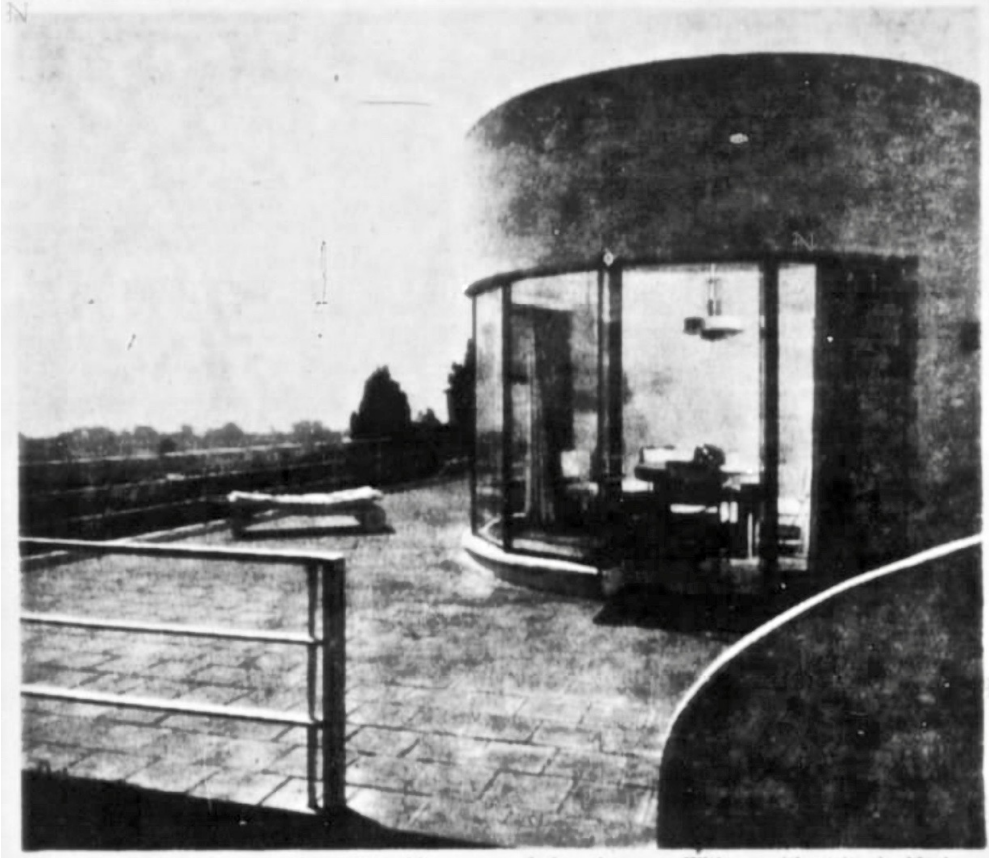
In 1983, the City of Santa Cruz began the process of adding seven buildings and homes deemed “historic” to the registry, which would put controls on any changes to these structures. By this point in time, 1010 Laurent belonged to Albert Russo. When he first applied for a permit to demolish the home and erect a new structure, several neighbors filed an appeal based on several issues, stating that the home represented a “good example of international modern style architecture,” (*Santa Cruz Sentinel*, 11/29/1983, p. A-3). The appeal was eventually dropped, the Allegrini house was torn down, and the current home was built in its place.



Figure 256; 1944 map of the Bay-Escalona neighborhood; Standard Map Service; Map of Santa Cruz; (courtesy Map Collection, UCSC).

Figures 257 & 258; News article about the 1010 Laurent St., Troyer home; (*Santa Cruz Sentinel* 9/22/1948, p. 4)

Added Interest Provided By Curved Dining Room



Looking from the side gardens to one end of the 70-foot terrace, which is laid with red tile and goes across the entire "back" of the white-stucco-and-glass house. Curving lines of the structure are emphasized in the glass-enclosed dining room, pictured above. With or without its double-doors open, it seems airy and part of the outdoor terrace. Entry to the full basement can be made through doors in the wall which extended along the terrace (rear left railing in the picture) to the grounds a number of feet below.

fford Troyer Home Has Area-Wide View

Completely Modern Design

By Jewel E. Woods

Owing probably in part to the fact that it is visible from many parts of the city, one of the most-commented-on homes in Santa Cruz is the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Gifford Troyer, 1010 Laurent street.

Its site—high above Escalona drive and commanding a view of miles of town and the bay in the distance—is one of the reasons it attracts attention.

The other reason, and this undoubtedly is the major one, is its modern, "streamlined" architectural design.

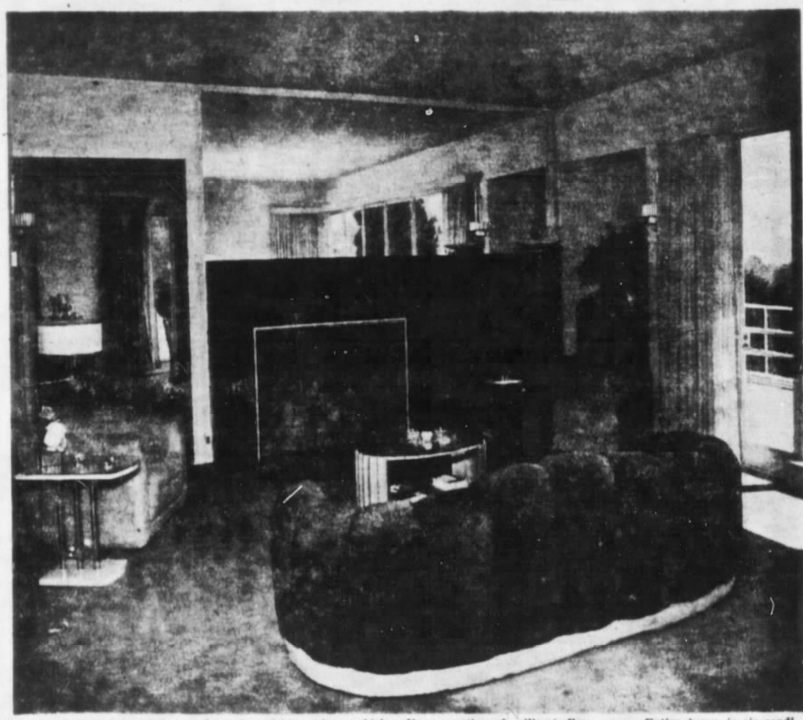
Those who have been attracted by its exterior alone—distinctive with its expanse of glass and white stucco, its rounded corners, and its non-conventional roof—are equally as taken with its interior, which has such features as: a fireplace-centered wall half of black glass and half a mirror; fluted satin-finish chromium and glass light fixtures; and a black glass-fronted bar which becomes part of the long, and large, living room when two sliding doors are opened.

Built in 1939 by Dr. A. E. Allegrini, it has been "home" to Mr. and Mrs. Troyer the last six years, after his retirement from the hotel business. (With his brothers, W. C. Troyer and J. V. Troyer, Gifford Troyer operated Hotel Casa del Rey for more than 15 years. They still operate the Cocoanut Grove at the beach Casino.)

Best way, perhaps, to describe what lies behind the dozens of feet of glass at the "back" of the house (which overlooks the 70-foot-long terrace and landscaped gardens, and which can be seen from downtown Santa Cruz) is to start at the entrance hall and continue on through the house.

The entrance hall, the large living room, and the dining room all are covered border-to-border with an unbroken expanse of gold-beige carpeting which, together with the ivory-colored plastered walls and the unusual amount of ceiling-to-floor sectioned glass, gives the left wing of the house a spacious, airy atmosphere.

Air Conditioning Among Features Of Troyer Home



One section of long living room, pictured above, shows black glass (a plastic glass) fireplace, topped by a mirror which reaches to the ceiling. Curved lines in the home's architecture are repeated in the furnishings. Upper portion of ceiling-to-floor windows which form one wall of the room, facing terrace, can be seen reflected in fireplace mirror. Entire house is air conditioned, and has a central heating plant.

★ ★ ★

there to the den and two bedrooms in the right wing.

Stanford Scientist Develops

the instrument focuses the rays on an object, then spreads them out



Figure 259; Aerial view of Westlake Pond, with Laurel Creek (**orange arrow)** seen flowing downhill to e west end of “Davis Street” **(green arrow**)—before it was extended west to join with Escalona Drive. The pink arrow marks the pond and creek flowing from the property owned by the Morris family (later the Twohig family), which is now Messiah Lutheran Church. Laurent Street, will later be extended uphill and head northeast at about where the large “X” can be seen. The photo is from 1931B Santa Cruz County Flight C1437 B26; (courtesy UCSC Map Room).



Figure 260; Circa 1959-'60 aerial view (colorized by me) of neighborhoods from the Westlake area to Escalona to King Street. Notice the large open spaces along Escalona Drive. Below Westlake Pond, Laurel Cr. is descending in the clump of shorter bushes where the hill has a red spot. Messiah Lutheran Cr. descends through the taller trees in the middle of the photo. (courtesy UCSC Map Room).



Figure 261: Aerial photo of Laurel Cr. descending from home at 1010 Laurent down to Escalona Drive; Google Earth.



Five photos of the Laurel Cr. property on Escalona Drive: Figure 262 (**composite set above**); c. 1988.
Figure 263 (**middle left)** : c. 1990. Figures 264, 265, 266 (**middle right & 2 below;** 3 photos: c. 1991











Figures 267 & 268; Two photos that show the last unbuilt part of the former Majors' Mill property along the Escalona cliff; top photo: 2021; bottom photo: Jan. 2019



The Majors Mill Creek Site

It is not clear as to when the creek was renamed Laurel Creek, though Rowland ("Scrapbook" Vol. 1, Misc.) states that there were many native California bay laurel trees growing by the creek. He says that the Laurel St. hill was graded down in 1888, the street getting its name from a big laurel tree (near Pacific Ave.) which was cut down in the spring of 1888. "Great improvement," said the *Santa Cruz Sentinel*. "Too many trees here." In fact, José Feliz called his 1846 alcalde grant (at the site of today's Babbling Brook) "Rancho Los Laureles," which will be discussed later. One more name for the stream comes from Tom McHugh (*Frontier Gazette,* Spring, 1959, p. 1), "The children called it Stickleback Creek, probably because of the type of fish in it."



Figure 269; Photo of the tufa deposits as seen above "744" (Escalona Dr.)

According to David D'Arpino (personal interview), Michael Zwerling's older brother bought the last view lot above the Escalona cliffs at the northeast corner of Laurel Creek. David said that as the creek descended down the cliff from Laurent St., there was a natural arch of shale rock. His mention of an arch is in agreement with the above description of the Allegrini property. Just above Escalona.

Laurel Cr. had 2 twenty-foot limestone walls (that David remembered from his childhood explorations in the 1960s) as being 20-30' high on both sides. West of the creek was a trail that was visible from the street. On the east side of the creek was another trail, full of poison oak and blackberries. Also on the east side was a 20'-high and deep trench of shale rock (all open to the air) that he assumes was where the wheels and belt for the old mill had sat. Because most of the homes had not yet been built on the hill, David and his pals would follow the creek uphill to Laurent Street. On our walking tour of Dec. 2021, David pointed out the deposits of tufa that formed and are still seen on the east side of the creek at 744 Escalona Drive.

Since 1970, I remember this site (of the former Majors Mill) as being quite overgrown, as homes were being built on the few remaining lots on Escalona Drive. Eventually, much of the excess vegetation was cleared. Laurel Creek descends the hillside through this property, and often spilled onto the street when the culvert at the bottom was filled. The amount of water depends on how much Westlake Pond is overflowing.

Around 1991, the issue of water flowing onto the street was remediated with the construction of a better drainage system flowing from a new brick wall and into a culvert. The lot was graded, a fence was put up to create two parcels, and a driveway was installed. Since then, there have been several attempts to sell the parcels (including in 2020, when the lot at 760 Escalona Dr. was listed for $760,000), but as of 2022, the property remains unsold. Since 1991, goats have been brought in to control the plant growth.

The Calera

Edna Kimbro learned that the limestone cliffs of the Escalona area were used by Mission Santa Cruz as a *calera* (a site or quarry of limestone/calcium carbonate) to provide this building material. *Calera* can also mean lime kiln. Frank Perry (pp. 19-20) assembled more information about this *calera,* citing the evidence provided by Thomas Wright, the surveyor for many properties in the county. Wright (1862, p. 259-260) testified in the U.S. District Court for the case concerning the boundaries of Nicholas Dodero's Rancho Tres Ojos de Agua.

Wright stated, "The *Calera* is rather an indefinite object, being a ledge of rock or lime rock." He said that the calera there starts "at the Gulch near where the spring falls of the bluff, close by the old house formerly occupied by Majors and extends easterly around the face of the bluff towards the western line of the ranch."

José Arana told the court that this spot was "where they made the lime in the time of the Missions—in the time of the Padres," (Arana p. 88). His statement is the only clear one to indicate that a kiln existed here.

For the same court hearing, Rafael Castro, who lived near the *calera,* testified that “All of the places about there and where [Albion P.] Jordan lives and where lime is made is called the *Calera*, but I do not know the precise spot as the *Calera*.” He informed the court that the valley above “Jordan’s Works” was called the *calera*. “I do not now remember which is the legitimate *Calera*. Lime was taken out there and at other places, and wherever lime is found it is called *Calera*,” He later stated that in the area Wright had described there existed a *calera*—the type of rock used for making lime.(Castro, p. 218).

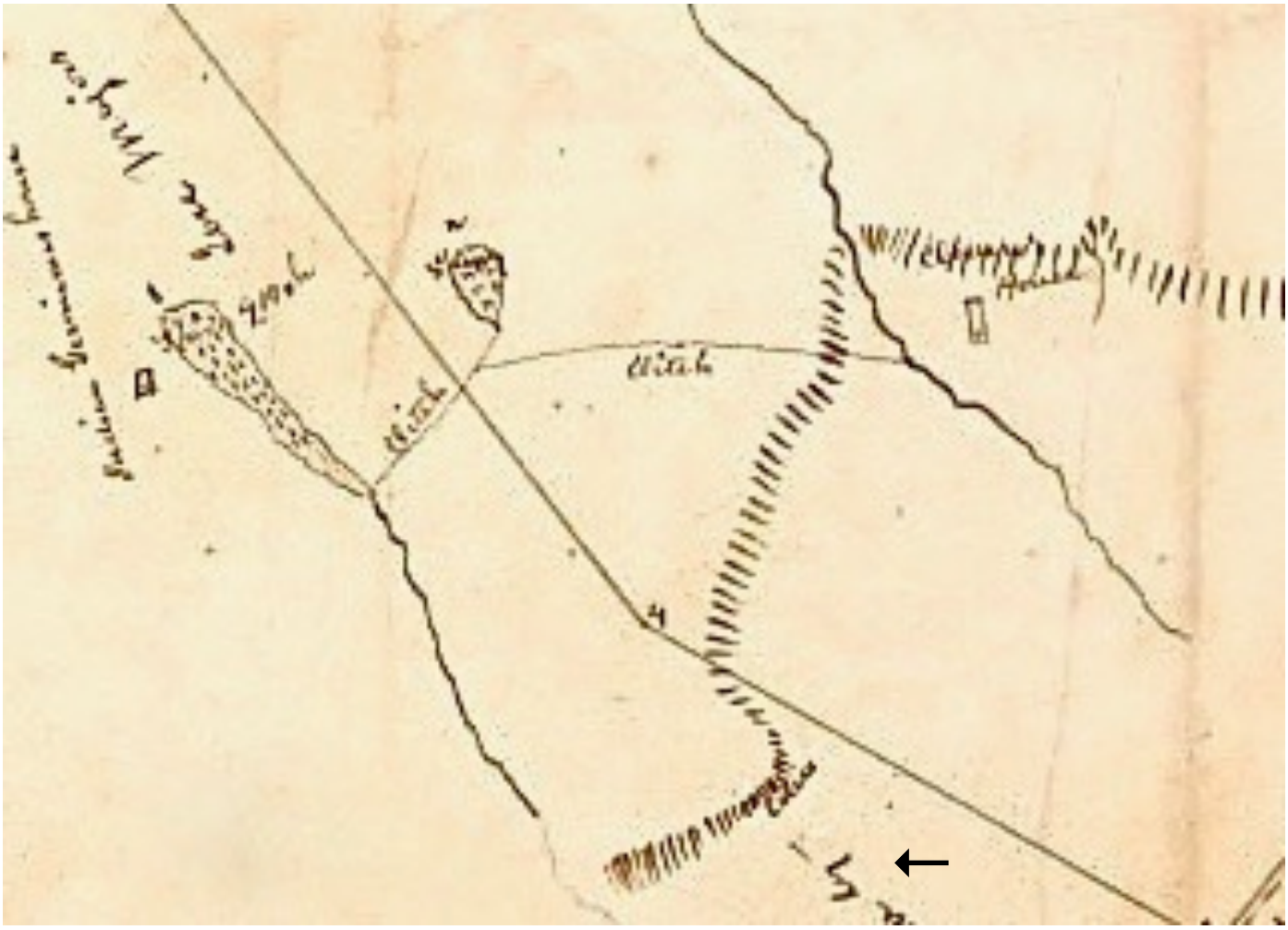


Figure 270; Detail of the map for proving Dodero’s claim to the Rancho Tres Ojos de Agua; notice the word *calera* (**black arrow**) is barely visible in the center lower portion of this map—below the hatch marks that represent the Escalona cliffs; from p. 663 from Nicolas Dodero’s court documents; (courtesy UC Berkeley, Bancroft Library).



Figure 271; 1886 Sanborn and Co. fire insurance map, showing Mill Street (center far left), so named because the street went to Majors Mill, where, by the Escalona cliffs it turned 90º to the west, yet was still named "Mill Street" (and today is known as Escalona Drive) (courtesy of the Library of Congress).

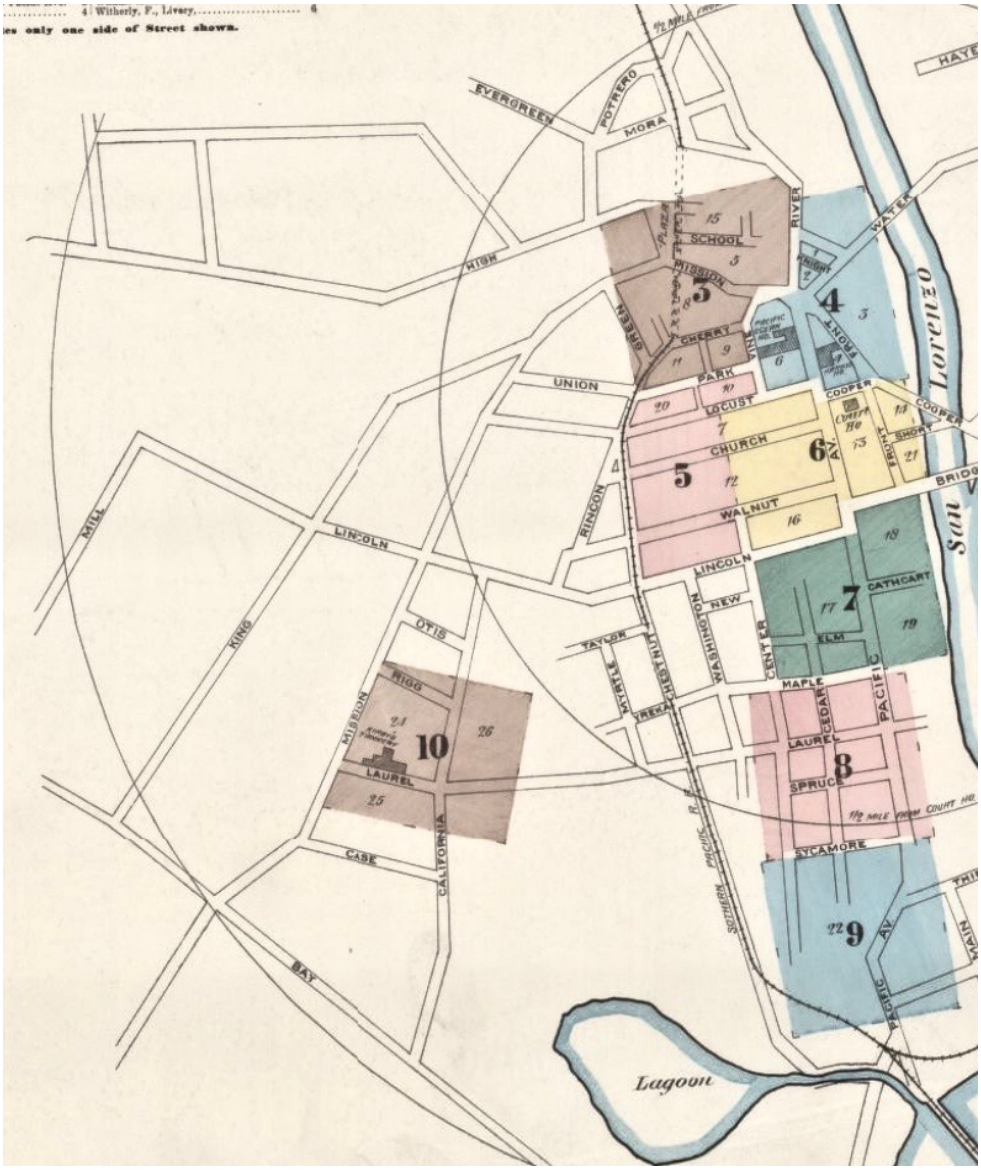


Figure 272; 1888 map that also shows that Walnut Ave. changed names north of Mission St. and was named "Mill Street." Map of the City of Santa Cruz," 1888; by D.A. Damkroeger; (courtesy Map Room, McHenry Library, UCSC)

In fact, in 1910, this area almost became the site of the Santa Cruz Portland Cement Company's plant. That year, the *Santa Cruz Sentinel* published many articles [[about the proposed plant?]], such as one (July 29, 1910, p.1) with the headline "More About Proposed Cement Quarry Here—Sentinel Continues Investigation Into Plans for Santa Cruz Portland Cement Company." The company hinted that they might give the city half of the rights to Laurel Creek. The Rowland Scrapbook (p. 40) says that several prominent citizens, including Christian Hoffman and publisher A. A. Taylor (of *The Surf*), objected to the siting such a dust-producing industry within the city limits. Instead, the cement plant was built 10 miles up the coast, where it covered the new town of Davenport with dust until filters were added.

Ernest Otto's wrote of these plans in the *Santa Cruz Sentinel* (8/23/1942, p.9):

> Not far from where Easterby St. is located was a large pit where rock was quarried, as well as in Wagner's Park [today's Wagner Grove area], for a cement plant in the Mission orchard on a part of the old Imus ranch, which was later owned by Johne Towne.

Another article *(Santa Cruz Sentinel*, August 17, 1907, p.1) told about William J. Dingee (the so-called Cement King of the Pacific Coast), whose Oakland business was also involved with water companies there. He'd just purchased the McGuire mansion on West Cliff Drive. The *Sentinel* wondered whether that spot would become a new wharf for cement brought in by the Ocean Shore from Dingee's new plant at Davenport, where his company had purchased the lime-bearing hills around San Vicente Creek. The paper also stated that a few months earlier he had bought the Escalona Heights area—"for just what reason no one can tell."

Escalona Drive and King Street Area

After leaving Westlake Pond, Laurel Cr. runs behind the homes along the east side of Majors St., goes under Laurent St., opens up into a series of ponds at 1010 Laurent, flows down the Escalona hill through what is currently a large vacant hillside lot, and then goes into a pipe on the north side of Escalona Drive. The west portion of Escalona which was then known as Mill Street, as was upper Walnut Ave., north of Mission St.), where Majors had his mill at what later became the intersection with Walnut Avenue.

After crossing in the pipe under Escalona Drive, the creek flows in the open air through several backyards down to the corner of Easterby and Sherman streets. Laurel Cr. then runs under Sherman, makes an inverted "C" behind Dimond St. and heads straight down behind the homes on the east side of Sherman St. to King. From approximately 1900 to 1940 the creek flowed in an open canal that was built between the street and the sidewalk. One resident pointed out the metal grates (which can still be seen today on King St.) and remembered water flowing in the canal towards an intersection a few blocks further with Laurel Creek. This canal was about three feet wide, five feet deep, and was popular with school children, who would play in it. A curb along King St. tried to prevent cars from driving into the canal.

In the present era, once meeting King Street, the creek disappears into some storm drains and runs west under the sidewalk for one block until it nearly reaches Laurel Street. At that point the stream runs behind the homes on the east side of Laurel St. (though probably not in the open air at King St.). However, it is open to the air as a cemented causeway or ditch as it runs from just below King on to Mission St. and finally to California Street. It's not surprising that there was more earthquake damage (walls lost and not just chimneys) around the Sherman St. area. Many years ago, the landowners had planted willow trees to help dry up the extra water in their yards. There was also some subsidence in the area after the earthquake. In the past, neighbors reported finding remains of early Native American Indians in their yards. For this reason, the city classifies the land around the Laurel St. hill as an archaeological zone.

Figures 273-280; Photos of Laurel Cr. as it flows from High Street to a yard (1) at the northwest corner of Easterby and Sherman Streets, turns southeast through a yard on Dimond Street, (2) runs behind the yards of homes on Miles Street (3) to King Street, where it flows into a culvert for one block under the sidewalk to the south side of King Street (4) where it flows in a cement canal (5) between Laurel and Rigg Streets. It then flows down to Mission Street, where it emerges to flow past Emily's Bakery (6), behind Laurel Street to the corner of California Street (7) and the former manager's home for the Kirby Tannery. It crosses under California Street, flows down the steep Laurel Street hill and under Laurel Street to emerge on the south side of Laurel Street (8) and flows past the Babbling Brook.



1) Above Left



2) Above Middle



3) Above Right



4) Left
5) Right



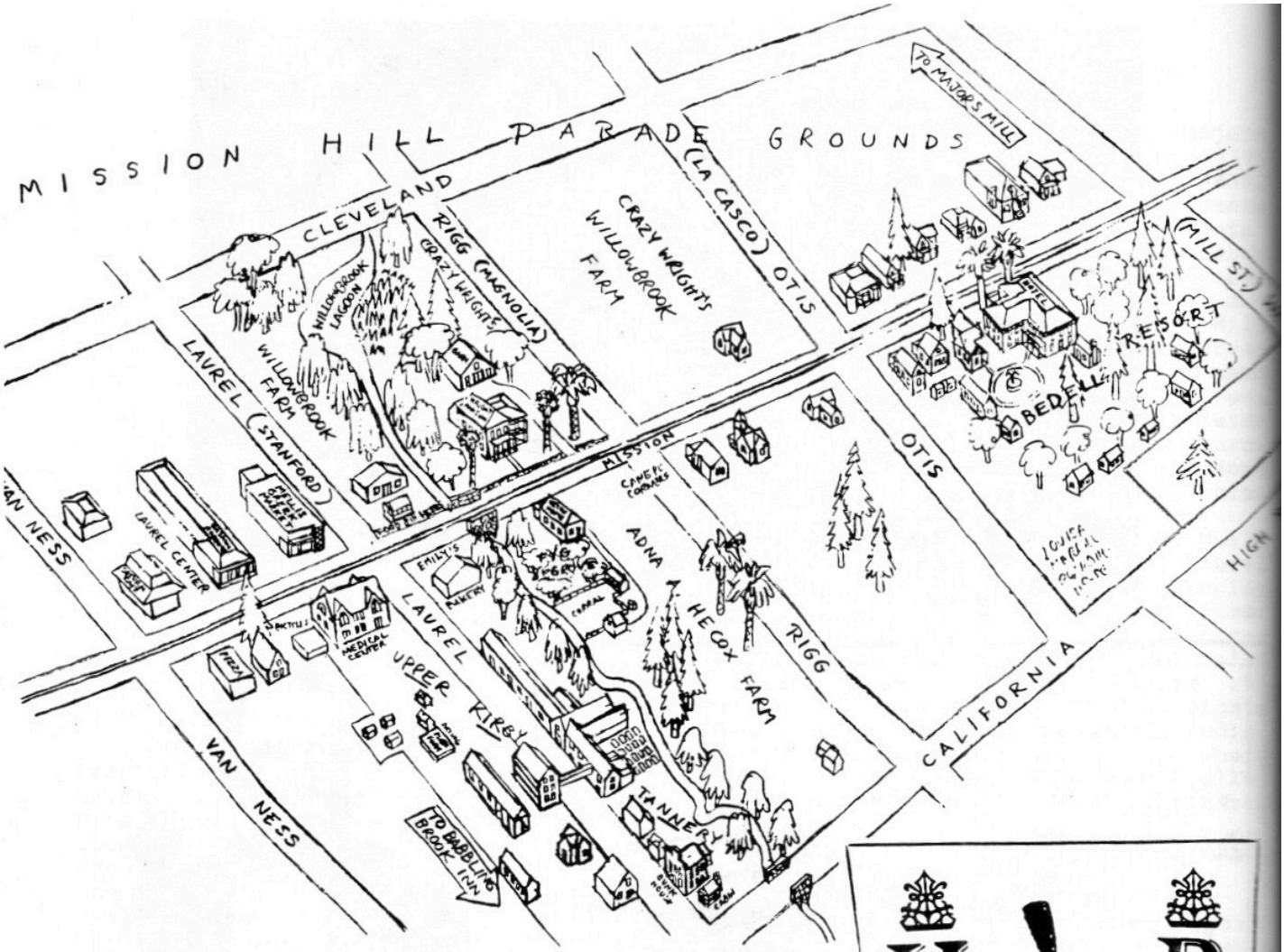


6) Left

7) Lower left
8) Lower right











WILLOWBROOK: Across the street from the Hecox house was the farm of Alan Wright, between Laurel and Rigg streets north of Mission St. He was called "Crazy Wright" because he started building one of the grandest homes in town in 1870, then stopped when his invalid wife died, and left the home uncompleted while living in a shack beside it on Laurel Creek. When he died in 1885, his brother William completed the home, turning it into one of the beauty spots of Santa Cruz. It was named it Willowbrook Farm after the creekside willow trees, and the lagoon and marshland in back that was breeding ground to many wild birds. The farm stayed in the family, going to son-in-law E.G. Green, and then Dr. I.C. Bush, and finally dairyman Joseph Enright of the Santa Cruz Gas and Electric Company. After his death, the mansion was demolished and the grounds turned into the largest bungalow court in town.

Figure 281; Map of “Willowbrook and The Mission Hill Parade Grounds; in “The Eight Worlds of Mission St.”; p.18; 2001; by Ross Eric Gibson, 2001; (courtesy of Ross Eric Gibson).

Willowbrook Farm

In 1870, Alan Wright began building a fancy home on his property in the square block between Mission and Cleveland and Stanford (Laurel) and Magnolia (today's Rigg Street). When Wright's invalid wife died, he did not complete the home, but instead lived in a mere shack along Laurel Creek next to his unfinished mansion. This eccentric behavior led him to be nicknamed "Crazy Wright."

Upon Alan's death in 1885, his brother William finished the home and created a lovely place known as Willowbrook Farm because of the many willow trees along the creek. A lagoon and marsh, popular with numerous waterfowl, was located right next to Cleveland Street. The property had passed through several relatives over the decades, and the mansion was eventually torn down. The former Willowbrook Farm was then "turned into the largest bungalow court in town." The lagoon is gone, the creek having been narrowed to a cemented channel.



Figure 282; Aerial view of the King Street neighborhood; Google Earth.



Figure 283; Map with aerial view of the King Street neighborhood; "Maps" app.



Maurice Ricketts tries to prime his pump from nearly-dried Laurel Creek.

Figure 284; Article about the Drought of 1977; *Santa Cruz Sentinel* (7/8/1977, p. 17)

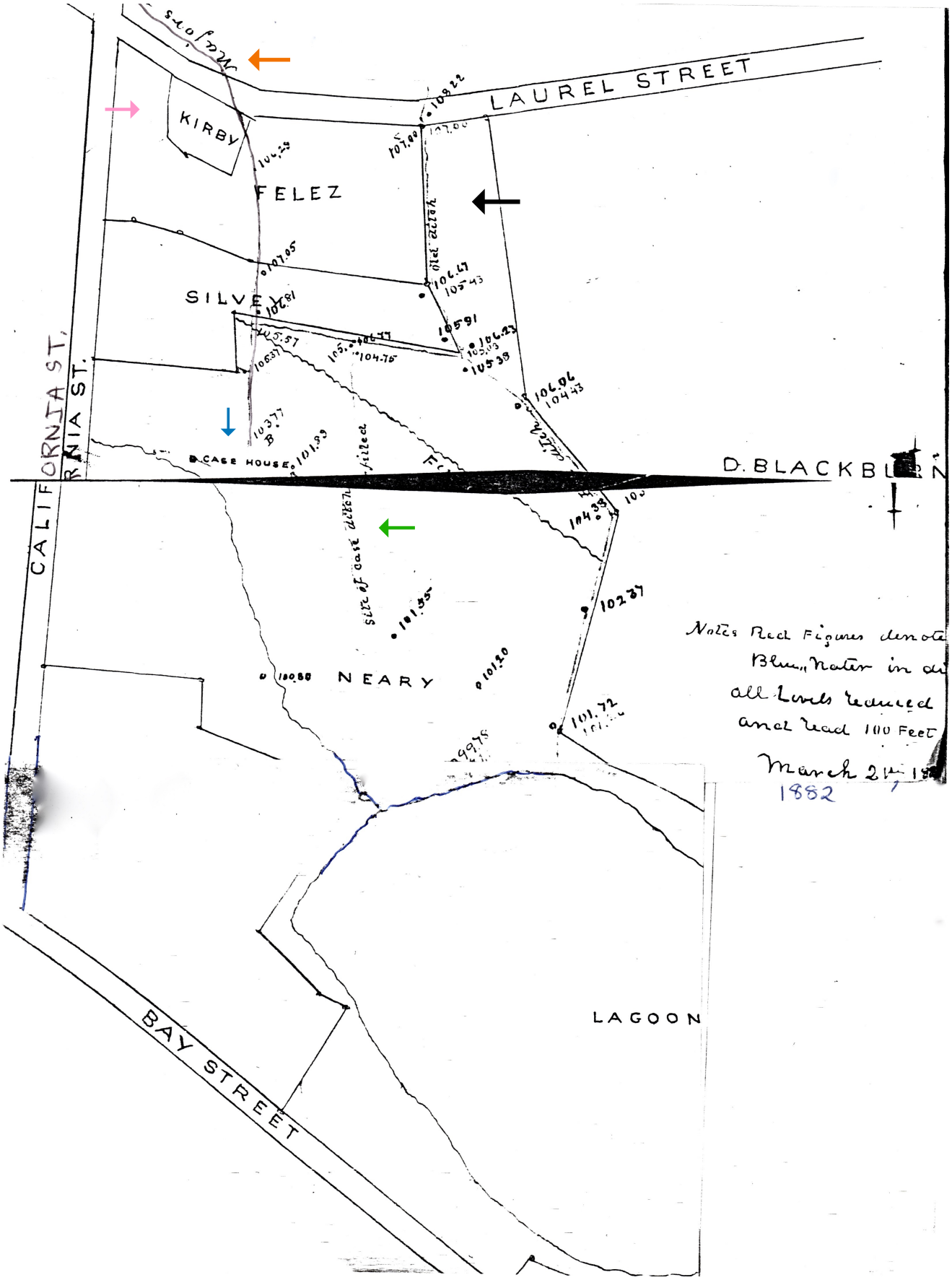
The Drought of 1977

In my seventy years of living in, California, the state has experienced several droughts, with the first major one that I recall being in 1977 and which lasted another year. The *Santa Cruz Sentinel* (7/8/1977, p. 17) had an article titled "Tiny Laurel Creek Water is Vanishing." It told the origins of each of the other two creeks: "a rock quarry a the top of Spring Street"; and "another natural creek that rolls down from Laurent St. under Escalona Dr. and slices backyards of homes on Walnut and Hollywood avenues." The article quoted neighbors and hydrologists who said that:

> The drying streams were caused by a combination of a dropping water table and more extensive use by residents of the water that does run. The drought gets the blame."
>
> Goldfish, bass, crawdads, and various smaller creatures are disappearing quickly form the branches of Laurel Creek in the Westlake area, with their return not in sight….Residents [who pump water from the creeks] fear their gardens may be next."

One neighbor suggested that neighbors along the creek pump the water on varying days. I did not hear if this plan was put into effect. In this latest drought of 2022, January, February, and March each had the lowest recorded monthly rainfall since rainfall totals began being collected in 1849. I noticed how quickly the three major creeks slowed down in water volume this year.

Figure 285; Map of Neary Lagoon, 1882, showing (1) an “old ditch” (**black arrow**); (2) “Majors” (today’s Laurel Creek; **orange arrow**); (3) “case house” **(blue arrow**) and site of case ditch—filled”’(**green arrow**); and (4) “Kirby’,”**(pink arrow)**—one part of the property of Mr. Kirby’s tannery, which he established c. 1864, mainly on the southeast part of Laurel Street(courtesy UCSC Map Room, McHenry Library).



Laurel Street Hill and Its Mills

Continuing with our tracing of the watercourse of Laurel Creek from Mission Street, it flows behind Laurel Street to California Street. It runs under California Street and starts to go down the Laurel Street hill. Then the creek crosses under the street and is open to the air on the other (south) side of Laurel Street, running through the property known today as the Babbling Brook Inn. This site has an amazing amount of history to it. The hillside has evidence of use by early Native American Indians as seen in the 7,000-year-old midden (Kimbro 1976). Laurel Street was actually named for the big laurel tree near Pacific Ave. which was cut down in the spring of 1888, “Great improvement,” said the Sentinel; “too many trees here.”

In the epoch of Mission Santa Cruz, the site was used for a grist mill. Rowland (1980, pp. 120–121) recounts the entire story of how the mill was set up in 1796. In 1794 English Captain George Vancouver arrived at Monterey after 42 months at sea exploring the Pacific Northwest. He requested permission from Alta California authorities to purchase fresh vegetables for his return voyage. Governor Borica informed Vancouver that the new Mission Santa Cruz of Padres Salazar and Lopez had a good garden. An article in Rowland’s Scrapbook (Vol. 2, p. 274) tells more details:

> Borica hurried a horseback messenger around the bay with word that three small boats were coming, that the priests might have their Indians deliver vegetables to them, but that the priests were to have nothing to do with Englishmen. The same courier carried instructions to Corporal José Antonio Sánchez of the mission *escolta* that he was to keep an eye on the transaction...
>
> Corporal Sanchez, reporting immediately to his military superior, Alferez Hermengiido Sal at San Francisco presidio, gave that officer sufficient apprehension that he rushed five more soldiers down to Santa Cruz to help handle the situation.
>
> The three boats left Monterey November 24 and were back on November 28, so they apparently spent 3days here anchored outside the surf. Corporal Sanchez sent a report to Borica that none of the sailors had visited the mission and none of the priests gone down to the beach. The five-man contingent of military reinforcements returned to San Francisco with word that the boats had departed.
>
> Despite Borica's precautions, some contact must have been established. Padre Isidro Salazar, who returned to México the following year, wrote there an account, *"Condiciones Actuales de California,"* in which he said that Vancouver had presented to Santa Cruz mission iron work for a grist mill of a value of 1000 pesos...
>
> Records of Spanish days in California show that in 1796 Governor Borica sent to Santa Cruz artisans from Mexico to erect a mill, which was without doubt that which the Briton had donated. Branciforte [Pueblo] records in the county recorder's office contain a communication from the priests to the civil authorities across the river [at Branciforte Pueblo] asking help in transporting mill stones from San Juan Bautista.

This construction date of 1796 for the mission mill contradicts the belief some held that Majors' Mill was the first in the county. In fact, the Santa Cruz Mission was mill was “the first water-power grist mill to be erected in California” (Webb 1955). The mill stones for the mission’s mill came from San Juan Bautista. Edna Kimbro's research (1976) into the old documents revealed that the mill was reconstructed several times in those first few years, probably due to rainstorm damage. From Mission records, we know that there were heavy floods in 1796, 1797, and 1799 (McMahon, 1997). The four-foot stone foundation walls of the mission mill are still there to be seen to the left/southeast of the waterfall's base by the Babbling Brook.

After the secularization of the mission, Juan José Feliz obtained the mill in his 1846 alcalde land grant called "Los Laureles." When the Americans took control of California, Feliz did not have to go to the land patent courts, because his property was so small and had been recorded by Joseph Majors. Feliz sold 150 sq. ft. of land to John Tuffey on December 5, 1853 for $1,000. Tuffey and his partner, Mr. Lathrope, sold the mill and mill “seat” in November 1854 for $3,200 to John Woods and Durbin Milburn.

According to Leo Rowland (1980, pp.120–121) Woods and Milburn sold the former mission mill to Joseph Alf, who was assisted in running it by Eli Moore. Rowland also wrote that Bolcoff lost the

mill in 1859 on a mechanic's lien to John Fleck, who owned of the property just below him at the bottom of Laurel Street hill. Edna Kimbro told me that Rowland's statement is incorrect. Rowland had misunderstood the old documents. Bolcoff did not own the old mission mill; instead he owned the mill at Arroyo Matadero at his wife's Rancho Refugio (today's Wilder Ranch). Bolcoff did owe Mr. Fleck money , but it was for converting the Arroyo Matadero facility from a saw mill. In fact, Mr. Fleck had bought the 1.5 acres of land by Laurel Creek hill from Woods in 1856 for $5,000, which made this property the most expensive per acre for that era. The price was justified because the water was a valuable source of power for the beginning industry of the county. In 1866, Fleck lost his Laurel Creek mill due to the $2586 mortgage he owed to James A. Prewett and Joseph C. Riley. That same year, Fleck moved to Soquel, where he again was a millwright.

The Langley Pacific Coast Directory of 1867 listed 2 flour mills in the Santa Cruz city area: 1) Mr. Fleck's mill had 2 "run of stone" with a capacity of 32 barrels of flour a day and was said to have cost $8,000 to construct. (2) Major's Mill, further up Laurel or Majors' Mill Creek, also cost $8,000, was leased to Mr. J. F. Bennett, had just one run of stone, but could do 50 barrels a day. Mr. Feliz's granddaughter married Andrew Thompson, who got into a fight with Fleck over water rights in the area (*Santa Cruz Sentinel,* July 13, 1867). County deeds show Fleck was leasing land and ditching and damming water. Fleck lost his land and the "Santa Cruz Mission" in 1867 in a forced sale to Louis Miller. The Rowland Scrapbook (Vol. 2, p. 274) gives several guesses as to when the mill ceased operation, but it was probably 1868, when Richard Kirby's latest tannery expanded its operations.

Georgiana Bruce & Husband Richard Kirby's Third Tannery

In 1865, the *Weekly Sentinel* also talked of "the mission mill along Major's spring creek, near Richard Kirby's [latest] tannery." Kirby was born in 1817 in Staffordshire, England. After a seven-year apprenticeship in Dudley, England, he came to New York in 1842. In 1844, he jumped ship from the whaling expedition of which he was a mechanic and later survived an escape from the indigenous people of the Juan de Fuca Strait at the tip of South America. In the autumn of 1845, he next ended up in Chinook, Oregon, and finally got to San Francisco (then Yerba Buena). He arrived at Sutter's Fort (Sacramento) just after the Bear Flag Revolt had started, but was too sick to participate.





Figure 286; Image of Richard Kirby from p. 141 Wallace Elliott & Co.'s *Santa Cruz County Illustrations.* San Francisco, 1879.
Figure 287; Photo of Georgiana (Bruce) Kirby— from Wikipedia.

Kirby arrived in Santa Cruz in 1847 to be a tanner, paid by Judge William Blackburn "$75 per month and board to come to this region and dress out leather in the tannery yard on Rancho San Agustin, now Scotts Valley" (Rowland Scrapbook, Vol. 2, p. 150). In 1849 he departed for the gold rush, but after making a fortune in the goldfields (and losing it in a theatrical company), he returned here in 1850 to start a tannery at Squabble Hollow. His second tannery, run as a partnership with Edmund Jones and Joseph Boston was in the area east of today's Kirby Street.

In 1851, Kirby bought his first residence in Santa Cruz from a school teacher, Mr. Frick, before it was even completed. In 1852 he married Georgiana Bruce, an already-famous feminist. She had written four books and been a member of the Transcendentalists, who owned Brook Farm, an experiment in communal living, near Boston. Georgiana was the cook and launderer. While there, she had known Ralph Waldo Emerson and Horace Greeley, who coined the phrase, "Go West, young man" and loaned Georgiana the money to go West. After Brook Colony had financial problems and lost its main building to fire, Georgiana worked in prison reform, which led to her meeting Eliza Wood (Burhans) Farnham at Sing Sing Prison.

Rowland (card file A-3 149.01) reviews Richard C. Kirby's account of Eliza and Georgiana. Thomas Farnham, Eliza's husband, was given Rancho la Libertad (afterward called "The Russell tract") by Captain Isaac Graham in 1846. Farnham received this property because of his efforts to get

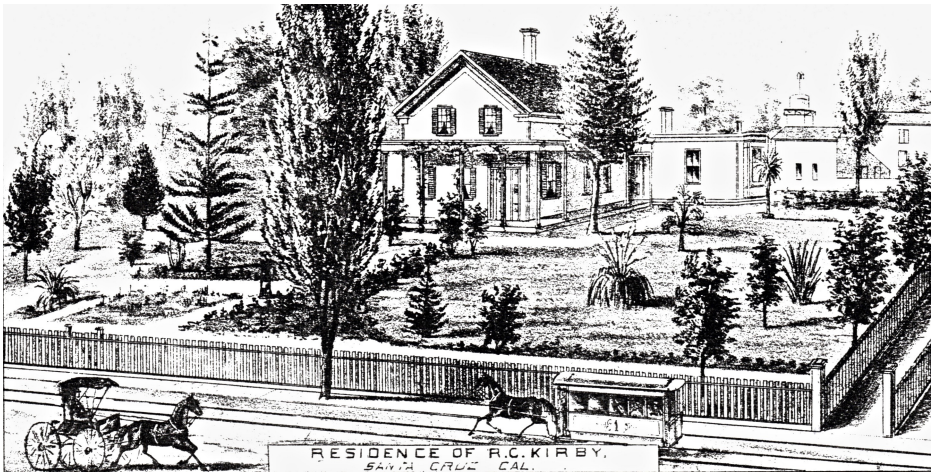
Graham released in 1841 from prison in Mexico. Graham had been taken there after participating in the 1836 coup against Nicolás Gutiérrez, Mexican governor of Ala California.

In 1850, upon learning of her husband's death in California, Eliza Farnham and her two sons came to Santa Cruz with Thomas Russell, father of Robert Russell. They came from Sing Sing, N.Y where she was matron of the state prison. Thomas Russell's brother, John, owned a file factory at Sing Sing, employing convict labor.

Georgina also came to Santa Cruz in 1850 to join Eliza at her property, which they farmed without great success. The newspapers often made fun of the idea of two women trying to run a farm. However, Eliza is credited with having raised the first wheat in Santa Cruz by a Euro-American. After their problems with the farm, the land was leased to John C. Pelton, the father of the public school system in California, who occupied the lower part, while Russell resided on the hill share where then was the "Italian spring" (the upper part of Dodero land grant).

After Richard and Georgian's marriage, they expanded the small house by adding side wings. In 1878, the house was moved several blocks to 117 Jordan Street, where it stands today. In its place,Kirby built a a larger house By then, Georgina "was "well underway with her collection of trees and shrubs," (Rowland, Box-2, Card 806 ;"Buildings"). According to Gibson (2001, p. 7), Richard Kirby was very interested in having exotic plants grace his fine garden.

The larger, second Kirby home's final owners (beginning in 1936) were Robert and W.K. Kester. During World War II, they converted the place into a convalescent home for soldiers, and afterwards for the elderly. The Kirby home sat at the corner of Mission and what would now be the middle Chestnut Street, which was bulldozed through to join the freeway in 1958 (Gibson, 2001, p. 8), thereby resulting in the destruction of the large Kirby home. The land and their home were bulldozed in 1964. to create Chestnut Street's ramp down from the intersection of Highway One (freeway) and Mission Street.





Figures 288 & 289; Images of the first Kirby home, which was moved in 1878 to 117 Jordan Street, where it is today. They built a larger home on the site. The land and home were bulldozed in 1964 to create Chestnut Street's ramp down from Mission Street; (from p.141 in "Santa Cruz County Illustrations"; by Wallace Elliott; 1879).

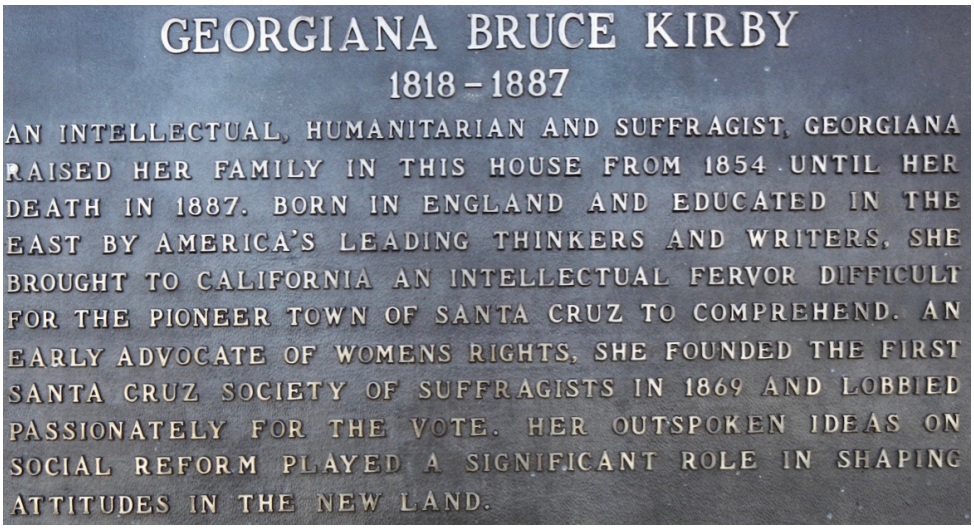


Figure 290; Photo of the plaque in front of the 1st Kirby home, now located at 117 Jordan St.

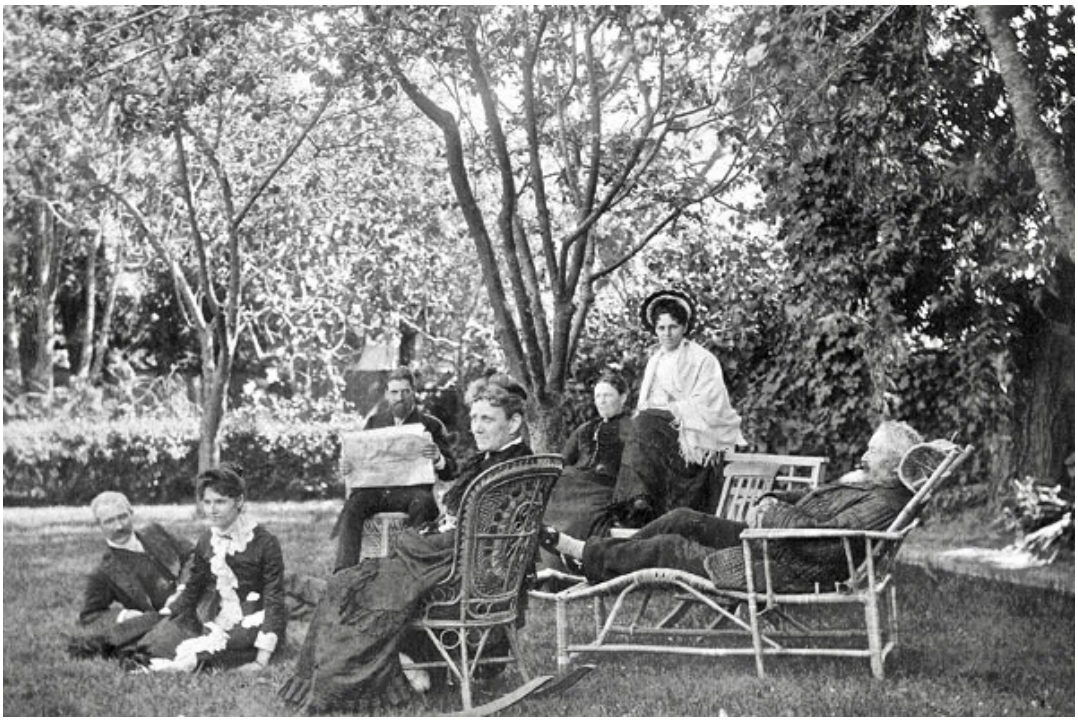
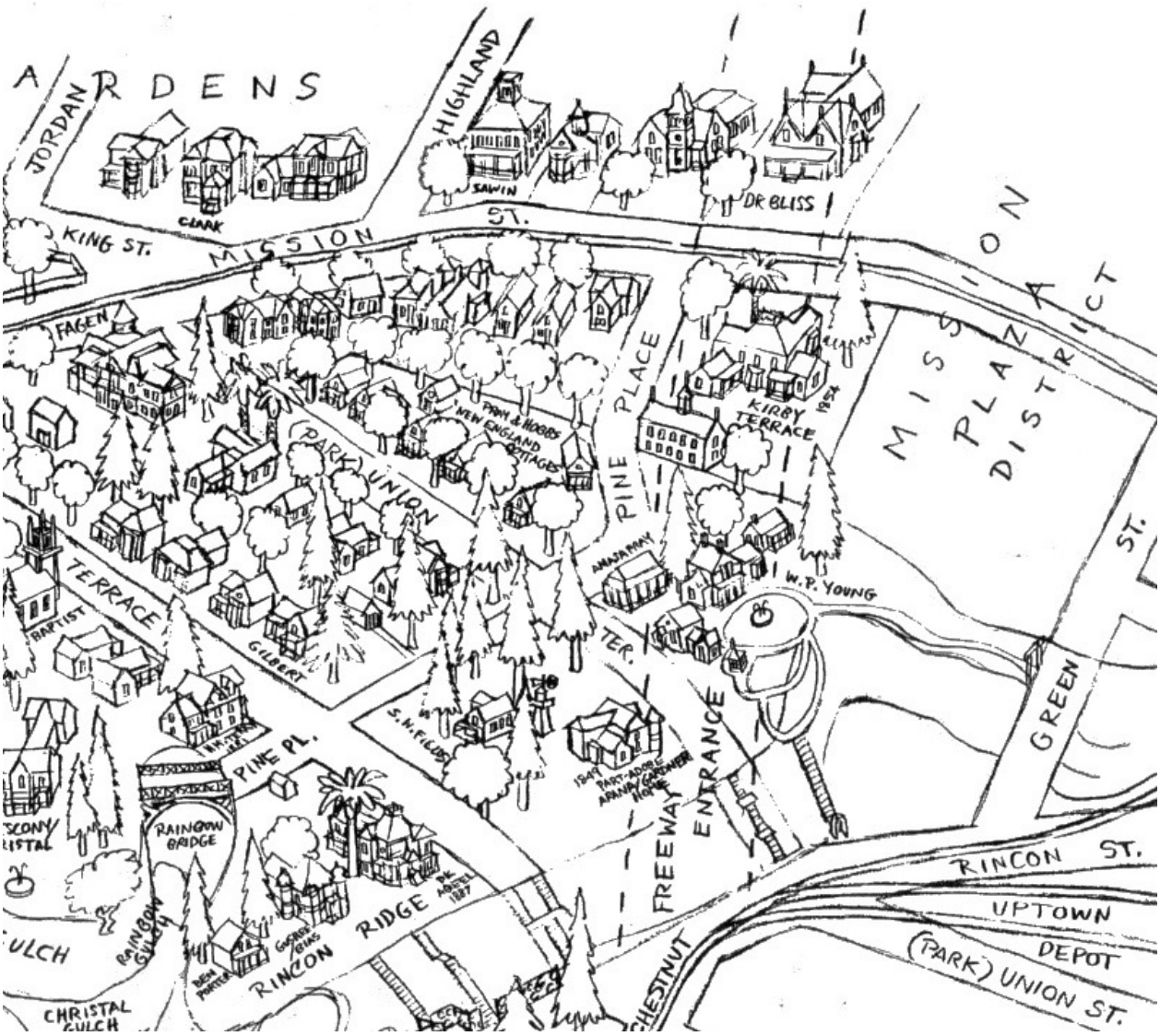


Figure 291; C. 1880 photo of the garden of the Kirby home; (from Santa Cruz Public Library "Local History" pages).

Figure 292 (below); Map of Mission Street neighborhood; notice "Kirby Terrace" between Mission Plaza and Pine Place from "The 8 Worlds of Mission Street," by Ross Eric Gibson, 2001, p. 6; (courtesy of Ross E. Gibson).



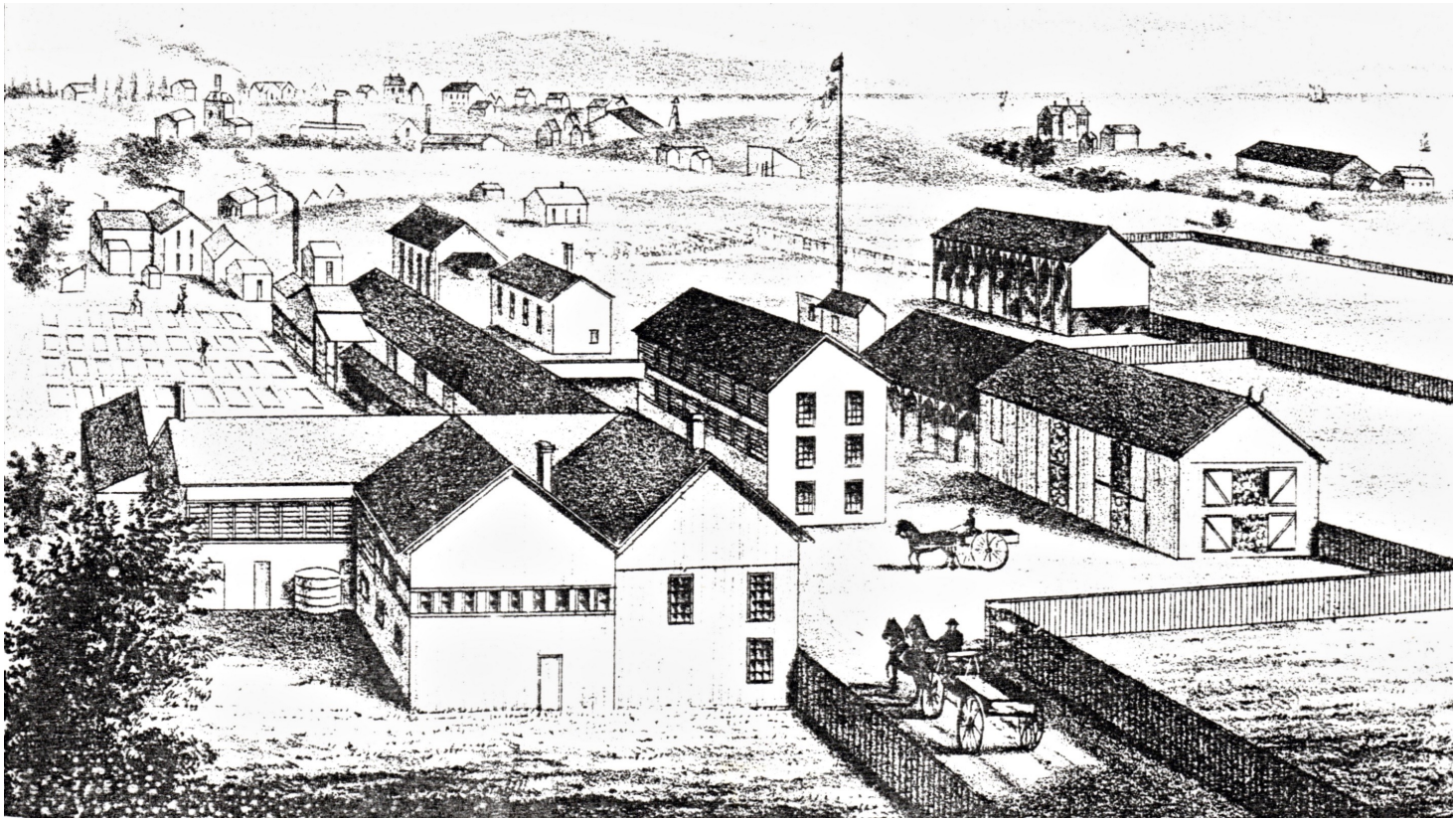


Figure 293; Drawing of the Kirby Tannery; (from "Santa Cruz County Illustrations"; by Wallace Elliott; 1879, p.141).

In 1863, Kirby sold his interest in the Boston and Jones Tannery and established his third tannery—located from Mission Street to the Laurel Street hill, which soon was called "Tannery Hill" (*Santa Cruz Sentinel,* April 19, 1942, p. 7). He bought out Charles Brown's existing tannery. On August 15, 1865, Kirby bought more land from the additional holdings of Juan José Feliz. From 1864–1870, Kirby gradually acquired more properties in the area. There were two water wheels: "One above California Street and one below that street and here were two dams to hold the water," (*Santa Cruz Sentinel*, October 20, 1935, p.4).

The fire insurance maps for the Kirby Tannery show how large the operation grew to be--with numerous bark sheds, vats, and other facilities stretching along both sides of Laurel Street between California Street and Mission, where the Kirbys' home sat. The plant produced 1,500 hides a month (Rowland, 1980, p. 140). "The leather with the stamp "R. C. Kirby" has a reputation not only all over California, but in the East also (*Santa Cruz County History Journal,* Vol 4., p. 151). Several years before closing his plant, Kirby had converted to steam power, but water was still diverted from the creek for use in the various processes in his tanning business.

Kirby closed the plant in October of 1893. According to *The Surf* (June 13, 1890, "Mr. Kirby's reasons for going out of business are claimed to be that the price of tanbark oak is constantly increasing and the price of leather decreasing." His leather had "gained such a coast wide reputation that the name was used after Kirby's tannery suspended" (*Santa Cruz Sentinel*. March 14, 1948). "He received royalties from other tanners of the state who sold "Kirby leather" on an international market" (Rowland Scrapbook, Vol. 2, p. 150). The buildings at the upper end were demolished in 1894 (*The Surf* Sept. 21, 1894), and 4 1/2acres were subdivided by Kirby. The lower end with its water supply was held for later use. He moved to San Francisco in 1896 and died. in Santa Cruz on July 14, 1904. The old manager's house still stands at the northeast corner of California and Laurel streets. Donald Clark (1986, p. 364) states that the term "Tannery Hill" was used for more than a quarter century after Kirby's mill closed.

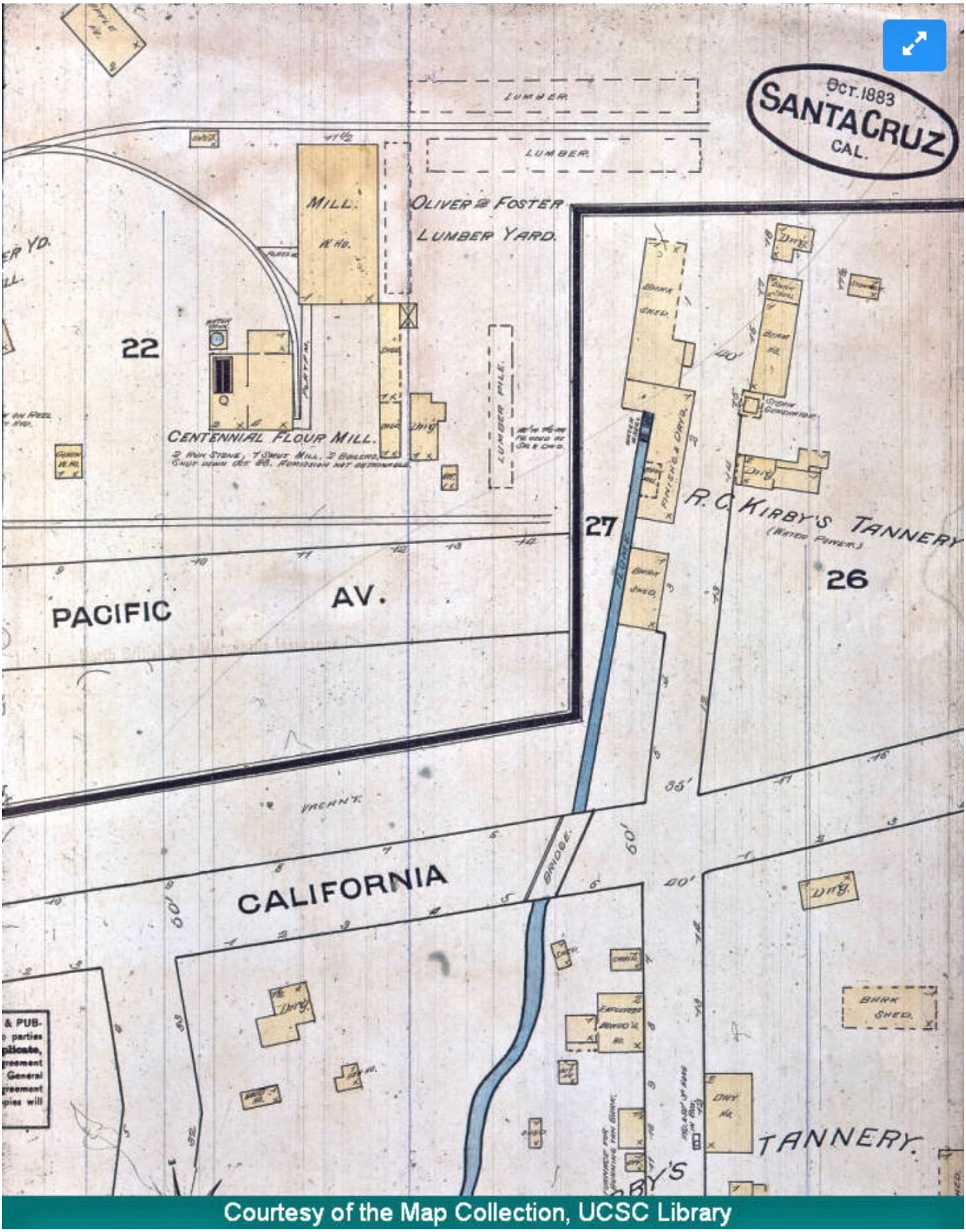
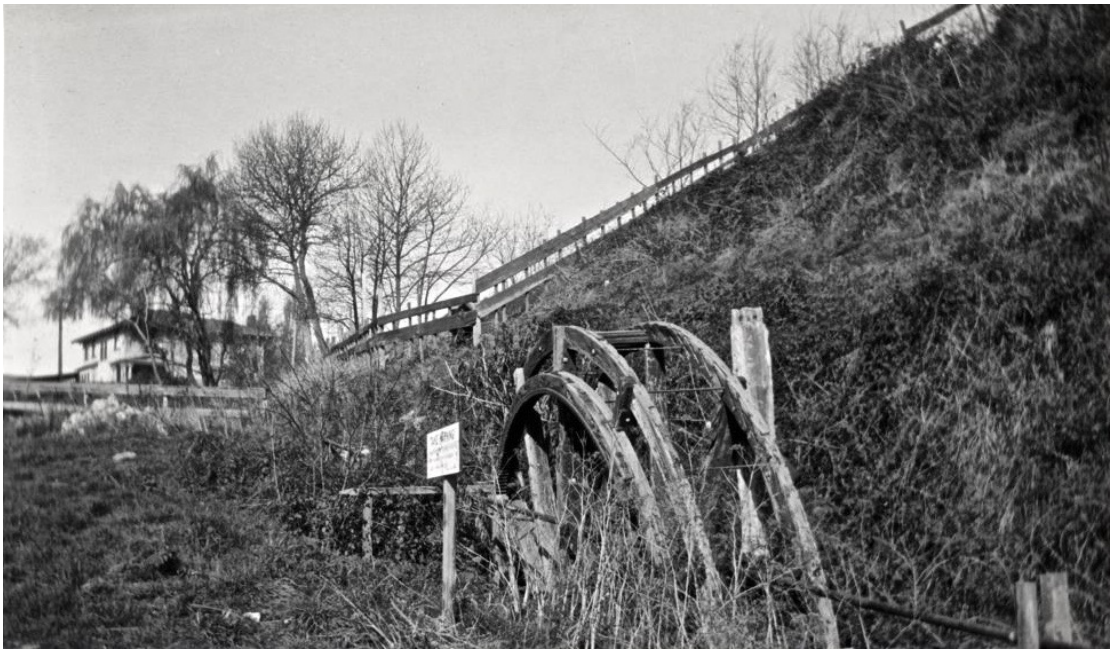


Figure 294; Kirby Tannery; Sanborn Fire Insurance Map; 1893 Santa Cruz; (Courtesy UCSC Map Room)

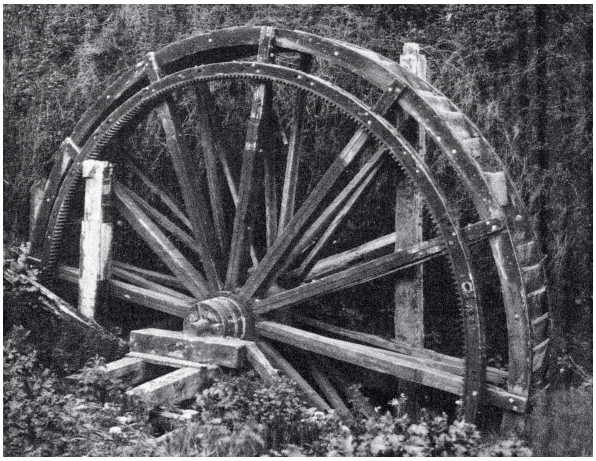


Figure 294.a.; Kirby Tannery; Sanborn Fire Insurance Map; 1893 Santa Cruz; (Courtesy UCSC Map Room)



Figures 295-298; Four 1920s photos of the old Kirby tannery wheel. The wheel was located on the east side of Laurel Street and the south side of California Street (courtesy Covello and Covello).





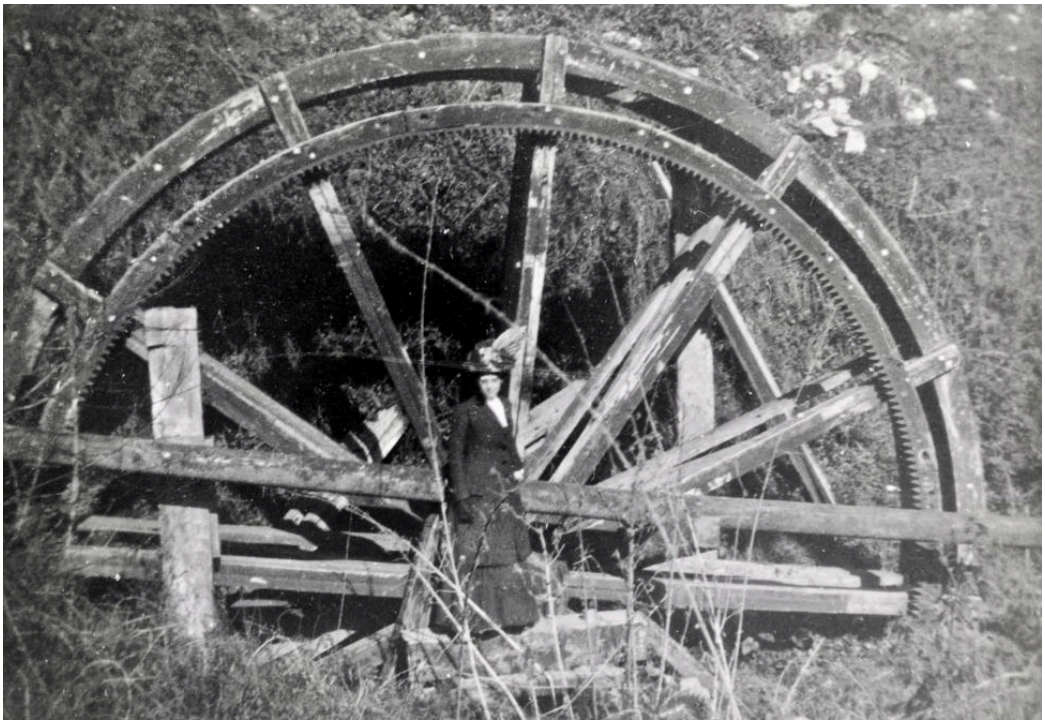




Figure 299; Detail of 1906 balloon photo of Santa Cruz, by George Lawrence; (courtesy Library of Congress).



Figure 300; ”Birds-Eye View of the City of Santa Cruz" (showing Swanton Beach Park proposed development); Britton & Rey, lithographer; F. W. Swanton, copyright, c. 1880?: (courtesy UC Berkeley, Bancroft Library).

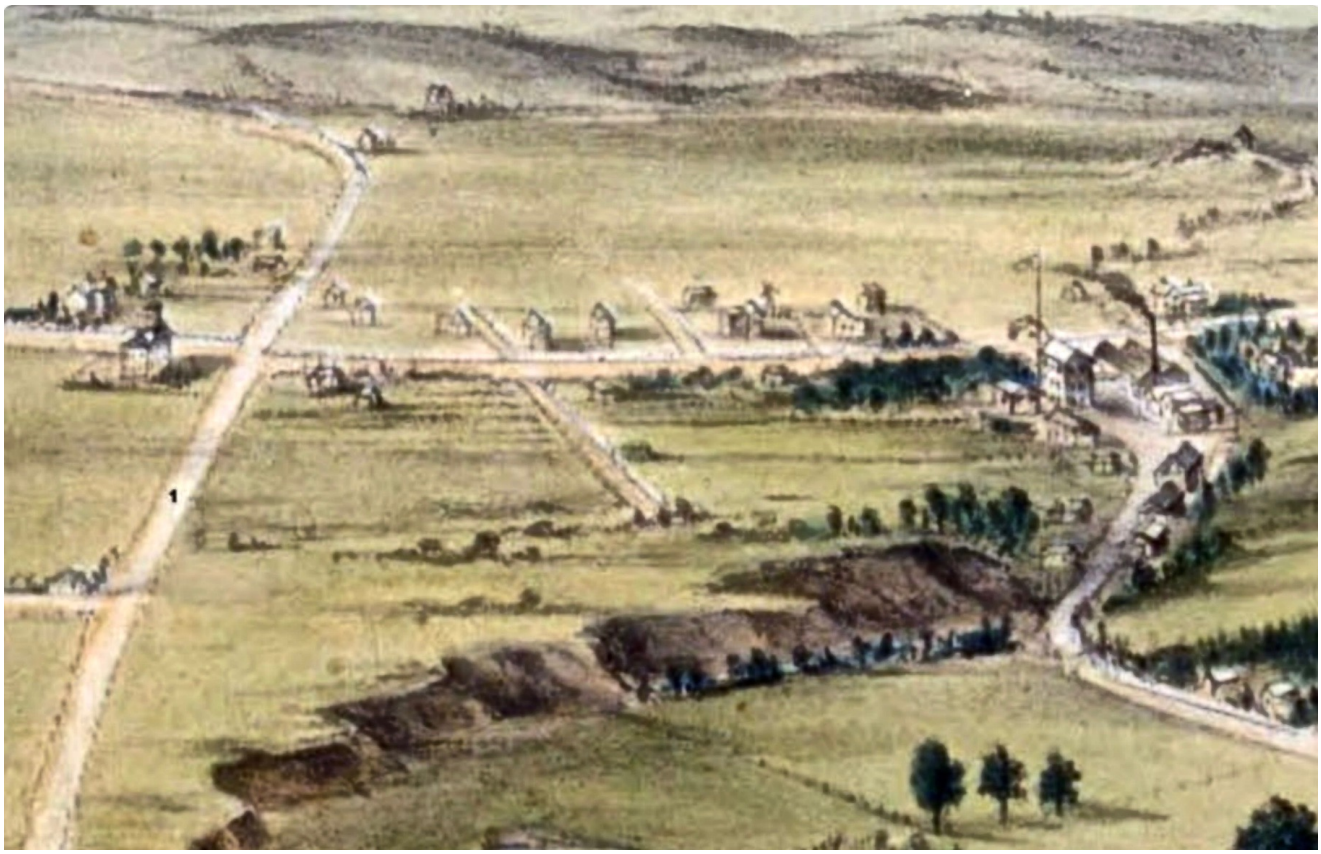


Figure 301; Detail of “A Bird’s Eye View of Santa Cruz” in 1870,; one can see on the far right (before today’s Laurel St. hill) the smokestacks of the Kirby Tannery; by Charles B. Gifford; (courtesy Santa Cruz Museum of Art & History).

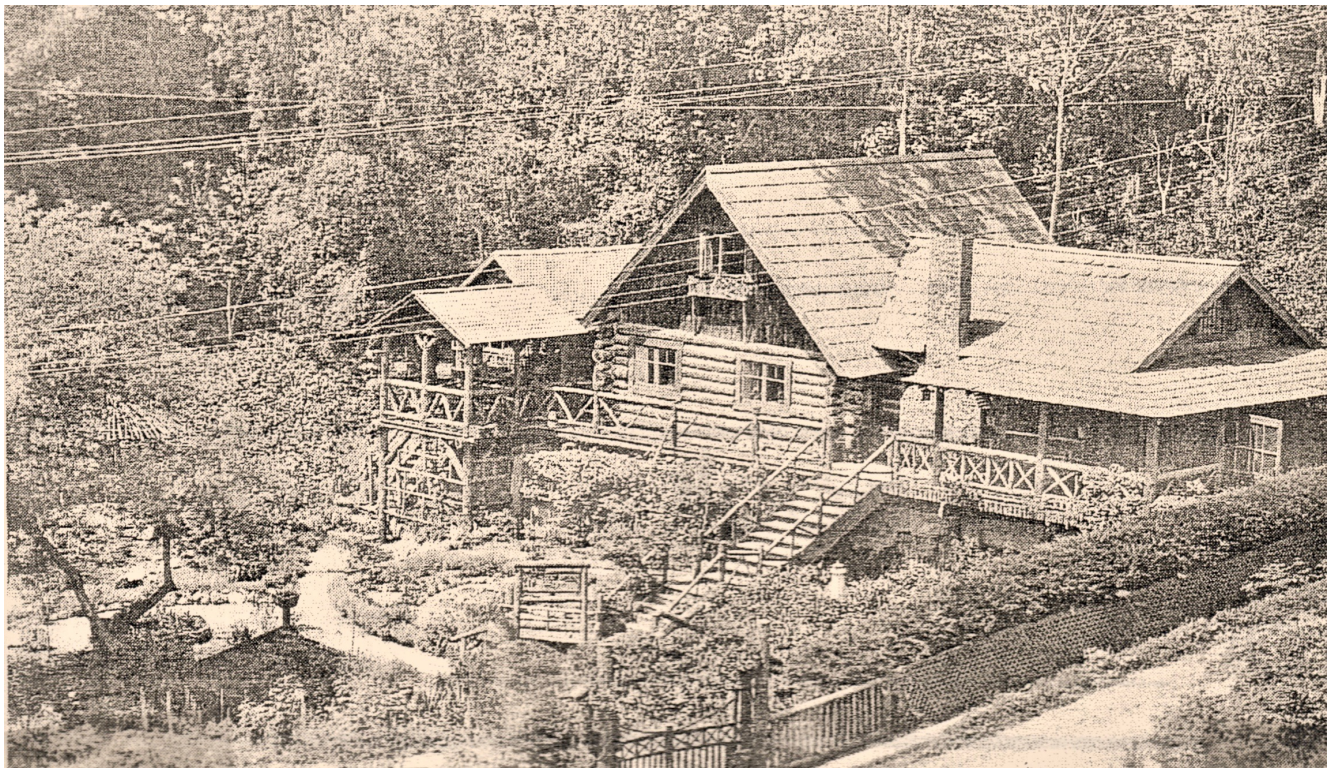




Figures 302 & 303 ; 2020 photos of the former home of the manager of Kirby’s Tannery, now a private residence at Laurel and California.

The column "Santa Cruz Yesterdays" (*Santa Cruz Sentinel* 2/22/1953) has a photo and article on the old Kirby water wheel. It was removed in March, 1926, when Laurel St. was paved. Prior to the widening and paving of Laurel St., it had been called a "cart road." Rowland ("Scrapbook" Vol. 1, Misc.) states that the Laurel St. hill was graded down in 1888. Part of the foundation for the tannery wheel still remains left of the waterfall and behind the porch of the "Honeymoon Suite" of the Babbling Brook Inn. Leon Rowland's Scrapbook (p. 342) has a great description of the tannery:

> At the south end near California [St.] the property was bordered by a pond--a part of the tannery property. The pond was formed by a dam at the end, and it furnished water and wheel power for the lower section of the Kirby tannery. About the pond were the tule, frequently gathered and dried as tules were used with dried grasses for ornamental purposes in family residences.



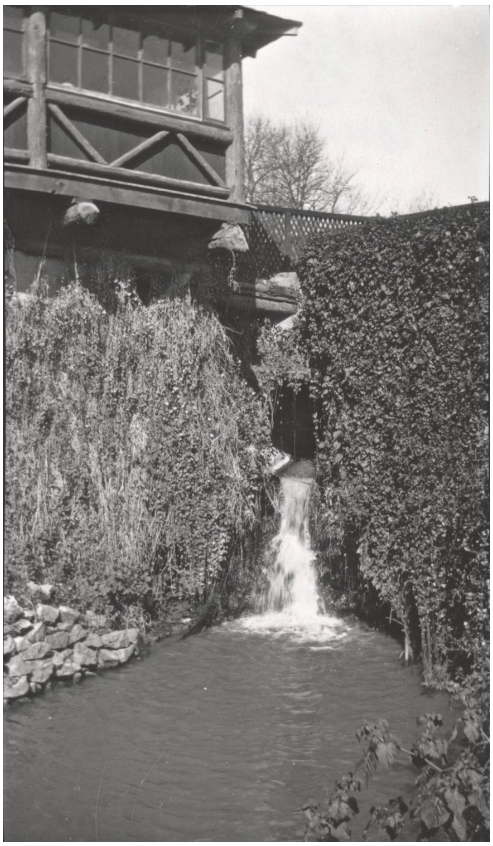


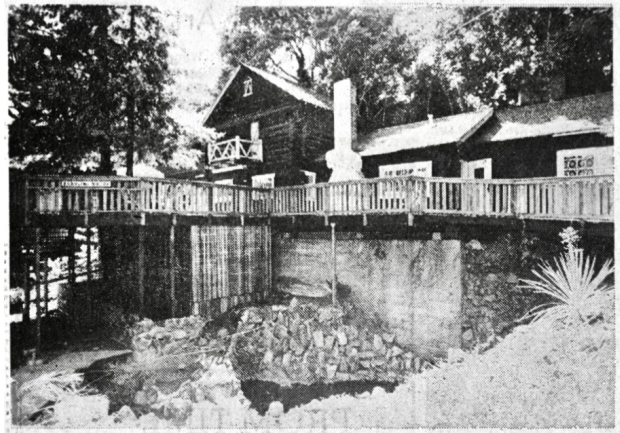
Figure 304; Photo of the old log cabin along Laurel Creek; (from the Babbling Brook Bed and Breakfast web page).

Figure 305; c. 1920s photo of the home of Countess Florenga di Chandler, which later became the Babbling Brook Restaurant and then the Babbling Brook Inn; (courtesy UCSC Digital Collections).

Around 1909, actors Mabelle Thompson and her husband, Charles Place, built a log cabin on the tannery foundations because "we wanted a quiet summer cottage where we could relax on our front porch and have a perfect view of the ‘old mill’ [the huge water wheel for the Kirby Tannery Mill]—just like a painting, or a scene from one of our plays.” (Leon Rowland’s Scrapbook, p. 342). The cabin was used for a production of the play “Danites” by the Selig Company. It was sold in 1919 by G. B. Foley to Peter V. Rovnianek (former Russian vice-consul in Pittsburgh (Rowland Card Files), who called it the “Log Cabin.”

The next owners were Charles and Florenga Chandler of San Francisco. She claimed to have received a title through a former marriage to the late Count Nikolai of Austria (Santa Cruz Sentinel, February 13, 1973, p. 16). The Chandlers “entertained lavishly and often.” Lifelong neighborhood resident Vince Dominguez (personal interview, 2003) remembers that fishing was allowed at Laurel Creek, even with the private home there.

It was acquired by Lloyd Wright in 1945, who named it "The Babbling Brook” and started the first of many restaurants there. The “Countess” returned there often for lunches. The Wrights sold the place in 1962. By the time of the news article of 1973, the new owner was Frances McReynolds Smith. I remember Sunday brunches on the deck were popular in the early 1970s. Radio Station KUSP began in 1972 with five watts of power in a shack at the rear of the place. In 1981, the property became the Babbling Brook Inn, and additional rooms and cabins were added. Photos of the original log cabin were hung in the inn’s living room and dining area



Around The Town

The "new look" above, still retains the old charm of the log cabin. Below left, Frances McReynolds Smith gazes out at her gardens.



The Countess' Log Cabin

By MARGARET KOCH
Sentinel Staff Writer

On Laurel Street, just mid-way in the hill, there sits an old log cabin — real logs, no fake about it. And old as California structures go.

A stream of water comes out of the hill at its feet. The little creek wanders through the gardens and disappears again — to lose itself in Neary Lagoon.

The log cabin is named the Babbling Brook, and it has had quite a career since it was built back in 1909 or 1910.

According to an old story by the late Ernest Otto, the log cabin was built by Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Place. Mrs. Place's stage name was Mabel Thompson and they owned a stock company which played here — maybe at the Opera House, although that point is not clear.

The Places fell in love with Santa Cruz and decided to settle down, selecting the historic hillside on which to build their rustic log home. Across the street in those days there stood the remnants of a picturesque old water wheel — a left-over from Kirby's Tannery. The tannery originally extended along the top of the hill and its water wheel made use of the little creek which yet today comes gushing out below the log house.

Like many other natural landmarks in Santa Cruz, the course of the creek has been changed in recent years with the widening of Laurel Street and the building of underground waterways.

The Places built their home and sat on their porch to enjoy the picturesque view, but their idyll didn't last long. In a few months they sold the home and rejoined the stock company — greasepaint gets into the blood perhaps.

For years the place was known as the Log Cabin. It was owned by Mr. and Mrs. Peter Rovnianek who came to Santa Cruz from Chicago. He was for several years consul for his government of Slovakia, to the United States. The Rovnianeks owned the place long enough to enlarge the log house and develop gardens.

The next owners of note were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Chandler. He was a San Francisco attorney and she was a countess — by wishful thinking, some say. A native of Austria, she is said to have received her title through a former marriage to the late Count Nikolai of Austria.

Whether or not she had a right to the title, she claimed it and was always — but always — addressed as Madame Countess. Madame Countess Florenza de Chandler was the complete title she used.

The Chandlers were extremely social and entertained lavishly and often in their log house. Highlight of their social career in Santa Cruz was on November 16, 1945, when they entertained in honor of their 14th wedding anniversary although by then they had sold the log house.

Their home was adorned with roses, chrysanthemums and other flowers; there were 43 guests present — the women in long formal gowns and the men in evening dress.

A u-shaped table was decorated by a local florist with red, white and blue flowers, candles and flags in honor of Navy Day too. Fred Parr of Oakland, owner of the Parr Terminals in Oakland and Richmond, was toastmaster. Judge C.J. Goodell and Madame Countess Dandini were among the out-of-town notables.

Marsden Argall of the San Francisco Opera Company serenaded the happy couple during the evening. And according to the account in The Sentinel, "the evening was brought to a reluctant close by the singing of "Blest Be the Ties That Bind."

Before leaving Santa Cruz the Chandlers occupied a home on Graham Hill Road and an apartment in the Monte Carlo on Beach Hill. They departed from Santa Cruz about 1947 and for awhile traveled around the United States in an elaborate trailer before settling in Florida. There she died February 19, 1951, as the result of a fall.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Wright purchased the log cabin and operated a cafe there, catering to large dinner parties and gaining a reputation for fine foods.

They say that the Countess often came back for luncheon parties as she was still living in Santa Cruz, on Beach Hill. Her husband spent much time away looking after business interests elsewhere.

Perhaps the Countess returned to make sure her terraced gardens and fancy iron work were being cared for. According to the Wrights who yet live in Santa Cruz, she was mainly responsible for the development of the stonework in the garden and for the ornamental iron work on doors, windows and fireplaces. Otar the Lampmaker created the ironwork in his studio on Pacific Avenue.

The Countess was a very large woman who always hid behind gallons of jewels — although perhaps "hide" is not the word. Instead of hiding she was an aggressive person who always made her wishes known in no uncertain terms, according to people who remember her.

Her main wish was that everyone — EVERYONE — address her as Madame Countess. Which they did, apparently.

The log cabin changed hands several times, with the Wrights selling for good in 1962; they had owned it since 1945. There were several owners in between then and now.

Now there is a new owner, one who takes a delight in the historic setting, the terraced gardens and the fine old ironwork. Frances McReynolds Smith fell in love with the place when she first saw it.

"I had to have it," she said with a smile.

She is developing a restaurant there — now open for business, with the grand opening planned for May 20 from 6 to 9 p.m. with a special dinner menu. Luncheons are served Tuesday through Friday, noon to 2:30 p.m.

Mrs. Smith has refurbished, redecorated, refurnished and done some remodeling of the old log house. Art work hangs in both dining rooms. Her collection of artifacts and maps hangs in the Chart Room. The ironwork, some of which had been thrown out into the bushes, has been restored and put back.

The log house is alive again. Madame Countess Chandler would be pleased, I'm sure.

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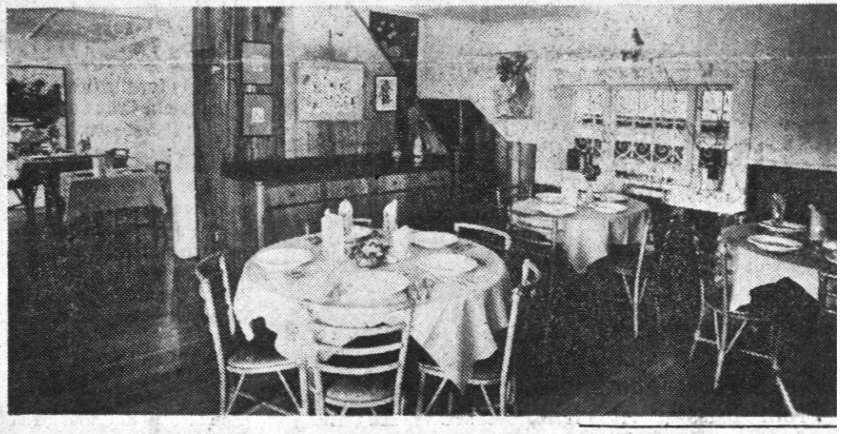


Above, trash had accumulated, is gone now. Below, old look before new porch was built, and some of the fancy ironwork.

Remodeled main dining room above, displays art work and ironwork.

Figure 306; Article about "The Countess's Log Cabin"; *Santa Cruz Sentinel* (5/13/1973, p. 16)





Figure 307 (**above left**); Photo of the Babbling Brook Inn today (2020).

Figure 308 (**above right**); Photo of Laurel Cr, heading to Neary Lagoon



Figure 309; Photo of the Neary Lagoon pontoon walk, which is located to the east of the Babbling Brook Inn.

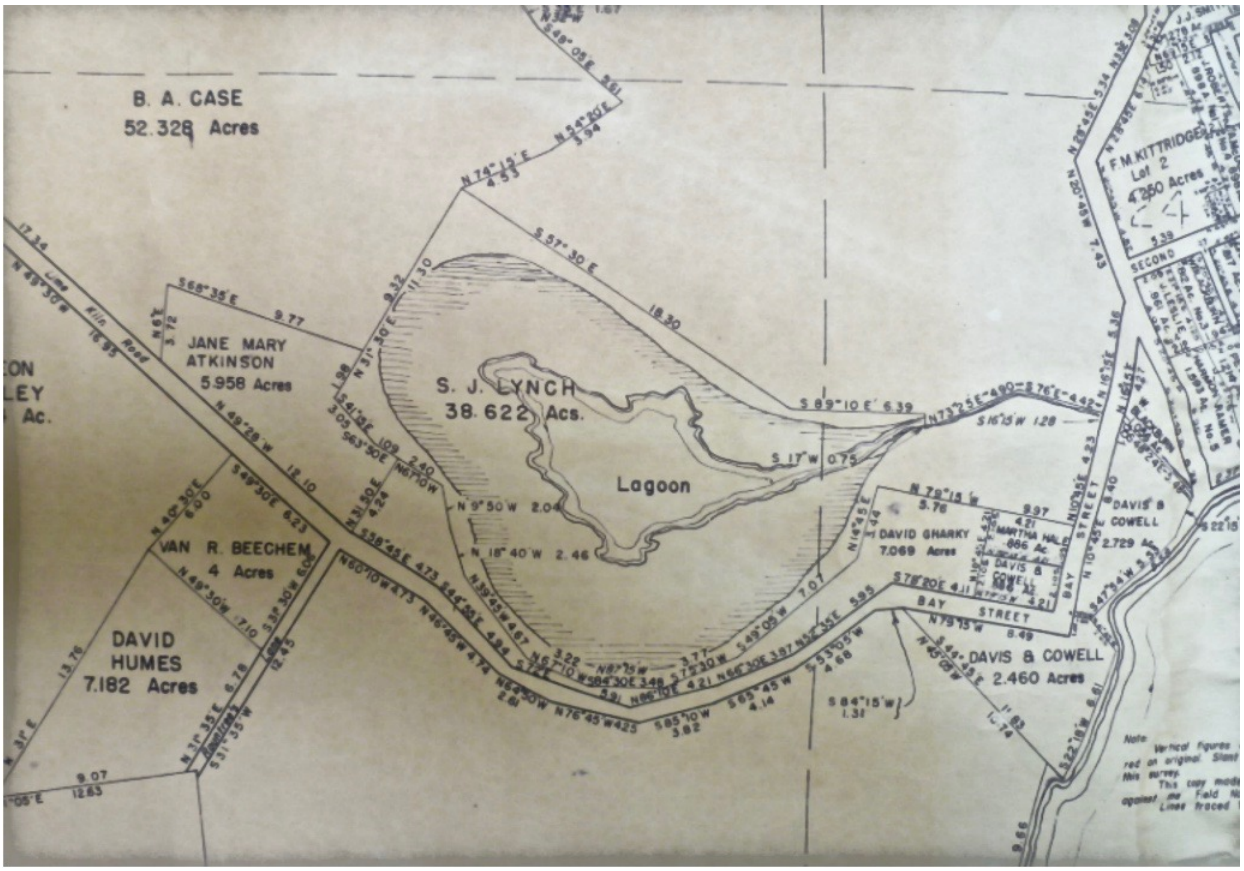


Figure 310; 1888 map of Neary Lagoon; Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Sheet #11; (courtesy Library of Congress).

Neary/Neary's Lagoon

Upon leaving the Babbling Brook Inn, Laurel Creek runs south behind Walti Street and the Shelter Lagoon condominiums, where it widens gradually to join Neary's Lagoon. Santa Cruz Parks and Recreation (1987) has an excellent pamphlet about the lagoon which is summarized briefly here. Geological studies seem to indicate that the Laurel Creek-Neary Lagoon original mouth was into the San Lorenzo River at the site of today's Riverside Avenue bridge. According to Margaret Koch (1973, pp. 204–205):

> When the Santa Cruz Civic Auditorium was under construction in 1941, test borings revealed that the San Lorenzo River originally had run around the foot of the Mission Hill, instead of its present course, and Neary's Lagoon is probably a remnant of the river's ancient bed.
>
> Early Santa Cruz history speaks of Neary's Lagoon as a fairly large body of open water. At that time, in the 1840's and 1850's, the lagoon outlet ran at the foot of Beach Hill and emptied into the San Lorenzo River down near today's Riverside Ave. bridge. The lagoon was subject to the ocean tides, which backed up the river and swelled the lagoon to proportions that reached the Lincoln-Center streets area of modern times.

In one of Ernest Otto's "Old Santa Cruz" columns (4/4/1954, p. 21), he wrote:

> In the old days, about the [eighteen] seventies, there were many more springs, streamlets, sloughs and watersheds than today. The disappearance resulted in most instances from filling in with earth.
>
> While the Neary Lagoon still remains, in name at least, a great change has resulted in the lagoon itself. Unless one were told, it hardly could be believed that in the old days a great body of water lay there, surrounded in places by bulrushes.
>
> Now the water comes to an end at the lower end of the Santa Cruz-Davenport railroad branch.
>
> Then the lagoon covered the entire section between the two banks above the Bay St. viaduct, covering where the parking lot now is and for some distance to the south.

An inlet and outlet was excavated through the sand rock below the Cowell lot [by today's Dream Inn and Cowell Beach]. This was about four feet wide and six feet deep. Children waded in the lagoon, and small boys used its water for sailing their fully-rigged boats.

The lagoon [Neary's] began to disappear at this end when the Santa Cruz-Watsonville railroad was constructed. A fill was placed in the center of the lower end with water remaining on either side of it. On one side could be found many mud turtles basking in the sun on the sand rock below what then was an oak tree-bordered road, the end of Chestnut Avenue ["Street" today]. That was one of the streets leading to the beach, but it was shortened when the railroad yard was extended to the Blackburn orchard on the west side, and the Southern Pacific warehouse and engine house were built.

In those days, watchers could see great flocks of ducks light on the broad expanse of water which was the Neary Lagoon. Great numbers of mallards, widgeons, spoon bills, blue bills, fan tails, teals, butter balls, saw bills, canvas backs, red head, and sprigs would land in water hidden by the rushes. Sometimes a flock of wild geese would use the Neary Lagoon for a resting spot.

The area was a great hunting ground. Of course, most of the birds there were mudheads, even as now. Also there were many snipe, and a lot of these were shot and eaten.

There was no law then against shooting within the city limits, and every day was open season for something, and nearly every day the explosions of single or double-barreled shotguns could be heard from the Neary Lagoon…The Neary Lagoon today is a refuge for wild birds, and they flock there as though they had the knowledge it is an area which offers them protection.

Not far from the Neary Lagoon was the Blackburn Lagoon. It was the back of the Blackburn residence now standing at the foot of Sycamore Street. It was back from the barn, and the windmill was surrounded by willows, sycamores, and water maples. There was a large grove of maples at the north end, as Center St. then was a blind street, coming to a stop a this large grove and a thicket of wild blackberries below Laurel Street.

The largest slough backed up from the San Lorenzo River and was considerably deeper and wider. At high tide, it was as much as eight feet deep. Where it began at the Cliff St. step, it was the deepest swimming hole along the river, provided the warmest water, and was a favorite spot for the boys.

Another big fill was for the extension of Laurel St. to the Third St. intersection. Where once there was a slough bordered with marshes now there are motels, trailer courts, and garages. Earth was brought from many sections of the city for this fill.

Alteration of Neary Lagoon began in the 1870s, when part was filled as the railroad and its yards and depots were built. All along lower Chestnut and Washington streets were many warehouses and businesses, often related to the lumber industry (such as sash mills) or to agriculture.

The outflow of Neary Lagoon to the beach by the wharf was also impacted with the railroad's line "Y" that split the line into the different sections: one heading east to the Boardwalk (and on to the Watsonville) and the other section heading west and north (to Davenport).

In 1849, enterprising Elihu Anthony had built Santa Cruz's first wharf. This "Potato Wharf," built at the foot of Bay Street, had a chute for sending potatoes to waiting ships that would haul this valuable produce to hungry gold miners. (One of the people growing potatoes and making a considerable sum that year was Thomas Weeks.) Anthony then had constructed a bridge to provide wagon access to his wharf.

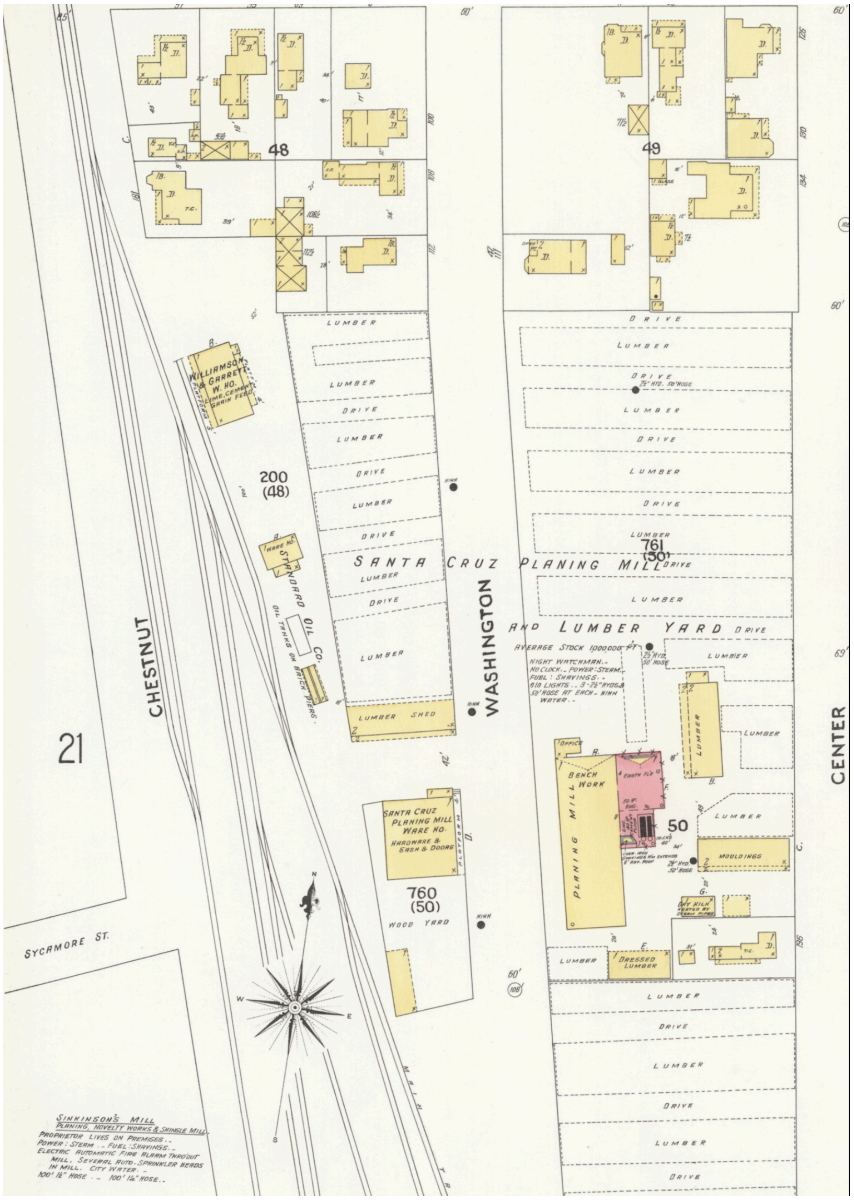


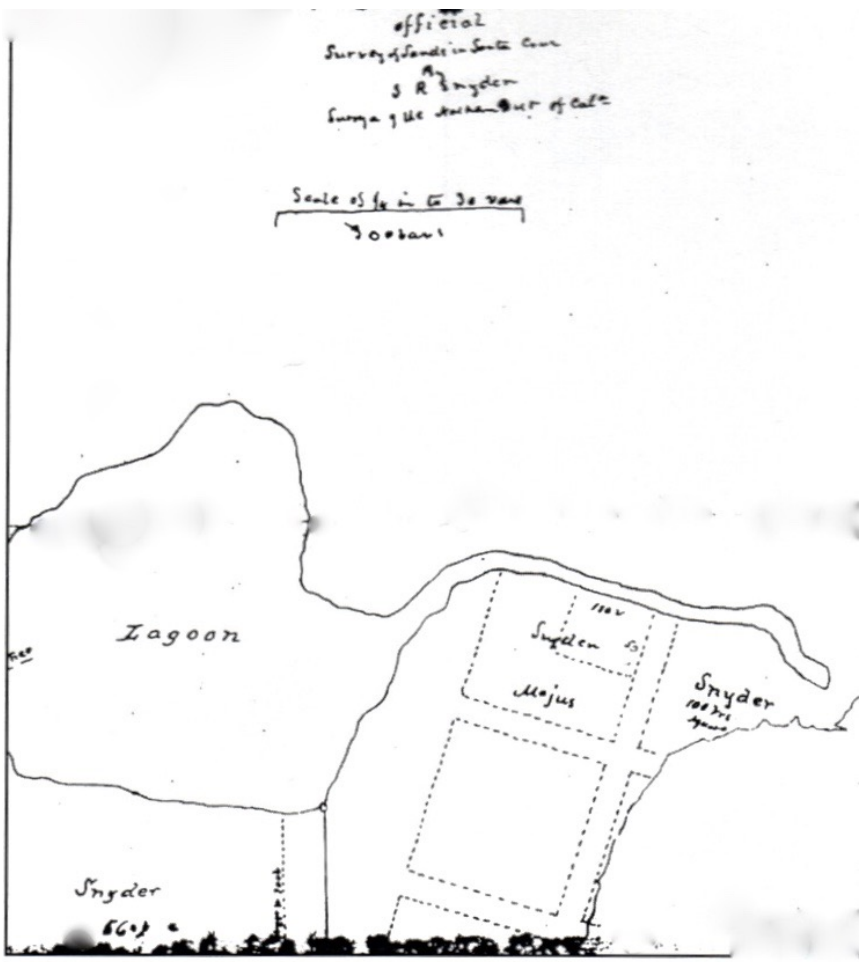
Figure 311; 1905 Map of Santa Cruz Union Depot Yard; Sanborn fire map; (courtesy Library of Congress).



Figure 312; Detail of a drawing from "A Bird's Eye View of Santa Cruz" (Charles B. Gifford, 1870). Neary Lagoon is shown draining under the bridge and into Monterey Bay just east of Anthony's "Potato Wharf "(courtesy of UC Berkeley Bancroft Library).



Figure 313; Photo of Neary's Lagoon", c. 1915–1930 from Bay Street northeast to the railroad yard on Chestnut Street;. (courtesy UCSC Digital Collections).



Santa Cruz Alcalde Grants
Survey of Lands in Santa Cruz by J. R. Snyder
Surveyor of the Northern District of Cala.
Filed April 25th, 1862.
"Majus" land is near Steamer Lane, West Cliff Drive, and Neary Lagoon.

Figure 314; 1862 Map of [Week's/Neary's] Lagoon; (from Pokriots , p. 61)



Figure 315; Detail of 1854 map of Santa Cruz Coast; U.S. Coast Survey. *Report of the Superintendent of the U.S. Coast Survey for 1854*, 1855. Irving F. Burton papers, 1816-1967. (Archives of American Art, Smithsonian Institution)



Figure 316; Detail of map of the City of Santa Cruz, 1888; by D.A. Damkroeger; G4364.S69G46 1888.D22.jpg.
(courtesy UCSC Map Room, McHenry Library)



Figure 317; Aerial view of Neary's Lagoon; 1940 City of Santa Cruz & Vicinity Flight C7054 274.jpg; (courtesy UCSC Map Room, McHenry Library)



Figure 318; 1963 aerial photo of Neary's Lagoon; 1963B Santa Cruz_City Flight SC 24; (courtesy UCSC Map Room, McHenry Library)

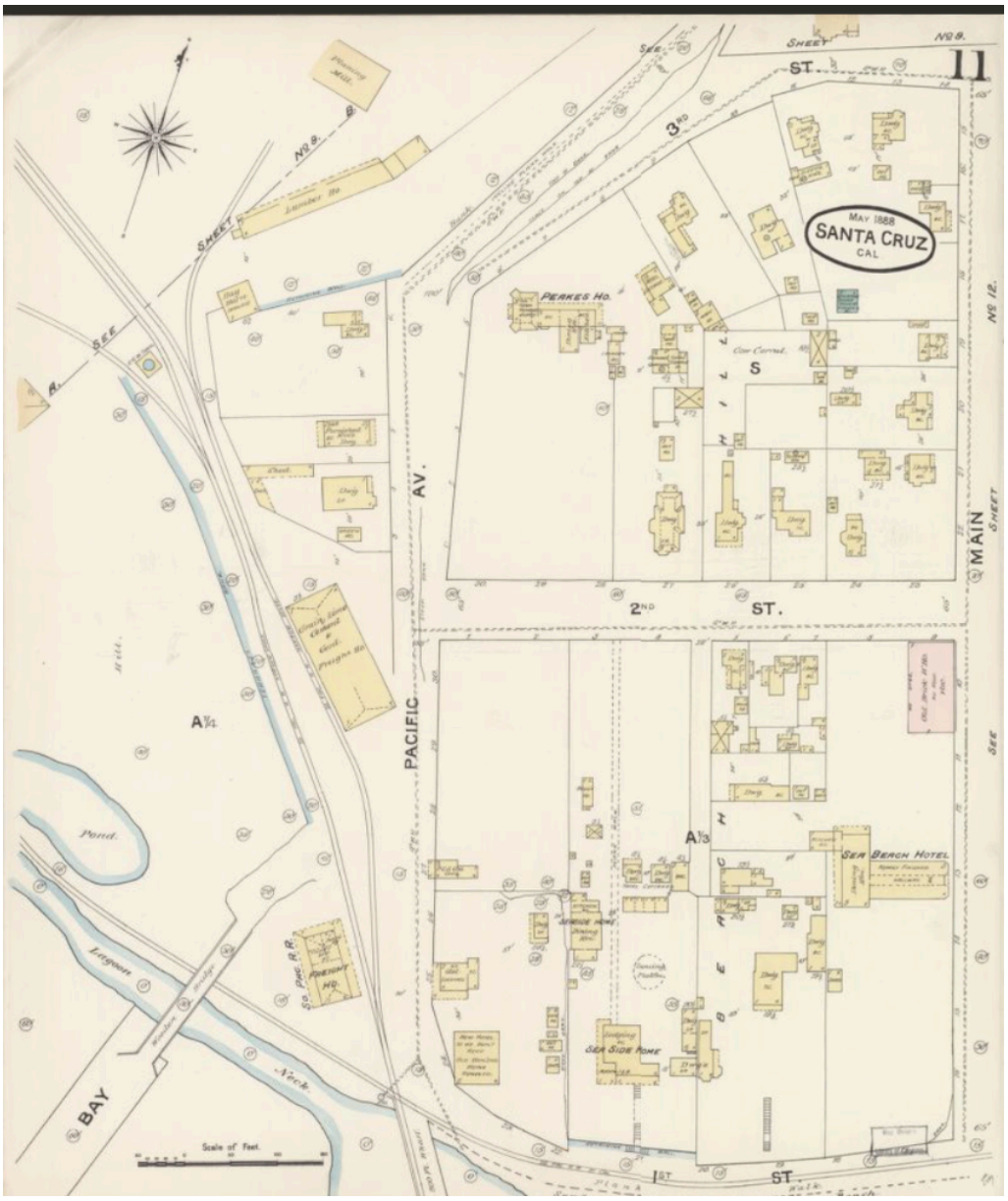
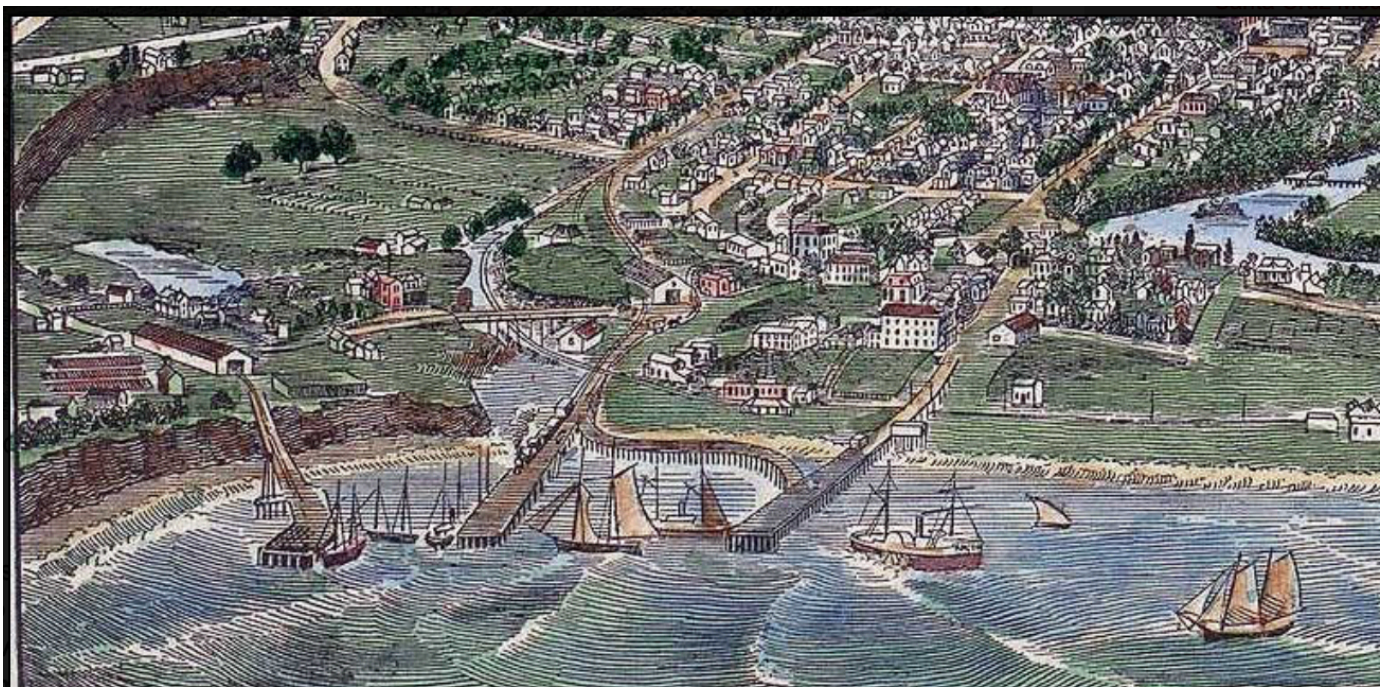


Figure 319; Detail of 1883, Sanborn fire map, showing Neary Lagoon & beach area; Co; (courtesy Library of Congress

Figure 320 (below); Detail of c. 1877 lithograph of the Santa Cruz waterfront. Neary Lagoon is on the far left.(OAC online version, includes a note saying image is a "Clipping from a Swedish-language periodical.")



The Santa Cruz Surf (1/18/1890, p. 2) gave a drainage report from The Citizens' Committee and recommended that "the improvement of Center St. and the opening of the lagoon are enterprises that especially appeal to property owner int the vicinity and would pay the cost five told at once." The paper also reported (5/12/1891, p. 3) that the city had adopted a resolution "to procure or purchase the rights of way required for the proposed tunnel to drain Neary Lagoon….The trouble caused by the waters of Dodero Cr. was discussed, but no action taken."

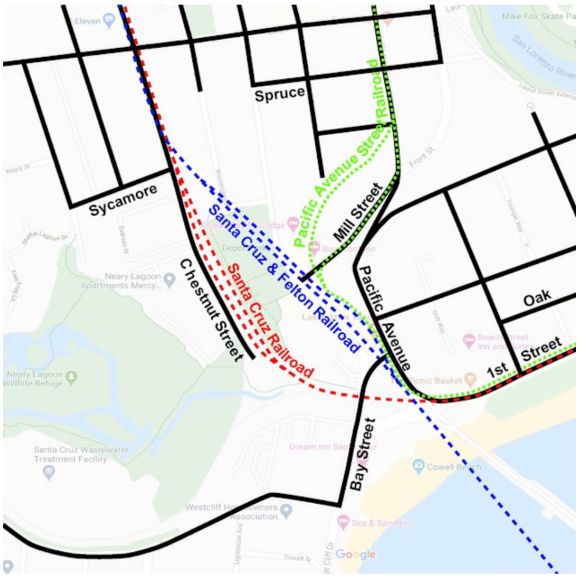




Figure 321 (left); Derek Whaley's schemata of the Santa Cruz railroad yards; based on 1877 Sanborn fire map & Google map. Figure 322 (right); 2020 photo of the "Howe Truss" bridge, W. Cliff Drive.

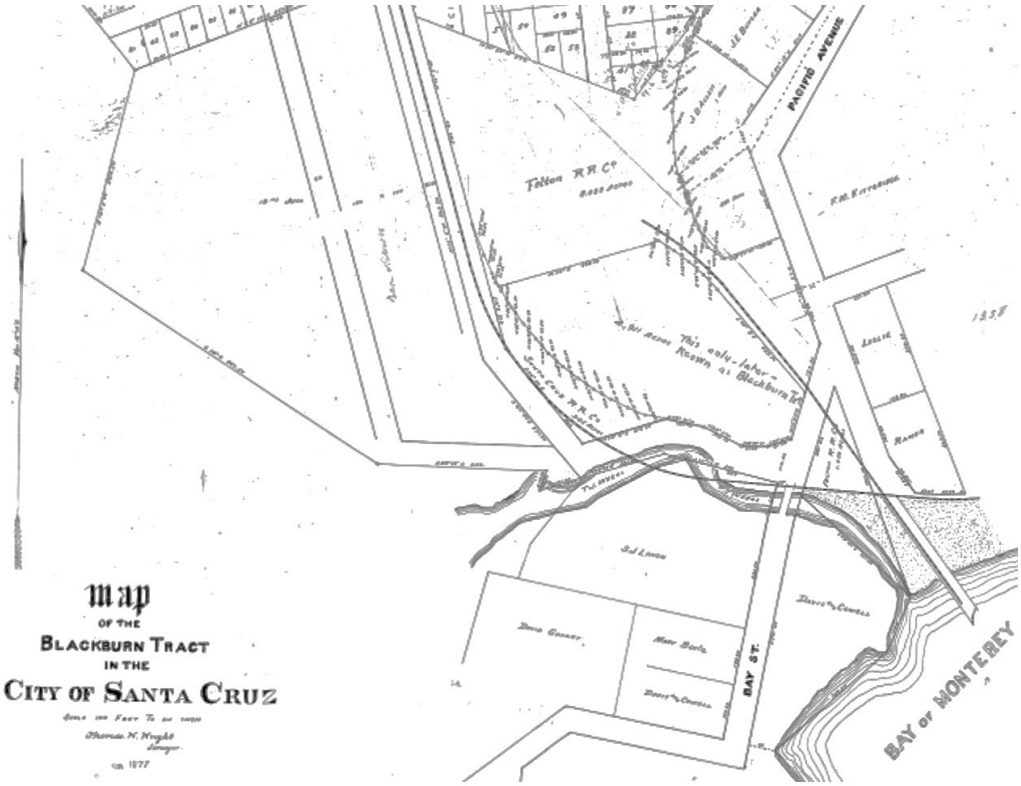


Figure 323; Map of the Blackburn Tract; from Santa Cruz; from GIS & Historical Maps; (from Derek Whaley's "Santa Cruz Trains" web site).

The city's main sewer lines leading into the lagoon in 1888 caused a cholera outbreak, which led to a desire to drain the area. *The Daily Surf* (2/27/1893) had a long article complaining about Neary Lagoon describing it as:

an artificial and offensive body of water, a plague spot in Santa Cruz that ought to be removed early and forevermore, an unnecessary nuisance that might be abated by a little energy, no longer a private matter but one that concern the public health and the prosperity of the town.



Figure 324; Colorized photo of a c. 1920 view from Hotel St James balcony to the old railroad wharf (left) and the outflow of Neary Lagoon (right). Photo by Ken Lorenzen (www.santacruztrains.com web site).

The article blamed the citizens for the health outbreaks because "nature didn't do it." There is also a great synopsis of the historical uses of the lagoon's water--"flowing from the immense Majors' Spring called Mill Creek...which flows past & formerly furnished the power for the Majors' grist mill, thence across King Street & across Mission (under the new stone culvert) furnishing water for two tanneries..."

In 1883, a flume was built to drain water from the lagoon and over the years fill was added, yet the lagoon remained. In 1901 The Citizens' Committee's report on "Drainage" gave the following recommendations:

> Improve the outlet of the Neary Lagoon by constructing a dam across the outlet near the shore of the railroad wharf, said dam to have an outlet, say 5 feet wide by 3.5 feet high, the bottom of said outlet to be level with low tide, and form said outlet construct a flume built of 3-inch plank, bottom, top and side to point in the bay about 100 feet from shore. From the dam to the shore of the bay cut into the rock for a part of the way, and fasten the flume by means of iron bolts to the rock and drive piles from the shore into the bay and fasten the flume to and between the piles. Construct a tide gate in said flume near the dam, deepen the channel from said dam to the Neary Lagoon to low tide line.
>
> Open Center St., 70 feet wide from Laurel St. to the depot lands of the narrow gauge railroad, and establish an official grade on said street, ascending two-tenths to the 100 feet to the produced line of Spruce St., and then descending two-tenths to the produced line of Sycamore Street. Construct a drainage sewer from Laurel St along Center St. to the Neary Lagoon, either by way of the gap through which the narrow gauge railroad passes to the depot at the wharf or across Chestnut St. at the northern base of the hill.

Neary Lagoon's flow to the ocean across the Main Beach was eventually put into a pipe, which discharged into Monterey Bay the railroad wharf (by today's wharf). With the growth of the railroad lines in this part of town, in 1918 Southern Pacific constructed a replacement bridge in the "Howe Truss" style, which combines diagonal truss beams and vertical iron rods. The bridge was reconstructed in 2004. Even this truncated body of water was known for its bird life, and as early as 1938, Robert Burton, a local naturalist, pushed for its protection as a park and refuge. By 1944 the *Santa Cruz Sentinel* (2/20/1944, p. 4) editorialized that the lagoon should be used for boating and a bird refuge. From around 1897 to the 1940s, naturalist Clark Streator (1886-1952) did extensive research on the birdlife of Neary Lagoon, gradually alerting others to the importance of saving this wonderful wetland.


Clark P. Streator, internationally famed ornithologist who died Friday, had lived in Santa Cruz since 1896.



Figure 325 (**left)**: Photo of Clark P. Streator; (*Santa Cruz Sentinel,* 11/30/1952).
Figure 326 (**above right)**; Photo of the view from the Neary Lagoon pontoon walkway to Shelter Lagoon apartments

Contrary to this idea of preserving Neary Lagoon, the following plan was suggested in the *Santa Cruz Sentinel* (1/17/1939; p. 9):

> In behalf of the removal of the railroad yards from their present location to one suggested above, it is offered that this maze of tracks thus far has prevented, to a major extent, the filling in of the Neary Lagoon tract and the development there of a modern residential district, which our city fathers surely covet as an immense addition to our taxable area.
>
> In this connection there is the further problem of bringing into the city the slowly progressing Ocean Shore Boulevard. It must be evident to everyone that no other solution is possible than to route it to the southern edge of the Neary Lagoon stream carrying it on overpasses where necessary, around the northern side of Beach Hill across the San Lorenzo River, along the northern bank of that stream into Seabright and so down the coast. Removal of the rail yards of the new location certainly would help with this construction.

In the 1970s, two housing developments were built on the north side of Neary Lagoon: "Shelter Lagoon" condominiums for purchase and "Cypress Point" rental apartments. The lagoon was restored by dredging & creating islands in the mid 1970s when condominiums were built. The city park was built gradually between 1975 and 1986. The city-owned land at the end of the Chestnut St. area drew controversy when low-income housing were proposed, which some did not want out of concern for the birds or their property values. However, these two city-supported sets of apartments were built for seniors and those with low-incomes. Additional dredging of the lagoon raised the surrounding ground level—to protect the homes from potential flooding—was completed in Winter 1990, and construction began in the spring of 1991.



Figure 327; June 1991 photo of the new apartments being constructed on lower Chestnut Street.



Figure 328; Photo of new apartments being constructed on lower Chestnut Street, June 1991.



Figure 329; Aerial view of Neary Lagoon, with the apartments, water treatment plant, and park (Google map).



Figure 330 (**left**); Photo taken at the Main Beach showing construction to drain the outflow of Laurel Creek/Neary Lagoon, June 1991



Figure 331 (**right**); Photo of the same spot by the Main Beach— January 2022




Figures 332. & 333; Two 2020 photos of Neary Lagoon's upper park.

In 1985, the city greatly improved Neary Lagoon's outflow pipe, which takes the water to empty into Monterey Bay by the wharf. In addition to the new housing developments, the city's expansion of their water treatment plant in 1993 took over the lawn area by the tennis courts and encroached up to the edge of the lagoon. A new tennis court, playground, & "pollinator garden") built by Bay and California streets.

After the water treatment plant was expanded, there were problems with odors wafting across neighborhoods, though these issues seem to have been somewhat mitigated. A new series of boardwalks and native plantings were put along the Chestnut St. side of the lagoon when new low-income and senior housing units were built. In addition, informative kiosks summarize the history of the lagoon since early Ohlone era The city regularly uses a type of tule cutting machine to keep the lagoon from becoming a silty marsh. They have also employed goats to munch away at non-native plants (*Santa Cruz Sentinel*. 6/7/2003), including as recently as July 2020. One part of the floating boardwalk was extended c. 2000, thereby allowing walkers to go across the main part of the lagoon.



Figure 334 (**middle left)**; 2020 photo of Neary Lagoon boardwalk.

Figure 335 (**below)**; 2020 photo of Depot Park located by the former railroad depot and Neary Lagoon.



Figures 336 & 337; Two 2020 photos of Depot Park by the former railroad depot and Neary Lagoon.





In 2004, the city did a series of projects located between Washington St. and the railroad tracks next to Neary Lagoon. In 1999 the city purchased the six-acre depot site for $3.3 million from Union Pacific Railroad, the parent company of the former Southern Pacific Railroad. "Depot Park" was created, with a skateboard park, soccer field, and parking for summer visitors to Santa Cruz.

Since at least the 1930s, Neary Lagoon has been used by homeless people as a place to live. The *Santa Cruz Sentinel* (2/10/1933, p. 8) wrote:

> The jungles near the Southern Pacific station grounds, alongside the Davenport branch of the SP track, have been extended recently from one to abut four camps. The latest one is close to where the Ocean Shore station was formerly located, not far from the roundhouse and a short distance west of the Bay St. viaduct. For windbreaks and privacy, the occupants have placed sacking and boards.
>
> This is close to the stream which has its source at the C. C. Moore place on Escalona Heights, flows across Mission Hill and through the Neary Lagoon flat with its outlet west of the municipal wharf. Almost any time of the day near a clump of willows above the railroad tracks may be seen groups of men out of work, washing their clothes and bedding in the water of the creek.

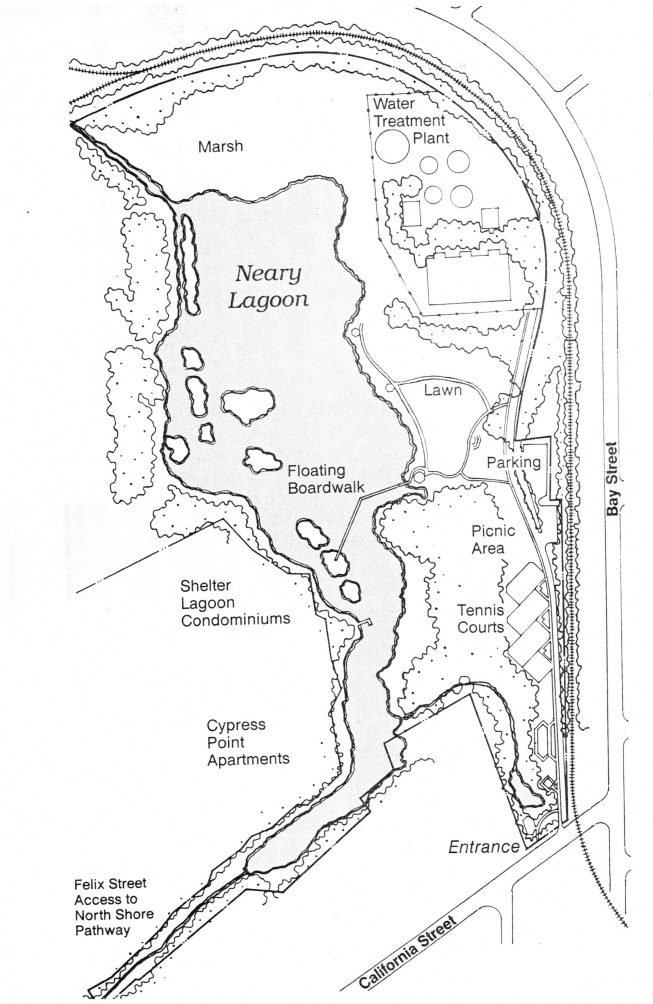


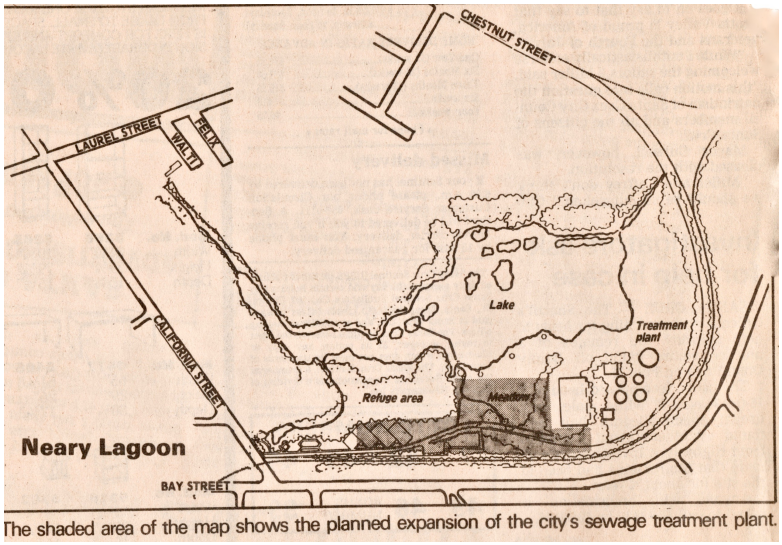
Figure 338; 2021 photo of homeless camp by Depot Park.

In the 1980s, there was a large homeless community living south of the depot in the wide space between the tracks and the lagoon. In 2020, the city proposed to allow tents in the parking lot between 5 PM each day and 10 AM the next morning. This idea was opposed by neighbors and city residents for many reasons. In the winter of 2021–2022, the threat of flooding of the homeless encampment at the San Lorenzo River. bench lands by the county government center led the city to declare an emergency, and the parking lot served as a city-sanctioned 24/7 homeless encampment for 2 months.

In the 1990s, there was talk of relocating the City Museum of Natural History to a site on the lagoon, but that idea is unlikely. Since at least the 1980s, many have also dreamed of a rebuilt train depot or transportation hub at the old depot. There are groups for and against having renewed passenger service running through the county from Watsonville to downtown Santa Cruz.

In 1982, a devastating winter storm wiped out part of Southern Pacific's tracks through Henry Cowell Redwoods State Park. The nearby private tourist narrow-gauge line, Roaring Camp and Big Trees Railroad, bought the old SP line that runs from Felton to the Boardwalk. Since the early 1960s, Normal Clark, the founder of the company, had dreamed of acquired these takes. Around 1988, Roaring Camp RR began running this second tourist train service from their main yard, "Roaring Camp," in Felton to the Santa Cruz Boardwalk, a few blocks from the old depot and railroad yards next to Neary Lagoon.





The shaded area of the map shows the planned expansion of the city's sewage treatment plant.

Figure 339 (**above left);** Circa 1990 map of Neary's Lagoon; from Santa Cruz City Parks & Dept. pamphlet—before the water treatment plant was greatly expanded & more floating boardwalks were added to allow one to cross the lagoon

Figure 340 (**above right**); Map of 1989 Neary Lagoon sewer plant expansion plans; (*Santa Cruz Sentinel*, 2/2/1989, A-2)

Figure 341 (**below**); 2003 photo of the goats brought in occasionally to Neary Lagoon's Blackburn Street entrance to control the growth of invasive weeds in the shallow marsh there; (*Santa Cruz Sentinel,* 6/7/2003, p. A-3)


Bill Lovejoy/Sentinel photos
The goat herd from Living Systems is working to clear Neary Lagoon's meadow of non-native plants.

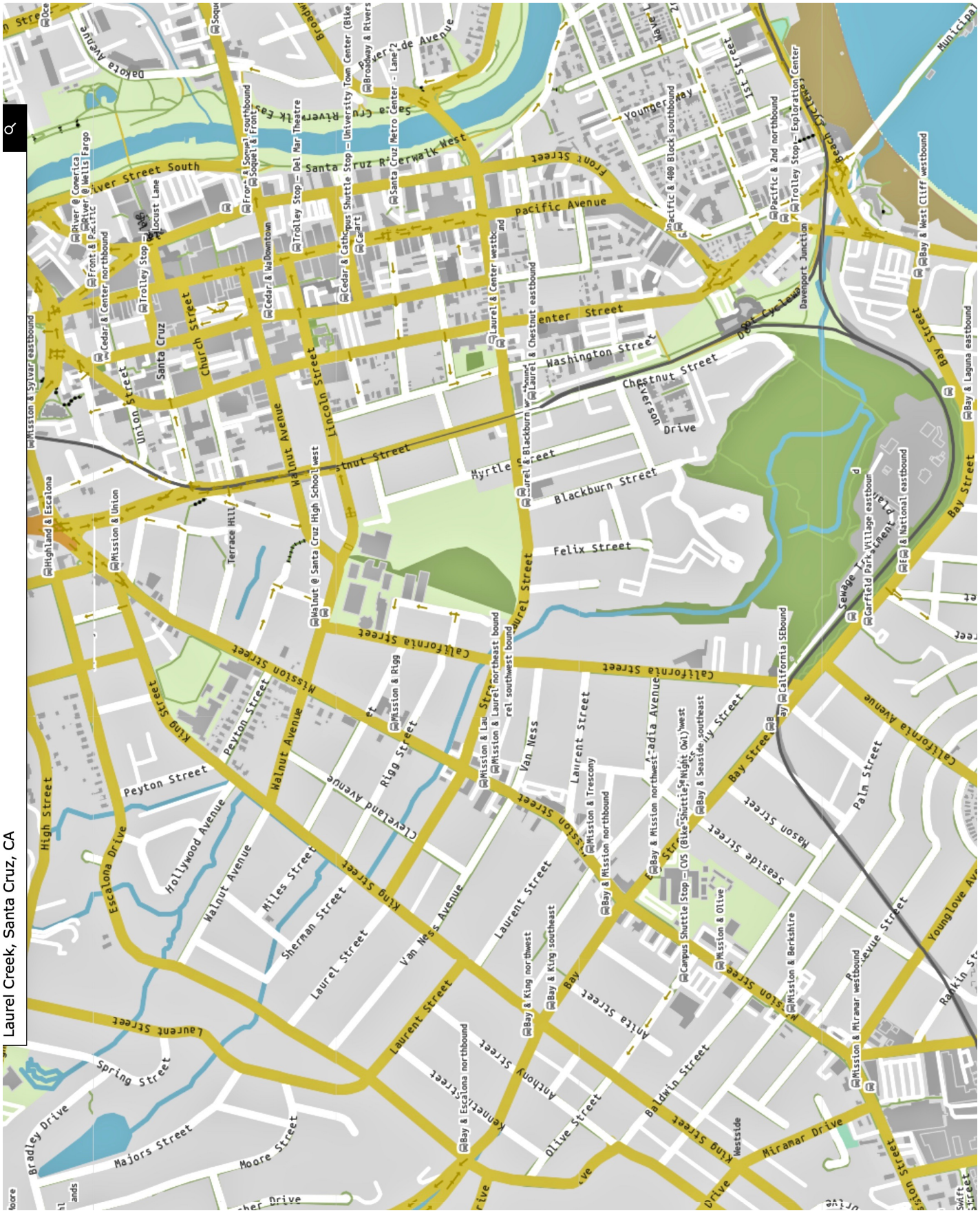


Figure 342; Map showing the stream that I call “Messiah Lutheran Creek” ; here. it is called “Ojos de Agua (1,2)”. Note how it flows downhill to join (below Ecalona Dr.) with Dodero Cr./“Dodero Spring Cr.” and is undergrounded at King Street; OpenStreet map.

Information about local flooding is in Daniel McMahon's article "The History of Floods on the San Lorenzo River in the City of Santa Cruz."

Earliest Recorded History of Floods: Mission Santa Cruz, 1791-1799

The expedition of 1769 found the river to be 2-3 ft. deep and "18 varas" or about 50 ft. wide on that October day. The site was officially chosen for a mission in 1774, and the mission was established late in 1791. A temporary church and several other buildings were quickly built but, "...it was soon found that the new establishment was too near the river and had to be rebuilt on higher land."…The exact site of that first, temporary church is unknown today, but to be threatened by the river, it must have been either close to the edge of Mission Hill, or below it… The new church and its out buildings, such as the flour mill, were damaged by heavy rains in 1796, 1797 and 1799. But more importantly for this history, the lower lands between Mission Hill and Beach Hill, used by the mission for growing crops, were flooded by the river in early 1798….

Possible floods, 1799-1852 The only record (that I have yet found) of floods on the San Lorenzo River from 1799 to 1862 is an article that appeared in the *Pacific Sentinel* on Dec. 23, 1871. This article states that a flood occurred in the year 1822, when the water covered all the lowlands and rose to a greater height than ever before… The next memorable flood occurred in 1832, the water not reaching the extreme heights of ten years before, but still covering the low lands to a great extent. In 1842, there occurred another great flood, not unlike that of '32. The pioneer settlers of California remember distinctly the flood of 1852, and it is not necessary to dwell upon the particulars. The last great flood occurred in the winter of 1862...The winter of 1872 is supposed to complete the circle again, premising that a flood will occur every ten years. The exact dates and severity of floods between the 1790's and the 1860's must remain uncertain. But it is likely that noticeable floods occurred in Santa Cruz, before heavy development of the floodplain, and the 1871 article provides some evidence of this.

Development of Santa Cruz onto the Floodplain, and the Flood of 1862 Between 1791 and the 1840's, the Mission (and later Town of Santa Cruz) and the civil settlement at the Villa de Branciforte were located outside of the floodplain, on the tops of the bluffs to the west and east of the river. As the population of the area grew in the late Mexican and early American periods, buildings other than mills or farm structures began to be built in the space available between the bluffs.

The first serious flood to hit the growing town was in the winter of 1861-62, and it was a shock to residents, as bridges and mills upstream were destroyed, buildings built on the banks of the river within the city were washed out to sea (one barn allegedly went to sea in an upright position), and water ran against the base of Mission Hill and eroded 30 feet of it away. This flood was different from later floods in that more damage resulted from erosion, both at the north end of town and down at the "Cathcart Orchard" than from actual inundation….The river did not follow its present course to the north of town, and there was a curve in the channel that directed high water at the bank near the town's north edge, near the base of Mission Hill. After the 1862 flood, it was claimed that the river was "several hundred feet nearer to the town" than it had been before. While damage from inundation and moving water laden with debris were to characterize later floods, the flood of 1862 raised fears about the loss of land underneath the buildings, land which was valuable for expansion of the town.

Changes in the River's Course, 1850's to Present Lower Plaza, very near to the bulkhead built after.1862. Information on the course of the river in the 1850's is taken from an 1853 map of Santa Cruz by A.D. Bache. River Street follows the old course of the channel closely where it rounds the north end of Mission Hill.



Figure 343; Map of San Lorenzo River in the 1850s.



Figure 344; Map of San Lorenzo River in 1996

Lower Plaza, very near to the bulkhead built after.1862. Information on the course of the river in the 1850's is taken from an 1853 map of Santa Cruz by A.D. Bache. River Street follows the old course of the channel closely where it rounds the north end of Mission Hill.

The response to this flood by townspeople was the earliest form of flood control: they built a bulkhead to stabilize the river bank near the plaza (at the site of today's

Bulkhead St.), they began work to change the river channel so that it would run past Mission Hill and not straight at it, and property owners on the lower part of Willow (Pacific) began to fill their lots, in order to raise the grade and prevent the San Lorenzo from crossing through their land on the way to Neary's Lagoon. (The land on lower Pacific, and in other parts of downtown has been raised four feet or more from its natural grade by such filling.) One last feature of the flood of 1862 was that there were no bridges across the river yet, thus no bridges to be damaged or to trap debris and raise the water level behind them.

Repeated Flooding of Santa Cruz: 1871-1958

Subsequent floods, beginning in 1871, found bridges in the river channel, and damaged them or built logjams behind them. There were also more buildings near the river that could be flooded, although these were not right on the river's banks. Such things changed the perceptions of floods after 1862. But generally, all subsequent floods sent river water into the same areas. The water usually left the riverbanks in one of two places, either at the foot of Pacific Ave. on the west bank (at today's Laurel/Broadway St. bridge) or at the foot of Broadway on the east bank. Lower Pacific was frequently flooded (1862, 1878, 1881, 1890, 1895, 1907, 1911, 1940, 1941, 1955) with a few inches to a few feet of water. …

High water levels would often flood the basements of buildings on Pacific Ave. (1871, 1878, 1880, 1890, 1940, 1955) and if the water was especially high, it would run up Soquel Ave., and flow down Pacific Ave. from a few inches to a few feet deep (1878, 1890, 1955). This water could reach several blocks west of Pacific Ave., and combined with rain water unable to drain to the river, would reach the Chestnut/Center/Church St. area (1889, 1890, 1940, 1941, 1955). ….

Bridges across the river would be frequently damaged by floods (1871, 1881, 1890, 1931, 1938, 1940, 1941, 1955, 1982). Wooden bridges were more vulnerable than concrete ones, as damage to bridges was universal in the 19th century, and often limited to the surviving wooden footbridges at Cooper St. and Ocean St. in the early 20th century. But concrete bridges could suffer as well. The footings of the unfinished Highway One Bridge and the Riverside Ave. Bridge were damaged in 1955, and the older half of the Soquel Ave. Bridge was undermined, collapsing two lanes in 1982. ..

The "Christmas Flood" of 1955

The costliest, deadliest, and most well-known flood in the history of Santa Cruz was on Dec. 22, 1955. Much is written about this event in other places, and it is remembered well by many local people. The river moved well out of its banks on both sides, and flowed down Pacific Ave. at a depth of three to four feet. Water reached the steps of city hall on Center St., and was over eight feet deep in places on the east side of Front St. At the time, this was called a 100-year flood, but is generally called a 40-year flood today. (The same can be said for the storm of 1982.) But the water level was unquestionably higher in 1955 than in any other historic flood.

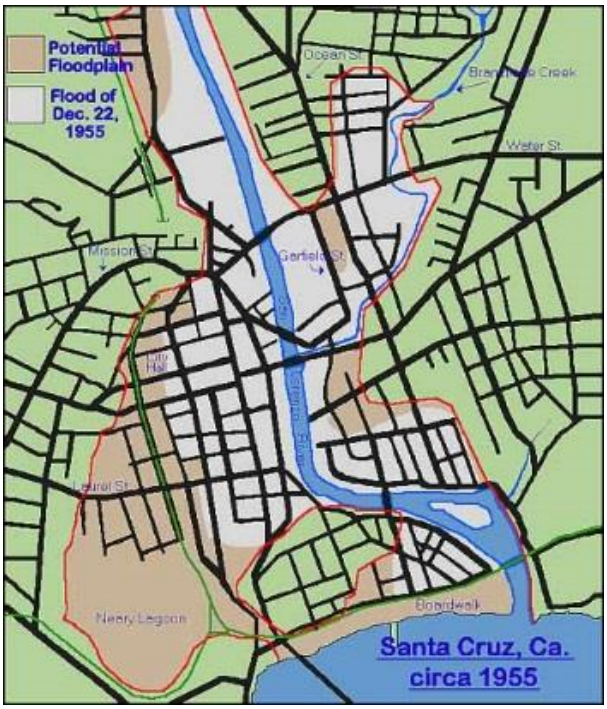


Figure 345; Map of Santa Cruz, C. 1955; (c) 1997 by Daniel McMahon. Information on street locations, extent of the floodplain and the 1955 flood are from maps created by the city's Depy. of Engineering, published in *San Lorenzo River Flood, December 22, 1955*, by the Flood Control Committee of the Santa Cruz Chamber of Commerce, 1956.

The San Lorenzo River Since 1958

Since April 1958, the river has only come close to topping the levees in the city a single time, on January 4, 1982. There was some flooding along Branciforte Creek that day, and the benchland below the County Government Center filled with water.

Blackburn Lagoon

It is worth emphasizing that downtown Santa Cruz was built in a flood plain located between the cliffs of what today are Mission and California streets (to the west) and Branciforte Avenue (to the east). After the simple first Mission Santa Cruz chapel was flooded shortly after its construction, the Spanish missionaries learned the importance of keeping their buildings up on the hill. It was not until 1850 that Elihu Anthony came up with the wild idea of building down in "The Flats," where, until the late 1800s, many seasonal and permanent marshes existed, such as Blackburn Lagoon. The *Santa Cruz Sentinel* (11/14/1880, p. 1) provided an excellent description of this body of water, which has since then been forgotten for over a century:

> In making this ascent, High St. is crossed by a number of gullies, which are dry in the summer, but during rain storms they bring down large streams of water, which cross High St. by means of culverts, and then flow down across fields, streets, and lots to the level land near Mission St., and increasing in volume, are precipitated into the lower flat, where they flood a large territory, finally finding their way into the Neary Lagoon or into the drain sewer which extends from Locust St. southerly through private property and along Center St. to Elm St., and then to the low land on the east side of Pacific Avenue.
>
> The Blackburn Lagoon **has no outlet,** and during the late storms extended as far east as Cedar St., and north to Laurel St. The Neary Lagoon has an outlet into the bay near the Railroad wharf, but this outlet is often obstructed, and sometimes entirely closed by sand and by driftwood at and hear its mouth, thereby causing the water of this lagoon to spread over the adjacent territory.



Figure 346; Drawing of a Chinese House, California Street, overlooking Neary Lagoon; By Lillian A. Howard; (from Geoffrey Dun. 2009; p. 214)



Figure 347; Photo showing flooding in 1891 in Santa Cruz (lower left corner), looking north from Lower Pacific Avenue .The octagonal house on: Sycamore Street was still standing in 1968 (courtesy UCSC Digital Collections).



Figure 348; 1886 map of the area near the railroad depot; notice the word "swamp" (Blackburn Lagoon); Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, p. 8 (Library of Congress)

Besides the Blackburn Lagoon, there are several places in the lower flat, in which storm water remains for weeks or months, becoming stagnant and disappearing finally by seepage and evaporating, in the meantime causing bad smells, creating germs of disease and growing noxious insects.

In one his *Santa Cruz Sentinel* columns (11/15/1950, p. 16) Ernest Otto wrote:

South of Walnut Ave., west of the present Christian church [today's Greek Orthodox church) was a low spot which was a pond for weeks at a time on which boys would paddle their rafts, hurling broomsticks at the frogs. The latter were not the edible variety. The water covered over half of the Friester lot and would go under what is now the Alfred Bowman residence…

From Pacific Ave. through the Taintor property to Center St. was a very low section, always flooded in winter. Beyond Laurel St., about at Cedar, was another low spot. In flood times the water would enter some of the smaller houses, whose owner would have to use boats.

Grove Had to Be Removed— Another place that took a long time to fill was the end of Center St., then a blind street south of Laurel. A maple and sycamore grove and a blackberry patch had to be removed also.

The biggest fill below the grove was the **Blackburn Lagoon**, which into the late [eighteen] seventies was bordered by tules, maples, and sycamores. It took many loads of earth to fill this water spot, which extended to where is now Owens storage house.

Another great fill was necessary to level the ground at the slough, eight or ten feet deep, at Rennie's swimming hole. Today the site is devoted to auto courts.

In another of is *Santa Cruz Sentinel* columns ("Forty Years Ago Extension of Center Street Looked Impossible", November 24, 1940, p. 8), Otto wrote:

From earliest days I can recall talk of extending Center St., but then no one looked forward to it reaching Locust St., and of course the extension to Mission was not even considered. In my boyhood days Center St. ran from Walnut Ave. and ended in a short, blind street just beyond Laurel. It was a dirt street with not even a plank sidewalk, and the gutters were often overgrown with grass. There was not even a walk from the corner of Lincoln along the west side to what is now Elm St, but it was not needed for the greater part of the property facing Center St. to beyond Elm was the Dreher ranch.

The first extension of Center began at the lower end beyond Laurel and went through a part of the old **Blackburn** property. It was cut through a grove of maples and sycamores and undergrowth of wild blackberry vines. Back of the Blackburn home, a typical New England farm, the street had to be fill in from a slough—or **Blackburn's Lagoon** as the small boys called it. We used to ride home-made rafts there and gathered tules, which we soaked in kerosene to make torches or bouquets of dried grass.

The first extension went to the Southern Pacific grounds and through to Washington St. and the beach. For later extensions it was necessary to cut through the old landmarks fo the city. On the Walnut Ave. side it went through the old Huber property, later occupied by the Meyers. On the Church St. side was the Charles Bern property with a little rambling house and a couple of conservatoires where Mr. Bern used to nourish his flowers.

From Church to Locust St. the street [Center] passed through the old F. A. Hihn orchard and vegetable gardens, through what was a hedge of roses on Church St. and a privet hedge on Locust St., splitting the double house on the north side of Locust St. formerly occupied by the Hoff and Goodwin families, then through a vacant lot on Park St. and finally through part of the famous Opera House. On the other side it entered on what used to be the F. A. Hihn office building, where the Penny Press was once published.

In the early days Center [St.] from Walnut Ave. to Lincoln was narrow. Where the Baptist church [today's Greek Orthodox church] now stands was an orchard surrounded by a picket fence of the old style….

On the opposite corner of Lincoln was Calvary Episcopal Church, looking much as it does today except for the vestibule which opens on Center Street. Then came a vacant lot, where the rectory now stands, the old Waterman house. The Chris Werner residence and orchard took up half the block, then the John Carpy place, and on the corner was the Titus Hale residence, which was later moved to Laurel and Myrtle streets.

From Lincoln to Elm on the east side was a drain to carry off the surface water. It had dirt piled over it and was also used as a sidewalk.

As the corner of Walnut was a vacant lot reaching about 1000 feet along Walnut, the Meyer home, and then the Gus Bowman residence. From the Congregational church lot [today's Boys & Girls Club building] was a farm which reached to beyond where Elm St. is now located.

On the this farm was a picturesque farmhouse, tank house, and windmill. The home was later moved to the corner of Elm St., where it still stand with an iron fence surrounding the beautiful garden. On the corner of Maple was a vacant lot and a **marsh**.

The Santa Cruz Surf (12/31/1889, p. 1) had a lengthy article about sewer water overflow into Blackburn Lagoon creating unsanitary conditions:

COMMON COUNCIL; Santa Cruz as a Modern Venice—What Shall Be Done with the Water?—Several municipal matters were discussed and disposed of at the Council meeting last evening, but the lively portion of the meeting was that devoted to the matter of surface or storm water which has enlarged the dimensions of the Blackburn Lagoon until it extends northward past Laurel St. and covers an area of several blocks in that vicinity. Several pioneer citizens were present who interspersed their arguments with tales about the high water of "early days," when they shot ducks all the way from Hihn's [F. A. Hihn's property, where the city hall is today] to **Blackburn's** [today's Depot Park]. Several schemes were suggested for draining the lower portion of the "flat," none of them, however, offering more than temporary relief.

The Mayor thought the water was healthy and that no real harm would follow from the overflow. Mr. Finkeldey had sewer water over the tops of his boots on Locust St., and as the Council had not "ordered" this overflow, they could not be held accountable for it.

Mr. Willey favored taking a broad view of the matter, and proposed that the Mayor should appoint a committed of citizens who should investigate, consult and report upon the most feasible plan of providing for a system of surface drainage. This motion met with favor and was unanimously adopted.

Many other news paper articles were written about Blackburn Lagoon:

"The Blackburn Lagoon has cut a new channel to the sea, and now rushes out under the railroad wharf and along the beach for quite a distance," (*Santa Cruz Surf,* 3/4/1884, p. 3).

"Chief of Police Scott Wednesday set several men to work cutting a canal from the Blackburn Lagoon to the bay, so as to allow the stagnant waters of the lagoon to escape,
which have commenced to send forth an unsavory smell," (*Santa Cruz Sentinel,* 3/7/1885, p. 3).

"Several sewer matters were brought up… The overflow of the sewer [from nearby Neary Lagoon] into the Blackburn Lagoon was discussed, and it was decided to give two days' pumping to the lagoon as an offset to any overflow from the sewer that might have occurred," (Santa Cruz Sur*f, 12/17/1889, p. 3).*

"On Tuesday the old cottonwood tree in the Blackburn Lagoon fell against a telephone pole wire with such force as to cause a pole to fall down," (*Santa Cruz Evening Sentinel,* 7/12/1899, p. 3).

A letter to the editor (*Santa Cruz Sentinel*, 12/31/1889, p. 3) also complained:

Is it True? Much fun is made of the industrious and well-meaning old lady who attempted to sweep back the incoming surf of the sea, but how abut the truth of the time, that the city authorities have commenced the work of pumping out Mrs. Blackburn's Lagoon? Can such things be, and we sane men? This lagoon has been full every heavy winter since my settlement in Santa Cruz in 1846, and I would as soon run a pump into the Bay of Monterey as to hope to pump out Blackburn Lagoon during the winter months.

Another article (*Santa Cruz Sentinel,* 12/31/1891, p. 3). talked of "A New Route":

The condemnation suit of the city against Mrs. H. M. Blackburn is to be abandoned, and a new resolution of intention to drain the Neary Lagoon is to be prepared. The new route is to be west of Mrs. Blackburn's land and to connect with the main sewer on the Neary property. It is believed that the consent of all the property owners can be obtained without any trouble. The reason that the original route was laid through Mrs. Blackburn's land was on account of a grade

of sixteen inches being save. The Blackburn Lagoon can also be drained by the new routed by aid of a ditch which will carry the water to Neary Lagoon and so on to the outlet. The tunnel project will not be abandoned.



Figure 349; City Storm Drains Map #6, c. 1980--Neary Lagoon to E. Side of S Cruz; Santa Cruz Water Department.

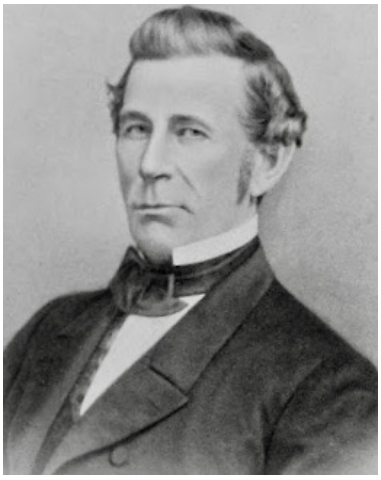


Figure 350 (**below left**): Photo of William Blackburn; (from James Guinn's *History of the State of California*, 1903.)

According to Donald Clark (1986, pp. 174, 226, 398), Neary Lagoon was first called "laguna de la playa" (beach lagoon). On Sept. 25, 1854, the County Board of Supervisors opened bids for the construction of a bridge crossing the outlet of the "Lagoona de la Playa." When the area was bought by Thomas Jefferson Weeks in the 1850s, its next name was Week's Lagoon.

The Santa Cruz Public Library's website has an article by W.L.C. Sulzner titled "The Second American Alcalde of Santa Cruz—Judge William Blackburn." In it we learn that, William Blackburn arrived at Zayante in October 1845and set up a shingle mill with partners Jacob Snyder and George McDougal. William enlisted in General John C. Fremont's California Battalion to partake in the war with Mexico. William resigned in February1847 and returned to Santa Cruz, where Joseph L. Majors, the first American alcalde, became tired of adjudicating the cases of his in-laws and recommended that Blackburn take his place. Judge Blackburn gained a reputation for his appropriate, and often unorthodox rulings.

Judge Blackburn was in charge of making land grants and was accused by the Holy Cross priest of illegally granting to his own friends the church's lots. California's governor sidestepped the

issue by saying that because Santa Cruz was not yet an organized town, the lots could not yet be sold. The governor next appointed a town council to "advise" Judge Blackburn. In 1847, the judge was living on the "upper plaza", where he ran a store and the Eagle Hotel, by which flowed the water from the *zanja.* In 1848, Blackburn built what was said to be the first ship constructed in Santa Cruz—the "Zach Taylor", a fifty-ton schooner.

After a stint in the gold country in 1849, Blackburn returned to Santa Cruz and was appointed Justice of the Peace. His eighty-seven acres of land in "the flat" stretched south from Walnut Avenue at Chestnut Street to Neary Lagoon and then east to what later became the Southern Pacific depot. His Greek revival home on Center Street was built in 1854, using the first load of lumber brought round Cape Horn from Maine.

Blackburn and his brother Daniel raised potatoes on four acres in "the flat," earning $100,000 in 1851 due to gold miner's great need for food. William sent his potatoes to the Crystal Palace Fair in NYC and won a prize "for the finest potatoes every known" (Chase, p. 41). He also planted an orchard, which by 1854 had avocados, figs, lemons, olives, plums, apples, and peaches.



Judge Blackburn was quite the entrepreneur, buying (in February 1853) Paul Sweet's Scotts Valley tannery, for which he asked Richard C. Kirby to be in charge. As an active member of the community, he was one of the subscribers in 1857 to have the Methodist Church built. In 1848 he built a sawmill on Branciforte Creek (later run by his brothers Jacob and James) in an area called "Blackburn Gulch" (now Happy Valley along Branciforte Drive). Judge Blackburn was so involved in local real estate that from 1850–1853, he bought and sold seventeen properties, including a hotel, a shingle mill, a tannery, and various stores and sawmills.

Figure 351 (**above**); Photo of the Blackburn House, now a hotel.



Figure 352 (**left)**; Colorized photo of Harriet (Mead) Blackburn (1831-1920;) (E.S. Harrison, p. 332).

In 1858 Blackburn married Harriet Mead, who'd arrived in Santa Cruz in 1851 with her brother Gaylord, and sister, Almira, who married Dr. William Kittredge. The Kitteridges built their Beach Hill home on Front Street in 1867. In his will, Dr. Kitteredge left the home to his wife's sister, Harriet (Mead) Blackburn, who expanded it into "The Kittredge House"—a railroad hotel; the depot was located just below the hill (*Santa Cruz Sentinel* 3/28/2021, p. 2). The Kittredge House, (much altered) is today's "Sunshine Villa."

Harriet and William's only child died 2 years after his birth. Judge Blackburn died 3 years later, in 1867, leaving his large property to his wife, who managed it with an awareness of social justice and a lack of prejudice (rare for that era) to the Chinese farmers who rented from her. She became known for her many acts of charity to those in need. Her kind deeds were possible due to her thoughtfulness and the bequest that she received and quickly gave away after her husband's death. She also had monies gained from the Kittredge House and the 1874 sale of a large parcel in her orchard (on the south side of Neary's Lagoon) to Southern Pacific Railroad for their right-of-way, depot, and train yards.

The following information is from "Curiosities: Blackburn Terrace," posted Aug. 7, 2020, on Derek Whaley's blog, "Santa Cruz Trains—Railroads of the Monterey Bay Area." The lots that Harriet owned in "The Flats" were sold to F.A. Hihn, who considered putting in a housing development. Instead, he kept the orchard until 1874, when he moved forward on his Santa Cruz Railroad plans. Hihn bought an easement through the middle of Harriet's land by Neary Lagoon's outlet to the bay, which allowed the tracks to cross into the Lower Plaza and continue along Chestnut Street, eliminating the need for an extensive cut into the hill and instead requiring a small cut on the west side of Beach Hill. The tracks were removed in the 1920s, and Pacific Avenue was relocated to their former location.

In 1889, Harriet Blackburn still owned the hill between the railroad lines and Bay Street (now West Cliff Drive), where she tried to sell lots for “Blackburn Terrace.” However, only three homes had been built there by 1910. The most interesting was “Concha del Mar,” vacation home of John R. Jarboe and wife, Mary H. Thomas. Their home became a motel, which survived until 1966, when it was enlarged into the Magic Carpet Motor Lodge, which was torn down in 1996 and replaced with the Ramada Inn (today’s Howard Johnson by Wyndham Court).



Figure 353 (**above)**; Photo of “Concha del Mar,” Blackburn Terrace, 1896. (colorized by Derek Whaley; Chase, p. 9).

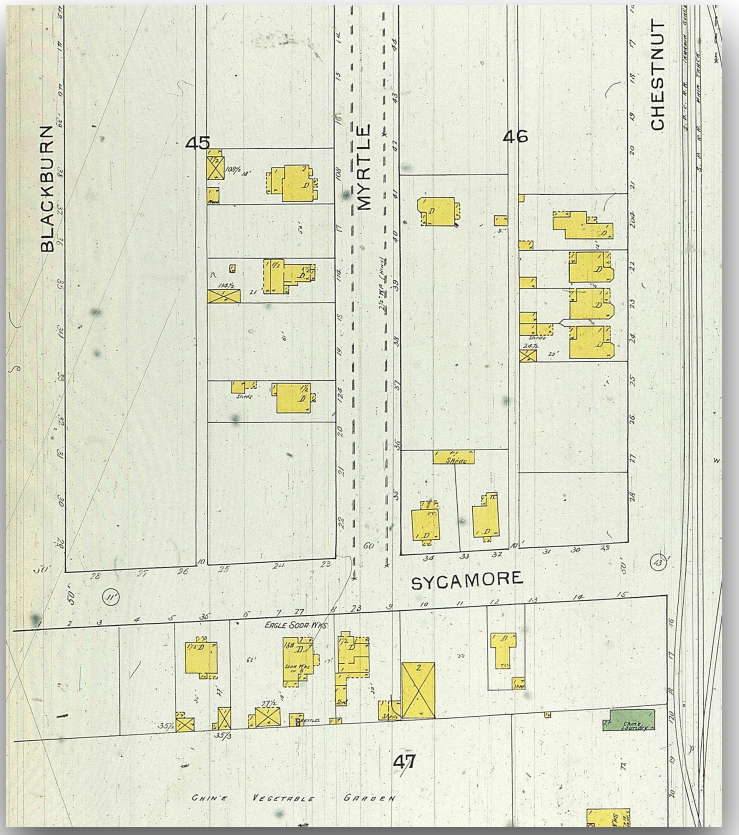


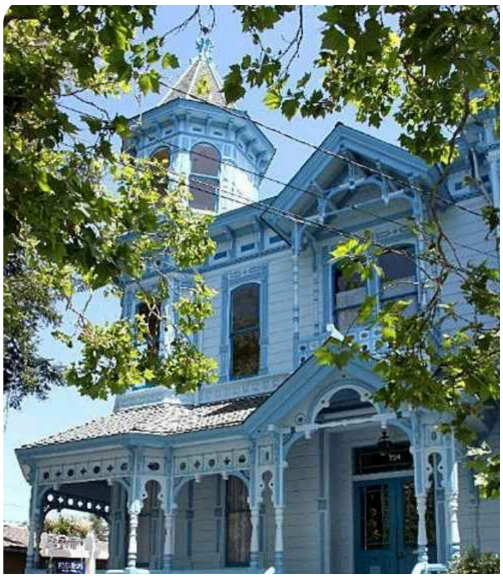
Figure 355 (**above right**); Detail of Sanborn Fire Insurance Map showing the location of“Chine” (Chinese) Vegetable Garden below Sycamore Street, 1892 (Library of Congress).

Figure 354 (**below left)**; Photo of Pájaro ValleyChinese strawberry farmers, 1890s; (courtesy Smithsonian Institute .



In 1900, Harriet Blackburn’s property near Neary Lagoon was one of the many places in Santa Cruz where Chinese people had “market gardens,” renting the land, because they were not allowed to own real estate. Sandy Lydon’s book, *Chinese Gold: The Chinese in the Monterey Bay Region* (p. 237) describes these Chinese-run gardens:

> The Chinese gardeners usually built a small shack in the garden’s center, living where they could guard their crops from eagle-eyed schoolboys. Dressed in denim trousers and blouses and often straw hats, the Chinese rose before dawn each day, filled their carrying baskets with fresh produce, and walked the early morning streets, their distinctive call matching the rhythm of the baskets swaying at each end of their shoulder poles. The call of the Chinese peddler was a familiar part of a Santa Cruz morning, and depending on the season, the baskets brimmed with cabbage, lettuce, okra, yams, raspberries, gooseberries, and blackberries. A section of each garden was set aside for Chinese delicacies such as water lily bulbs, Chinese lettuce, and water chestnuts to to be sold in Chinatown.



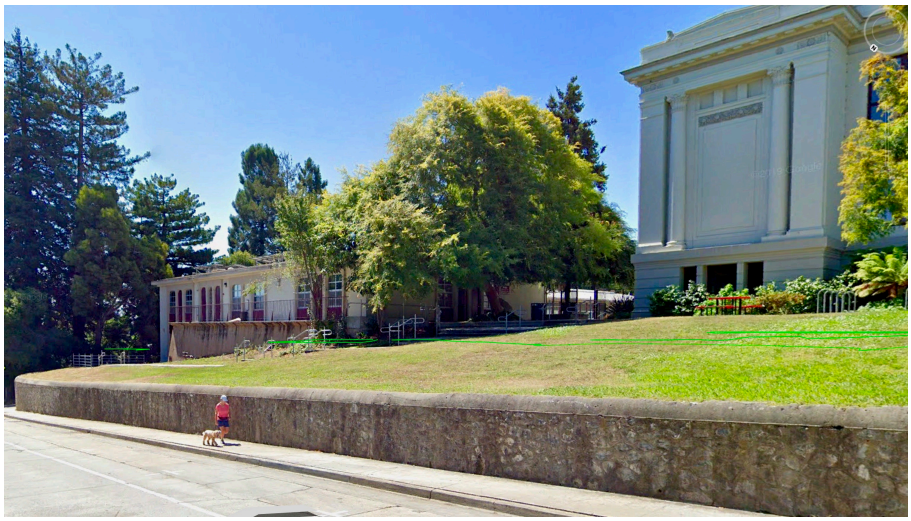


Figure 356 (**above left);** Photo of Weeks' mansion (relocated to California Street).



Figure 357 (**above right**)**:** Photo of the wall at the former site of Week's mansion, Walnut Avenue (now Santa Cruz High School).

Figure 358; (**lower left:** Photo of Thomas J. Weeks; (Santa Cruz County History Journal, Issue #4,1998, p. 252)

Thomas Jefferson Weeks

Margaret Koch (1974, p. 205) informs us about the life of Thomas Jefferson Weeks. He left Maine and, after a brief attempts at gold mining proved unsuccessful, arrived in Santa Cruz in the fall of 1849, just before his 20th birthday. In 1852, he and a partner named De Long rented land from Judge Blackburn and, following his example, began to farm potatoes. The next year, the price of potatoes plummeted from 12.5 cents per pound to almost nothing, and potatoes were left to rot in the fields. Weeks then went into the business of hauling cut redwood Again similar to Judge Blackburn, Thomas Weeks bought land (86 acres from Walnut Ave. to Laurel Street and Mission Street to Chestnut Street) and planted a 25-acre orchard on the site of today's Santa Cruz High football field and gymnasium. His walnut grove south of Mission Street) led to Mill Street being renamed Walnut Avenue.

In 1854, Thomas Weeks married Judge Blackburn's niece, Margaret Morgan. In 1890, their costly ($9,000) Victorian-style home was built on their land on the Walnut Avenue bluff near the intersection with Lincoln. *The Daily Surf* (October 27, 1892) referred to the area as "Weeks Heights" in an article about the grading of the Walnut Ave. slope and the building of "a handsome retaining wall," parts of which are still visible. Thomas objected (*Santa Cruz Surf*, October 29, 1899, p.1) to "the culvert recently put in on Walnut Avenue hill," and a long discussion followed between Mr. Weeks and Councilman Finkeldey in relation to the **natural water course** of "early days." Finally, Mr. Weeks offered to open either Rincon Sr. or Myrtle Street through his land if Mr. Hihn would extend the same to Walnut Avenue Mr. Hihn was present but did not signify an acceptance of the propositon." Weeks was also a realtor and raised fine horses.

In 1913, the home was moved to 724 California Street to make room for Santa Cruz High's expansion. It has been restored by subsequent owners.

The Santa Cruz Mission Adobe State Historic Park

The Santa Cruz Mission adobe, located next to the *zanja,* is the oldest building in Santa Cruz Count (www.openheritage3d.org):

> Built between 1822 and 1824 by local Ohlone and Yokut Native Americans, the park's signature adobe is the only remaining structure from Mission Santa Cruz, founded in 1791. One of just four adobe buildings left in Santa Cruz County — and sometimes confused with the nearby replica mission chapel — it is the only building of its kind preserved as a museum in the State of California. The adobe served as housing for Neophyte families who lived and worked at the Mission, which operated until 1834 when it was secularized. After decades of private ownership, the adobe was sold to the State of California, extensively restored and finally opened in 1991 to the public as the Santa Cruz Mission SHP.







Figure 359 (**left):** Photo of Doni (Holden) Tunheim (courtesy of Edna Kimbro Archive);
Figure 360 (**middle):** Photo of Gil Sánchez (Mission Adobe architect) at Santa Cruz's Bicentennial 10/5/1991
Figure 361 **(right):** Photo of Rob Edwards, Professor of Archaeology, Cabrillo College(courtesy Cabrillo College Archaeology Field School Blog, www.ccarchfieldschool.blogspot.com/).

In the decades after California became part of the U.S., the Santa Cruz Mission Adobe saw many alterations, including the addition of a second floor and other changes to modernize it. Though half of the old adobe had belonged to the state of California since 1957, Cornelia Hopcroft was living in the other half until 1983. Upon her death, there began much discussion as to what to do with the adobe.

We can thank the efforts of those folks involved with The Adobe Coalition (and many other people, too) for making the building become a viable state park. An incomplete list would begin with such people as: Eloisa A. Rodrigues; Judy Stean; Gil Sanchez, architect for the Mission Adobe; and Gil's wife, Daryl Allen, a historian. Rob Edwards was one of many archaeologists working around the plaza and at "The Lost Adobe," the foundations of which were first found in 1978. Its remnants were found on the property of Ruby and Jim Tertefiller, who invited Rob Edward's Cabrillo Archaeological Program to do investigation there from 1981–1984.

Edna Kimbro was involved around the Mission Plaza doing research and architectural conservation. Micki Ryan was the the co-author with Edna on a report about the mission adobe. Edna Kimbro and artist Doni (Holden) Tonheim established and ran the annual Santa Cruz Mission Parade and Fiesta that happened for many years and for which Doni designed the posters. This event kept the importance of the adobe in the public's mind and also shared much historical information and enjoyment.





Figures 362 & 363; Two photos of the adobe at Mission Days (9/29/1989), when we got to see how the restoration was progressing.

The mission adobe was eventually restored in the late 1980s and opened to the public in 1991—just in time for the bi-centennial of the founding of Mission Santa Cruz. Since then, the adobe has become popular with school groups and people of all ages. The various dioramas, displays, signage, and other educational aspects of the Santa Cruz Mission Adobe provide a good overview of the many families and different groups who have lived and worked at and around the mission complex—and more specifically in the adobe itself—during the Spanish, Mexican, and American eras.









Figures 364-367; Four photos taken October 5, 1991 during the grand opening of the Santa Cruz Mission Adobe, for the bicentennial of the founding of Mission Santa Cruz.





Figure 368 (**above left:** Photo of Cornelia Lunes Hopcroft; (courtesy Friends of Santa Cruz State Parks files).
Figure 369 (**middle):** Photo of Mission adobe, c.1950; (Santa Cruz Public Library History webpage files).
Figure 370 (**below);** Photo from article about the adobe & an Armas descendant; (*Santa Cruz Sentine*l, 10/5/1991 p. 1).



Dan Covro/Sentinel
Felipe Armas kin Jeff Wyant with daughters Rachele and Jessica.

There is a direct link between Neary Lagoon and what today is called the Neary-Rodríguez Adobe" (also known as the Neary-Hopcroft Adobe) which is part of the Santa Cruz Mission State Historic Park. After Mexican independence in 1834, the new Mexican government took possession of all 21 of Alta California's missions from the church, and began to sell off some their assets. This adobe residence was divided in half, with one part sold to the the Román Rodríguez Family. Rodríguez descendant to live here was Cornelia Lunes Hopcroft, who was adopted into the family in 1890. When Cornelia arrived to live in this adobe, only three Rodríguez descendants remained, and none married. She lived in the adobe until her death in 1983 at age 104!

The other part of the adobe was purchased September 9, 1850, by Felipe Armas, Santa Cruz's first justice of the peace after California Statehood. Patrick Neary bought the Armas portion in 1865, and his descendants occupied the building until it was acquired by the State of California Parks Department in 1957. For the city's bi-centennial, the *Santa Cruz Sentinel* (October 5, 1991, p. 1) told of Jeff Wyant, great-great-great grandson of Felipe Armas. Jeff, who had arrived in SantaCruz in 1978, had only known that an early ancestor named "Phillip Armas" had lived in Pescadero. After the Americanization of Santa Cruz, Felipe lost the influence he once had and moved to Pescadero in 1865. He taught school there and was buried in the local cemetery.





Figure 371(**above left**); Photo of Patrick & Ellen (Hogan) Neary; (Santa Cruz Mission Adobe S.P. files).

Figure 372 (**above right**); Aerial view of today's Santa Cruz City Water Treatment Plant (Google Earth).

Patrick Neary and Ellen (Hogan) Neary's sons, James and Martin bought the 62-acre Weeks Lagoon property in 1876 from Thomas J. Weeks. The Neary family held onto most of the lagoon until 1962, when Alice Neary sold the last 44.8 acres of the family farm to local developers David K. Wood and Gerald E.. McGuire for $250,000. They had plans for a $25 million development, but abandoned that idea in 1964. The City of Santa Cruz condemned 30 acres of Nearly Lagoon (and paid the former developers $257,352) to allow for enlargement of the water treatment plant.

In 1989, the facility was expanded and updated to provide higher a mandatory level of water treatment. Many people were concerned by the amount of encroachment into Neary Lagoon. Despite the improved water treatment, storm waters still washed contaminants and bacteria into the lagoon, which drains out directly into the bay by the wharf next to Cowell's beach (without going through the water treatment plant). Although warning signs were often posted, some surfers got sick with upset stomachs. In 2016, the city installed gates on drainpipes from Neary Lagoon to restrict the flow of water to the beach during the summer months (*Santa Cruz Sentinel*, 3/12/16, p. A-5).

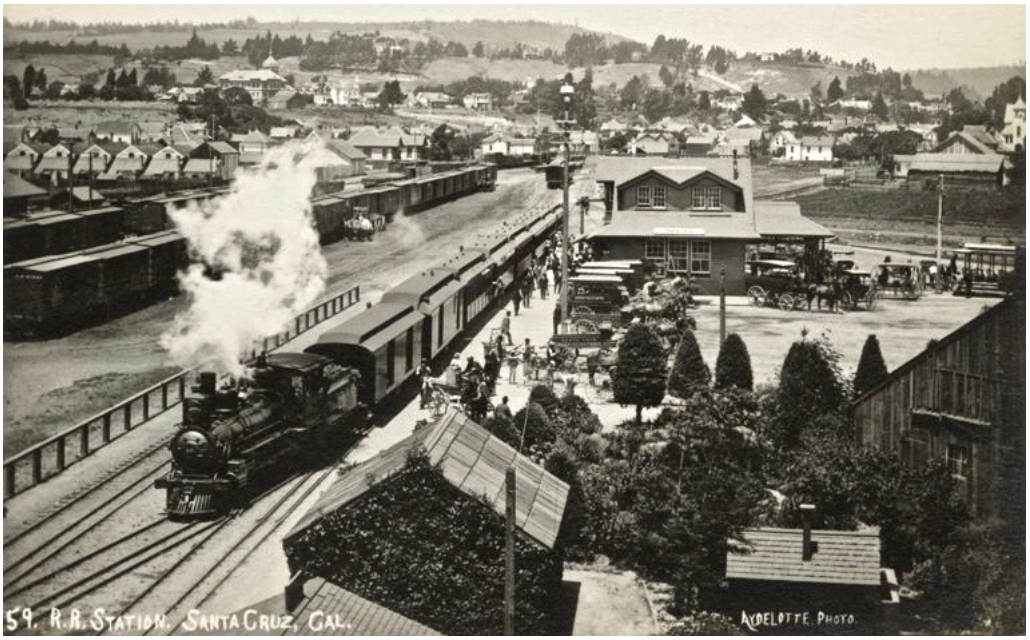


Figure 373; Photo of Santa Cruz Railroad Depot, c. 1903; (courtesy UCSC Digital Collections).



Figure 374; 1931 aerial view of of upper Walnut Ave, High St.. and Escalona/Davis; (Courtesy UCSC Map Room)

1) (**pink arrow)** Westlake Pond and Laurel Cr. flowing downhill to the eastern end of Davis St. (today's Escalona Dr.)

2) (**blue arrow)** west of Westlake Pond and Laurel Cr. are the pond and creek flowing out of it from property of Morris/Twohigs/Messiah Lutheran Church.

3) (yellow arrow) Moore Estate—(today's Rittenhouse) with large cluster of trees and ponds, above High St.

4) (**green arrow**) On the south side of High St. is the LARGE cement trapezoid of Wilson's pool.

5) (**burgundy arrow**) Flowing downhill from the Wilson's pool is Dodero Cr., originating at the Kalkar Quarry site, flowing through the Moore (Rittenhouse) estate, and on past Escalona Dr., which in 1940 ended by this creek.

6) (**red arrows)** To the east of the Wilson's LARGE pool is a sinuous line of trees paralleling below High St. — heading to another line of trees that run 90° downhill to then pass through the McPherson/Codiga) property located between High Street and Escalona Drive (near the intersection with Peyton).

My theory is: these 2 lines of trees mark where SOME of Dodero Cr. is diverted to provide the surprising amount of water that suddenly flows down Longview Cr. to Escalona Cr. and on to Dodero Street.

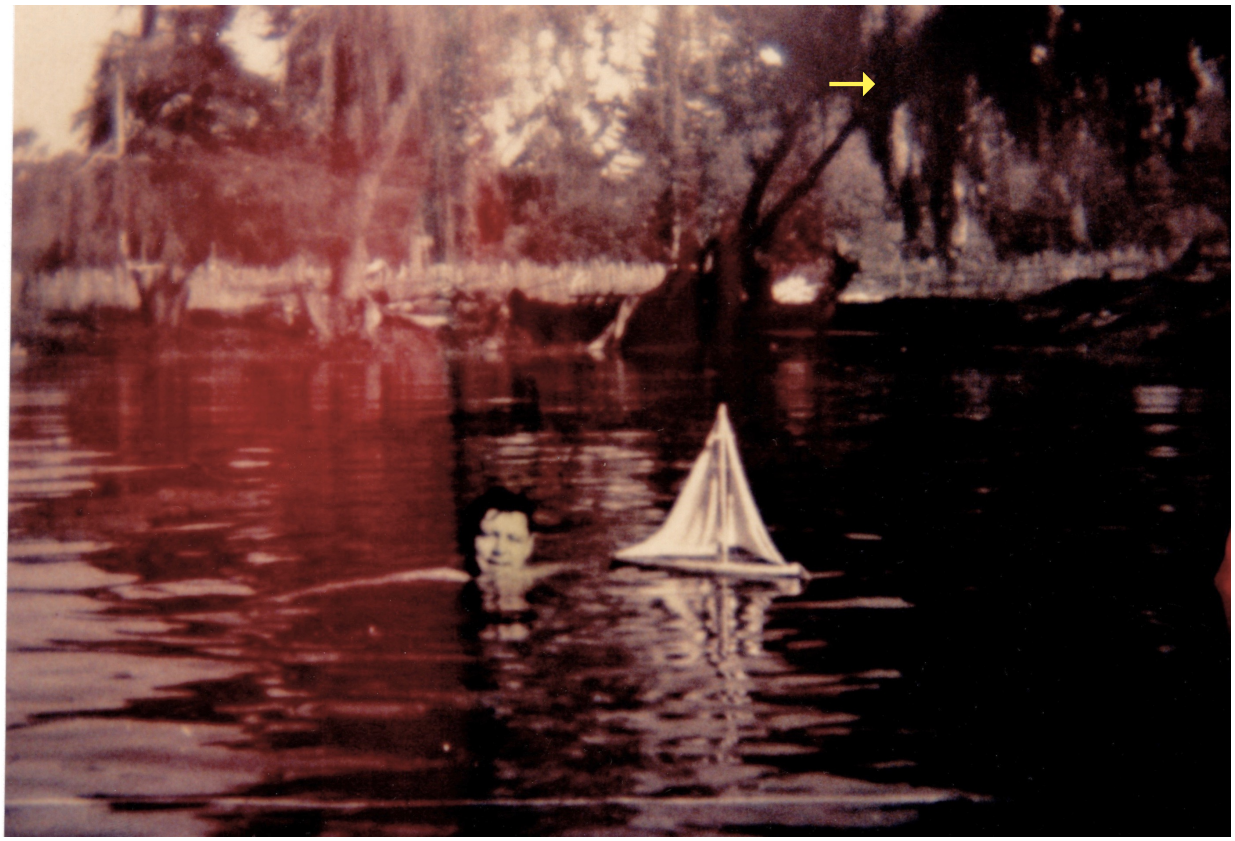


Figure 375; Pre-1940 photo of the Twohig Pond—before concrete edge added; (courtesy Ed and Polly Twohig)

Chapter 5: Messiah Lutheran Creek

The Lesser-Known Spring

Unlike Dodero Spring (Russell Spring-Meyrick Brook) and Laurel Creek, the spring and creek at Messiah Lutheran Church, seems to have never been officially named. This lack of a name does not mean the spring and its creek are insignificant. In fact, even in the 5th year of drought in 1991, this spring was the only one of the three covered in this report that still flowed all that summer.

The *Santa Cruz Sentinel* (8/22/1954) gives an idea of the changes to this creek: "About 40 years ago [=1914] the [Dodero Cr.] stream was diverted, as was the one which has its source on the Twohig property.... " It's not clear what Messiah Lutheran Spring may have looked like before the American period. However the *Santa Cruz Sentinel* (8/29/1948, p. 11) reported that Frank Morris (who was born 1862 in Santa Cruz and who had owned the property for many years) "left the pond in a natural state, which the geese and ducks especially enjoyed. Here has been for years a beautiful pond surround by trees."

The *Santa Cruz Evening News* (11/17/1922, p. 1) wrote about the "Morris Duck Farm":

> The duck pond of Frank Morris on High St, opposite the C. C. Moore place, attracts much attention. The pond, fed by the water from a natural spring, is completely surrounded by a circle of weeping willows, which, with their beautiful foliage of green present a beautiful appearance. The flock of ducks originally purchased by Mr. Morris is steadily increasing in number, and some of them can be seen swimming on the pond almost any time during the day.

Having a year-round supply of water and several acres of land, it's not surprising that ' Frank Morris decided to start farming. According to the*Santa Cruz Evening News* (9/2/1923, p. 2):

> The Frank Morris Ranch of eight acres opposite the C. C. More place on High St., is being planted to artichokes and the work of cultivation has almost been completed by Peter Pedemonte. Between the rows of artichokes, peas are bing planted, which will make it possible for Mr. Pedemonte to have peas in the market during the winter months.

"Dixie Merchant" Taken Here, Big Comedy, at NSC

The long awaited "Dixie Merchant," taken by Fox Films in Santa Cruz last December and January, has arrived in the city and will be shown on a big double bill at the Santa Cruz theater today and tomorrow.

In this great story Santa Cruzans will see all their old friends—J. Farrel MacDonald in the title role, Jack Mulhall, Madge Bellamy, Paul Panzer, Harvey Clark and the whole gang who worked day after day on the old "horse car line" at the junction of Short and Cooper streets, who worked on the Frank Morris place on High street and who spent many days before a large local "gallery" at the polo stables in Aptos.

The picture has been acclaimed great by all critics thus far reviewing it.



Figure 376 (**above left**); 1929 news article about actress Made Bellamy; in *Santa Cruz Evening News*, 8/23/1926, p. 2.

Figure 377; (**above right**) Lobby card for the movie "The Dixie Merchant"; (Wikipedia).

Figure 378 (**below left**); Photo of Madge Bellamy; (from Wikipedia).



In 1925, the property was used as a set for the filming of "The Dixie Merchant," a feature being made by Fox Film Corporation, directed by Frank Borzage, and starring Madge Bellamy. Madge liked spending her evenings at the Santa Cruz Public Library. Similar to numerous other movies made in our county since 1917, "The Dixie Merchant" was filmed a various locations in this area.

In 1940, Frank took out a "$4,000 permit for a new dwelling at 98 Spring Street," (*Santa Cruz Evening News,* 9/10/1940, p.1). Frank and his wife. Emily L. Runge, hosted many social gatherings at their home, ranging from "The Booster Caravan"—with Mayor Fred Swanton and many others in attendance (*Santa Cruz Evening News*, 6/21/1929, p 8)—to the May 1942 gathering of twenty-six young people from the First Presbyterian Church (*Santa Cruz Sentinel*, 5/21/1942, p. 3).

In September of 1942, Mr. Morris sold the seven-acre property with its pond and small home to Thomas Twohig of San Francisco, a rental manager for the State Board of Harbor Commissioners. Ed), one of Thomas's sons, told me (personal interview, May 1992) that the spring filled a one-acre pond in their backyard at the corner of Spring and High streets. Every year the pond was drained by means of pipes to remove the algae and other sediments that had accumulated. To attempt to lessen this problem, a concrete rim was added and later a cement bottom, but to little avail. The cement bottom had holes in it to let the spring's water percolate up into the pond.

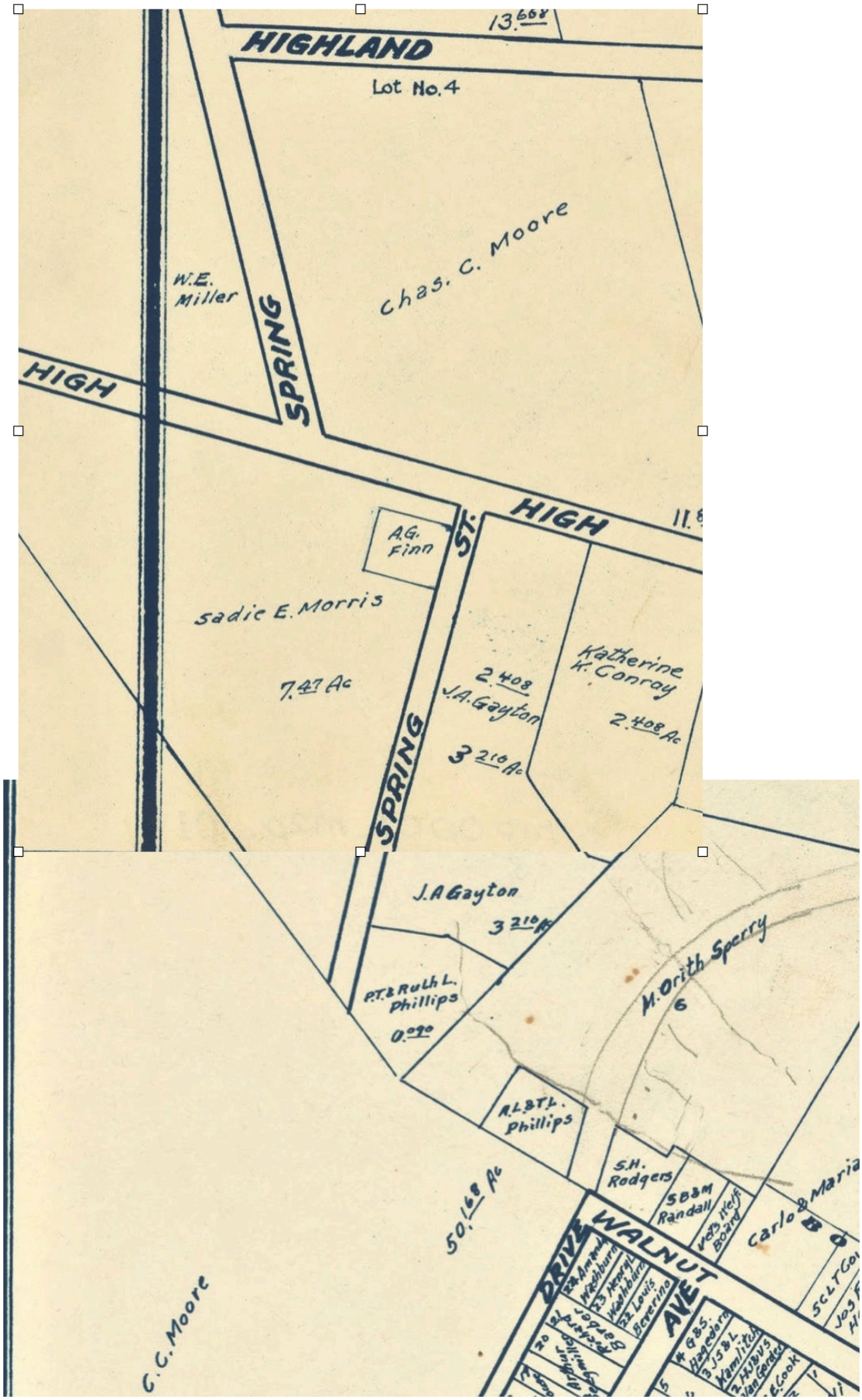


Figure 379 Detail of 1931 Santa Cruz map showing property of Sadie E. Morris (a relation of Frank Morris), owner of a 7.4 acre lot at Spring and High Streets; (courtesy UCSC Map Room).

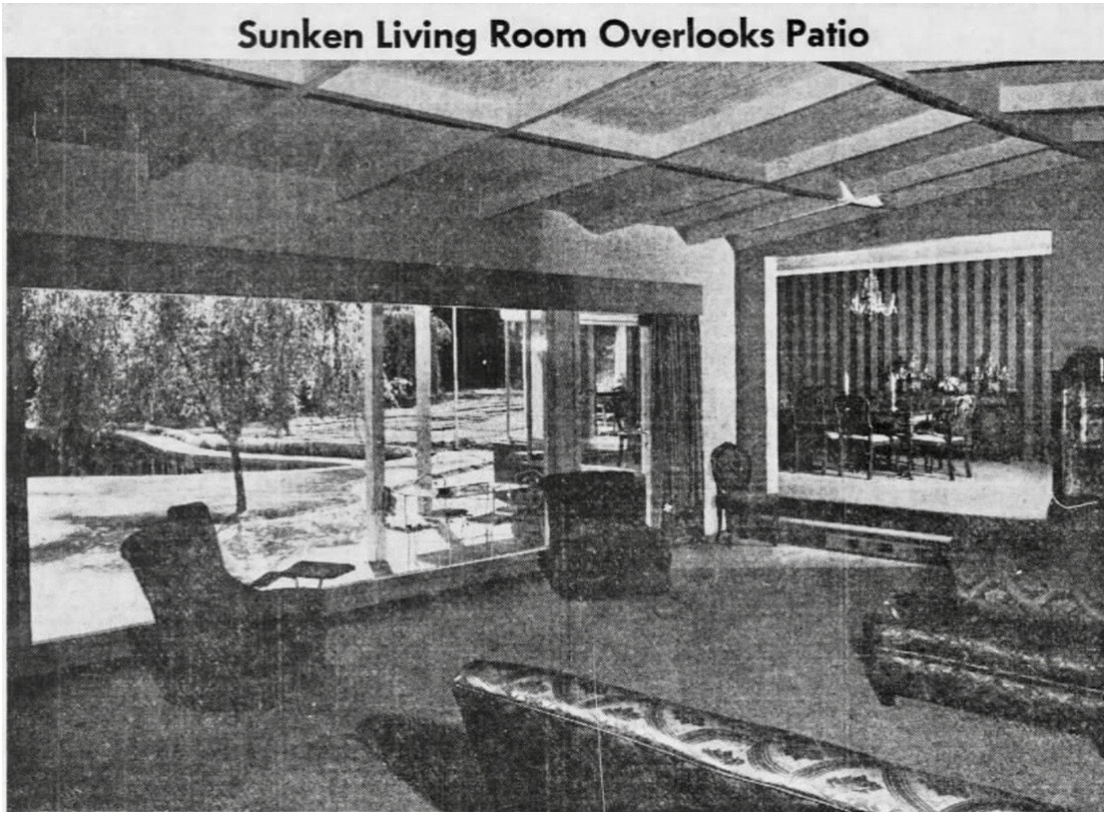


Figure 380 (**above left**); Article about the new Twohig home; (*Santa Cruz Sentinel* (6/1/1949, p.5)

Figure 381 (**middle left);** Photo c. 1960 of the Twohig family pool; (courtesy Messiah Lutheran Church).



Figure 382 (**below left**); c. 1960s photo of signing of property transference from Mr. Twohig to church officials; (courtesy of Messiah Lutheran Church).

Figure 383 (**below right**); 1990 photo showing the lip of the former Twohig swimming pool; most of the pond was filled with lawn because of safety concerns about all of the church's visitors.





In 1949, the Twohig's newly-finished 4,000-s.f. home was featured (Figure 321) in an article in the *Santa Cruz Sentinel* (6/1/1949, p.5). The home, built by Kermit McGranahan on a seven-acre lot, had a swimming pool, a two-car garage, and a three-room caretaker's apartment above. The Twohig family shared their property for social events, such as Calvary Episcopal Church's "Aqua Follies" fundraiser, which 500 people attended (*Santa Cruz Sentinel*, 9/19/1954, p.3).

In 1960, the Santa Cruz Town and Country Club decided to not purchase Thomas Twohig's estate, owing to neighborhood concerns about noise, traffic, and alcohol being served at such a facility there (Santa Cruz Sentinel, 4/6/1960, p. 1). Therefore, Twohig decided to subdivide the remaining 4.5 acres into sixteen lots.

Don Wilson, who has lived in Santa Cruz all of his life (personal interviews, 2004 and 2011), recalled that in the 1950s Mr. Twohig would drain his backyard pool, resulting greatly increased flow of water (with algae in it) down to Davis Street (today's Escalona Drive). As the pool was being refilled, the creek's flow by Davis Street would slow to a trickle until the pond was full. Wilson also recalled that in the 1950s, Dodero Creek was still open to the air as it came down the Escalona Hill to flow into a box on Escalona Drive, whence it flowed in a culvert to join the Messiah Lutheran Creek between Hollywood and Walnut Avenues. He also said that Messiah Lutheran Creek was one-third filled with calcium buildup along its banks.

After the property was sold to Messiah Lutheran Church, concerns about children falling into the pond led to it being filled with concrete around 1986. The spring's waters now fill a cistern; the spillover erupts out of the ground in two spots to fill a cemented-in creek that flows through the church's property. It then meanders under the fence into the back yard that (c. 1990) belonged to Ed Twohig. There was originally a small existing pond at Ed and Polly's home when they moved there, but they created a new pond in their yard. The stream then goes underground to join the excess water piped out from the church's cistern and emerges aboveground a few doors down and across the street (on the east side).

The creek is most easily noticed where it gushes out of a pipe on the east side of Laurent Street into a series of ponds at one home. It then runs down the Escalona Hill through several places, including the home on the north side of Escalona by Walnut Avenue. In 2021–2022, there were problems with clogging of the pipe (due to calcium build up) that carried the creek water under the street from that property to the one on the south side of Escalona. For many months, the water overflowed onto Escalona Drive and down Walnut Avenue to King Street. The city put in a new pipe in March 2022. The creek runs under Escalona Drive flowing through a large property at the corner of Walnut and Escalona.



Figure 384; Detail of a topographic map, c. 1980 of the Laurent-Spring Street neighborhood. Notice in upper right side a depression going downhill/right/south from just past where Spring Street meets Laurent Street (for some reason not shown continuing north toward High Street); (from Bowman and Williams Civil Engineers of Santa Cruz) donated to Westlake Elementary School).



Figure 385; Aerial photo showing the start of Messiah Lutheran Creek in the upper left (northwest) corner of Spring and High streets. The creek flows for about a block along the left hand/west side of Spring Street, and crosses under Spring Street to head toward Laurent Street. It emerges on the southeast (right) side of Laurent and flows downhill through various yards to the home at 662 Escalona Drive by Walnut Avenue. The creek then goes under Escalona Drive, emerging to flow through various yards (between Walnut and Hollywood Avenues), heads to King Street, where it's culverted in an under-sidewalk channel (former King Street Canal), flows 3 blocks to meet Laurel Creek (by now carrying the water of Dodero and Longview Creeks), and heads to Neary Lagoon; from Google Earth maps—satellite view.



Figure 386 (**above left)**; Photo of Laurent Street looking northeast; Messiah Lutheran Creek emerges from the underground pipe (coming from the left (west) side of the photo to flow through the property on the right (east). side of Laurent. Where this happens, there is quite a depression in the street, which looks natural (i.e., pre-contact) and seems to indicate that this location is the original place where this creek has always flowed. Determining the original locations and flows of these creeks has been a major research effort.

Figures 387-389 (**middle and below**: Three photos of Messiah Lutheran Creek as it flows through a property on the south side of Laurent Street and downhill through other yards to Escalona Drive.









Figures 390 (**above left**); Messiah Lutheran Creek on the north side of Escalona Drive by Walnut Avenue.

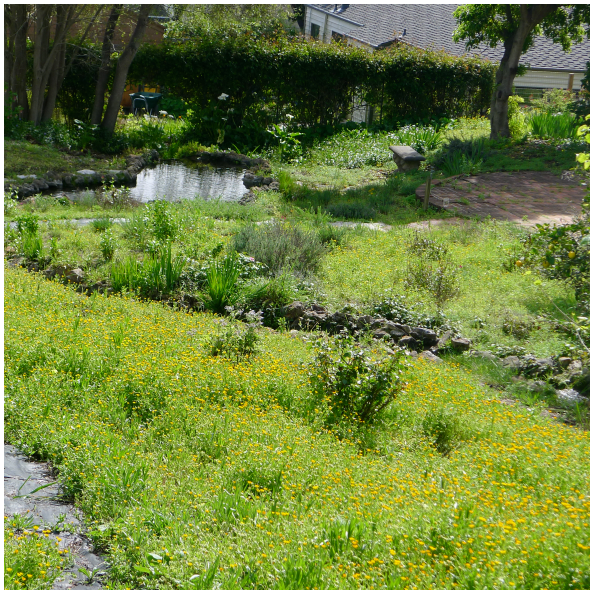
Figure 391 (**middle left**); Photo of the emporary pipe for Messiah Lutheran Creek's water during trenching for a new pipe underneath Escalona Drive.

Figure 392; (**middle right);** Photo of Messiah Lutheran Creek overflowing from Escalona Drive to Walnut.









Figures 393-394 **(below**); 2 photos of Messiah Lutheran Creek as it flows through a property on the south side of Escalona Drive and the west side of Walnut Avenue.





Figures 395 & 396; Two photos of Messiah Lutheran Creek flowing into pond (built c. 1970) in back yard of home on Walnut Avenue—south of Escalona Drive.

David D'Arpino (personal interview), who grew up a few doors away at 924 Walnut Avenue, remembered how in the 1960s this property on the southeast corner of Walnut and Escalona had many more trees—willows and redwoods, which he would climb. Around 1964, he recalled, the creek overflowed, washing silt into all of the yards along the creek. The creek then flowed through the property behind his family home. The owner, Mr. Weber, had chickens, a large vegetable garden (watered by the creek), and lots of fruit trees. The creek then continues south—behind (on the east side of) Walnut Avenue. Behind Hollywood Avenue it joins Dodero Creek descending from the Escalona cliffs. The combined flow empties into the pipe system at King Street between Hollywood and Walnut Avenues. However, this juncture may not represent the original watercourse of the Messiah Lutheran Creek. Former residents of the area (personal interviews with Joyce Gil-Osorio and David D'Arpino) said that it has never gone dry, even in drought years

D'Arpino's next-door neighbor, Michael Zwerling, dug a pond a pond (c. 1970) to catch the creek water. The dirt from that excavation was placed to prevent further erosion of the creek bank. He said Mr. Zwerling bought the land around Hollywood Avenue in the 1960s for $25,000 from a Texas developer, who'd bought the property earlier for $50,000. Home lots were sold, and Davis Street was extended to the west to join with Escalona Drive;, and the entire street was named Escalona Drive.





Figures 397 & 398; Photos of Messiah Lutheran Creek as it flows from the above home and heads southeast into the adjacent yard.





Figures 399 & 400; Photos of Messiah Lutheran Cr. flowing in the yard of 834 Walnut Ave., the home of Jane Yett. View upstream (above left) View downstream (above right)

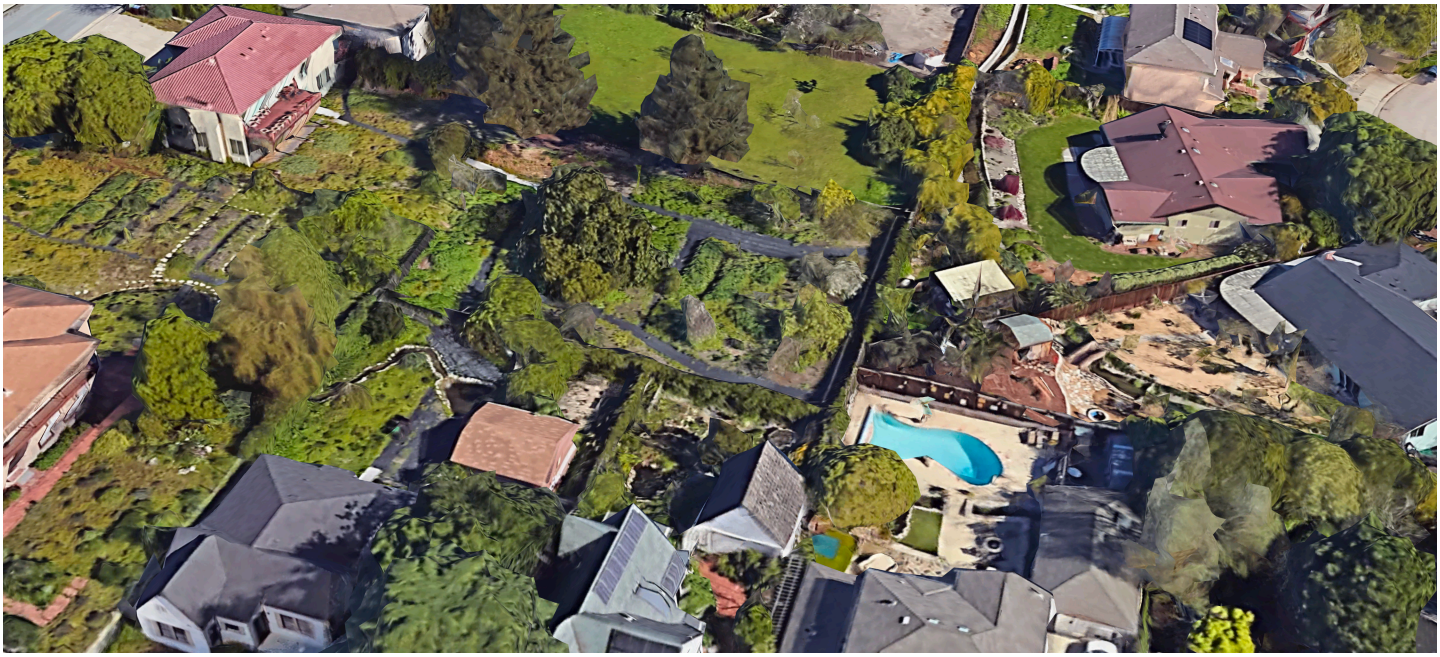
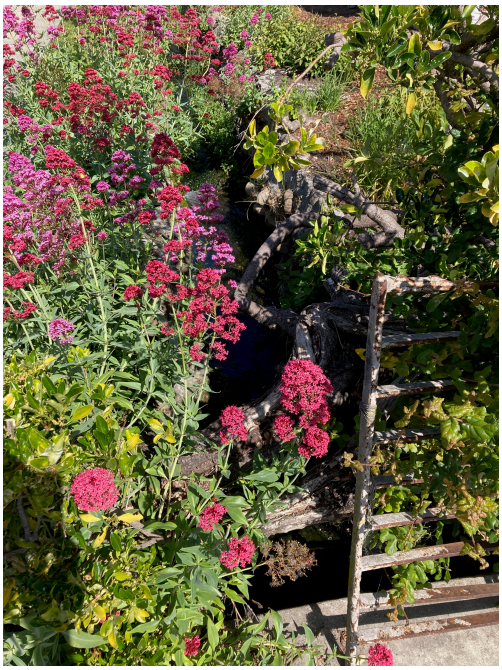


Figure 401; Aerial view of Messiah Lutheran Cr. joining Dodero Cr.—between Hollywood and Walnut Ave. (Google Earth photo)





Figures 402 & 403 (**above**); Aerial photos of Messiah Lutheran Cr. joining Dodero Cr. between Walnut Ave. and Hollywood (Google Earth).



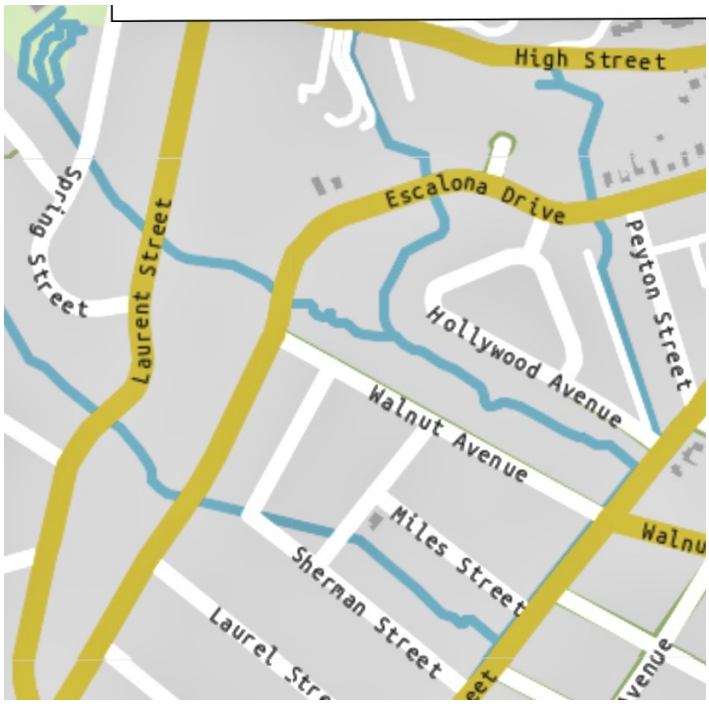




Figure 404 (**middle left)**; Photo of where the combined Dodero-Messiah Lutheran Creek flows down to King Street, where it is culverted under the sidewalk along King Street.

Figure 405 (**below left**); The combined Dodero-Messiah Lutheran Creek is culverted under the sidewalk along King Street.

Figure 406 (**middle right);** Detail of map showing Messiah Lutheran and Dodero Creeks : (Left/West to Right/East: 1) Laurel Cr.; 2) Messiah Lutheran Cr.; 3) Dodero Cr., which joins with Messiah Lutheran Cr.; 4) Longview Drive Cr.; Open Street.



Figure 407; Map showing the creeks of the former Rancho Tres Ojos area; Open Streets Map



Figure 408; 1855 map of the coast by city of Santa Cruz; from *Report of the Superintendent of the U.S. Coast Survey for 1854*, 1855. Laurel Creek is seen left of center as it descends toward the marsh that existed in downtown Santa Cruz and then heads to Neary's Lagoon. To the north isTown.Crystal Gulch (.Irving F. Burton papers, 1816–1967. Archives of American Art, Smithsonian Institution.)

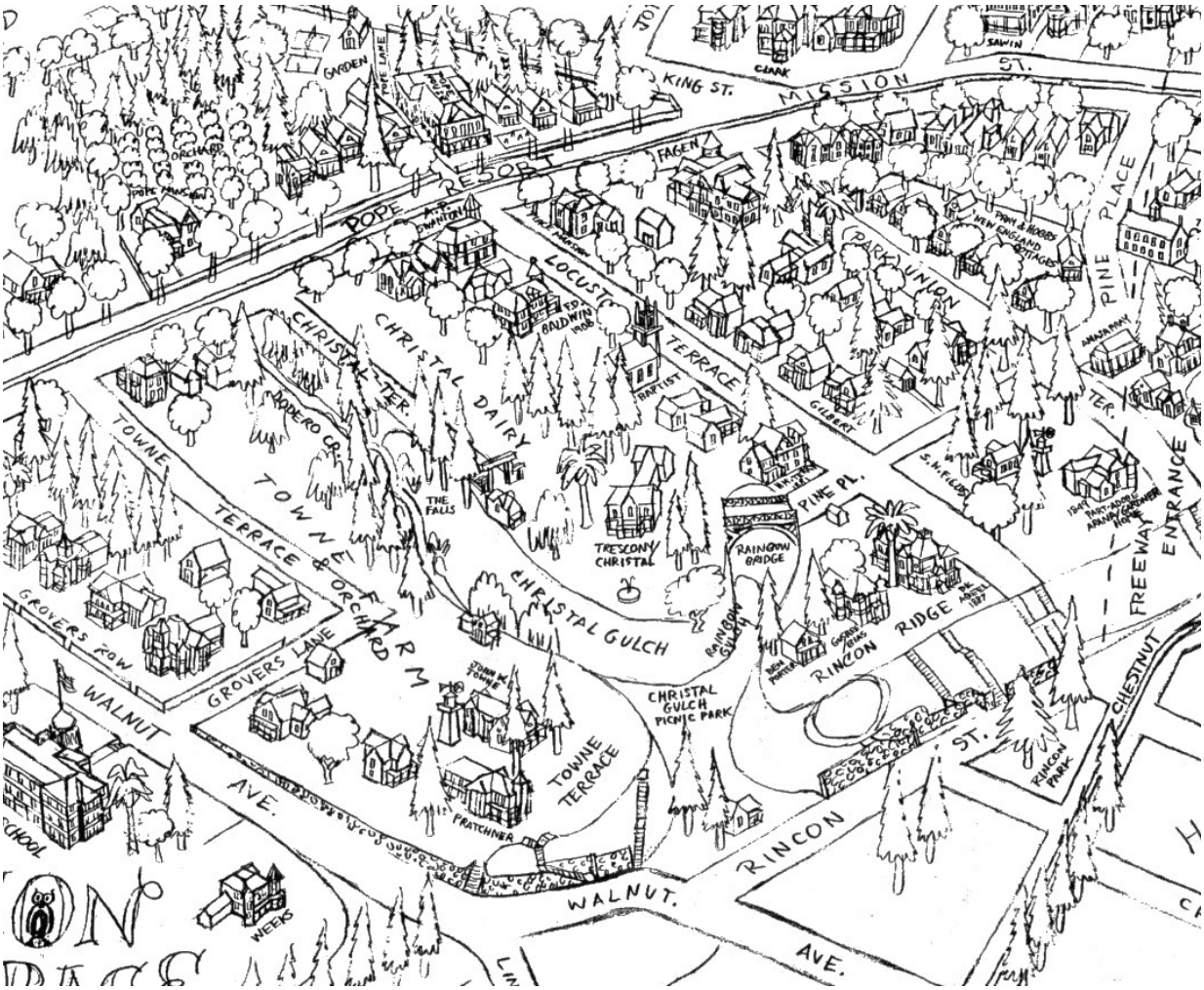


Figure 409; Picture map of Santa Cruz in the 1890s.; near the center note Christal Dairy, Christal Gulch, and Christal Gulch Picnic Park (from “The 8 Worlds of Mission Street”, by Ross Eric Gibson, p. 6; courtesy Ross Eric Gibson)

Christal/Chrystal Terrace and Gulch

Ernest Otto’s *Santa Cruz Sentinel* article (9/8/1940, p. 8) entitled "Los Ojos de Agua,” implies that before 1890, Messiah Lutheran Cr. did **not** join up with Dodero Cr. (as it does today—between Walnut and Hollywood, below Escalona Dr.), and instead followed towards Chrystal Terrace Gulch and onward.

> The third stream had its source on what is now the Frank Morris place [today’s Messiah Lutheran Church], and this creek **came through Towne Gulch and crossed Walnut Ave. by a culvert."** The stream which passed down Towne Gulch was used to furnish water for the horses and animals of early day circuses which usually put up their tents on the corner of Walnut and Chestnut avenues.

The *Daily Surf* (July 30, 1891) in an article entitled "Walnut Avenue" tells about the original flow of today's Messiah Lutheran Creek and its relationship to Chrystal Gulch:

> J. F. Cunningham...will cooperate with Mrs. Boston and other property owners to extend Walnut Ave. through to Mill St. [today’s upper Walnut Ave.] to King St. and it will then be well on its way to meet the extension of High St. which passes Henry Meyrick's place [opposite the C.C. Moore/RIttenhouse estate on High St.] en route to Cowell's lime works. From California St. to Lincoln, on Walnut Ave., there remains several feet of cutting to be done. The **springs which have been laid bare** will have to be confined in a harmless channel, the water mains lowered, etc., but all these things are sure to come and the transformation will be complete almost before our citizens awake to the fact that it is done.

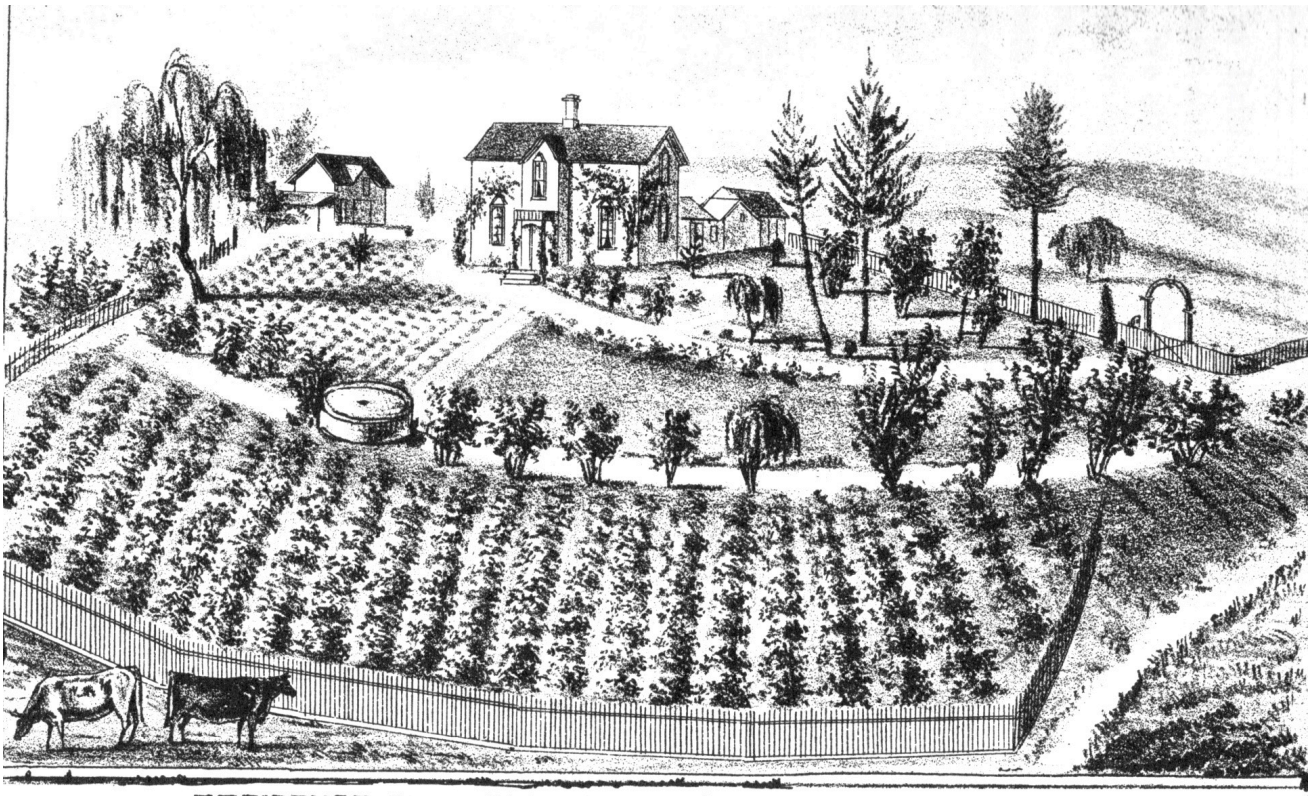


Figure 410; Drawing of the Trescony residence, c. 1879 (from W.W. Elilot, p. 52).

At some point later, Mr. and Mrs. Christal sold the property. By 1928, it was owned by Mr. and Mrs. Harry O. Smith, who in 1934 sold to Dr. T. J. James the 4.5 acres. Dr. James traded the property for a home in Brookdale. Christal Gulch was sub-divided in the 1940s, and Christal Lane's name was changed to Chrystal Terrace. In the 1950s, several real estate ads for lots for sale here mentioned lots for sale here with wording such as "live stream" or "running stream," (*Santa Cruz Sentinel* 10/14/1958, p. 9).

The S*anta Cruz Sentinel* wrote (12/30/1934, p. 7) about the Trescony/James place:

> It is one of the most imposing residence spots in the city. The main entrance is through a huge redwood arch on Pine Lane off Locust Street..reached by crossing a bridge spanning a picturesque gulch. On the southern side is a gulch and in this stream are several groups of lovely redwood trees of native growth. For many years a stream passed through this gulch, one of the Tres Ojos, the on which had its source near the Frank place [today's Messiah Lutheran Church, with its spring and creek]. This one and the one [the *zanja*] which ran between Mission and High St. in a box under the upper plaza to the reservoir at the foot of School St., now join the stream [Dodero Cr.] which has its source on the C. C. Moore place on Escalona heights, crosses Mission and with the outlet just west of the municipal wharf.

Ernest Otto's "Old Santa Cruz" column (*Santa Cruz Sentinel*, 12/16/1945, p. 4) told more about the creek in this area:

> Not far from the Weeks ranch…were two more [farms]. To the north was that of John Towne and adjoining was the Julius Trescony, later (after the marriage of the daughter) known as the Chrystal Palace. Both extended from Mission St. to Rincon St. below the hill. A gulch divided the two farms through which flowed a creek. Toward the upper end along the banks was a fine grove of redwoods which remains. Up above toward Mission St., in a section know know as Chrystal Terrace, were springs and swampy grounds which fed this beautiful stream which went under Rincon, down that street and under Walnut Avenue and across the High lot. Both homes were located on the hill with marvelous views of city, mountains, and bay.



Figure 411; Photo of the view east down Chrystal Terrace, May 2022.

The old Trescony place had two entrances: a lane leading off Mission St. and one from from Pine Place, a blind street leading from Locust. An imposing gate led into the place, and the main section was across a picturesque bridge over the gulch, the sides of which were covered with many native green.

In front of the [Trescony] home was a garden, and the Tresconys and Chrystals planted rare trees and flowers. The [Trescony] house was a two-story one with a long porch across the front, and the hillside in front of the residence was planted to grapes, which meant a lovely green in summer and a vivid yellow in the fall. The house was razed a couple of years ago [= c. 1942]. To the rear was a large orchard, and the north end of the place reached the rear lots of the Locust St. property.

Had Wind Mill: The farm had the usual wind mill, and there was plenty of pasture for the cows, which were part of the ranch life.

This is now what is known as one of the newer and choicer subdivisions, Chrystal Terrace, upon which the first houses are now being constructed.

Trescony, the owner, in early days, meant much to Monterey County, which he was one of the historical characters. His grandson, Leo Chrystal Bell, was well known in the theatrical world, and a granddaughter, Anita Chrystal Purdy, was prominent in the army circles in the Hawaiian Islands, where her husband served as an officer in the U. S. Army.

Towne Farm: Across the beautiful grove of redwoods the John Towne farm started, as the farms were on both sides of the creek. The residence was not far from the bluffs of the hillside, and in front was the garden, and along the edge of the hillside in front of the residence was a private hedge.

In this family home were raise Frank, Willis, Charles, and Harry Towne. One member of the family, Charles, resides here at the present time [1945].

When the property was subdivided into Towne Terrace, the house was moved to the very rear of the place along Grover Lane, facing Towne Terrace. Back of the residence was the tank house and wind mill, and to the south was the orchard with varied fruits. Before the bituminous rock steps led from Walnut Ave. to the property, there was a wooden flight of steps.

The hillside to the north was covered with the blooming larkspur, blue and pink in the spring. The girls would go and pluck them, and it was a flower so formed that they could easily be arranged into small wreaths which in many a family Bible were placed to be pressed.

Where the three attractive residences stand above the gulch, on the north side, stood the long barn, built above the hillside. Here were the horses, the cow for the family, and storage for the hay. What is now Towne Terrace from Mission St. was Towne Lane, and except at the corner of Mission, none of the many houses now bordering the north side existed, and it was part of the farm.

Pasture for Cows: Like the Hihns, the John Towne farming was distributed. Many small boys knew Towne's pasture, as it was a household word as boys, especially from The Flat from Lincoln St. to Cherry St. and the greater part of the upper hill, drove the cows to pasture. This was a large pasture, now containing street after street of lovely homes along King St. and reaching from Walnut Ave., then Mill St., to Laurel Street. Scores of cows found pasture there, and there were two entrances—at the west and east ends.



Figure 412; Aerial photo (looking northeast) of Chrystal Gulch between Towne Terrace and Chrystal Terrace (from Google Earth).

In another column (*Santa Cruz Sentinel,* 2/5/1958, p. 17), Ernest Otto provided more valuable information about Christal Gulch's creek and the area:

> Rincon St., a single block long—from Locust St. to Walnut Ave.—is one of the shortest streets in Santa Cruz, but it has as many changes to its credit as any thoroughfare in the community. From its earliest day in the middle [eighteen] seventies, Rincon St. today has not a single old house remaining. Since those days, homes have been changed along the short street, and the only sector which resembles what it used to be in the old days is a grove of redwoods in the gulch, which divides the old Town place and Christal place.
>
> These same trees likely stood when the Franciscans came here and established Mission Santa Cruz, although the beautiful stream which trickled through the gulch is no more. It used to cross Rincon under planking and went down the east side, bordered by willow trees. It went into a flume box under Walnut Ave., with more clumps of willows at either end.
>
> Two gulches, back toward Christal place, now Chrystal Terrace, divided the section with three outstanding hillsides, but the contours of these hills have been changed. The whole hillside which used to be Towne hill is gone, and so is the place where small boys slid down the grass banks on barrel-stave sleds.
>
> At the top of Locust St. hill was a home occupied by D. K. Abeel, a Kansas City newspaperman who erected the Sea Beach Hotel. The H. E. Irish family occupied this home after purchasing it, and now on the site are two three-story apartment houses.
>
> Adjoining them was the A. J. Hinds house, after it was moved from a site on Church St. where part of the civic auditorium now stands. Hinds was a real estate man and insurer, and represented several piano firms as well as the San Francisco newspapers, *The Morning Call*, the *Daily Morning Alta*, the *Evening Bulletin,* and the *Post.* A long flight of steps led from Rincon St. to the Hinds home. One of his hobbies was flowers, and his garden was a thing of beauty throughout the year.
>
> To the south was a home built by Horace Gushee, a prominent cast dairyman whose holdings are now those of the Tom Majors dairy at Laguna. It was a large two-story residence, and for years year during season, the garden was a mass of bloom. The house
> was not far behind—the climbing La Marque rose covered almost all of the two-story front.
> Even when the roses were not in bloom, their light green tone leaves added to the beauty of the setting.
>
> Gushee had the entire hillside terraced, with terraces on either side of the long flights of steps leading up from Rincon Street. Cutting that lawn was a major project with the old-fashioned lawn mower, and the gardeners used to employ ropes to pull the mowers up the hillside.
>
> The next house was the Porter residence, a large house spectacular for its porches. It was built during the early [eighteen] sixties and featured a clapboard finish. This was known as the Weatherly place in later years, and then a second residence was built on the side hill. But both were raised to the ground.

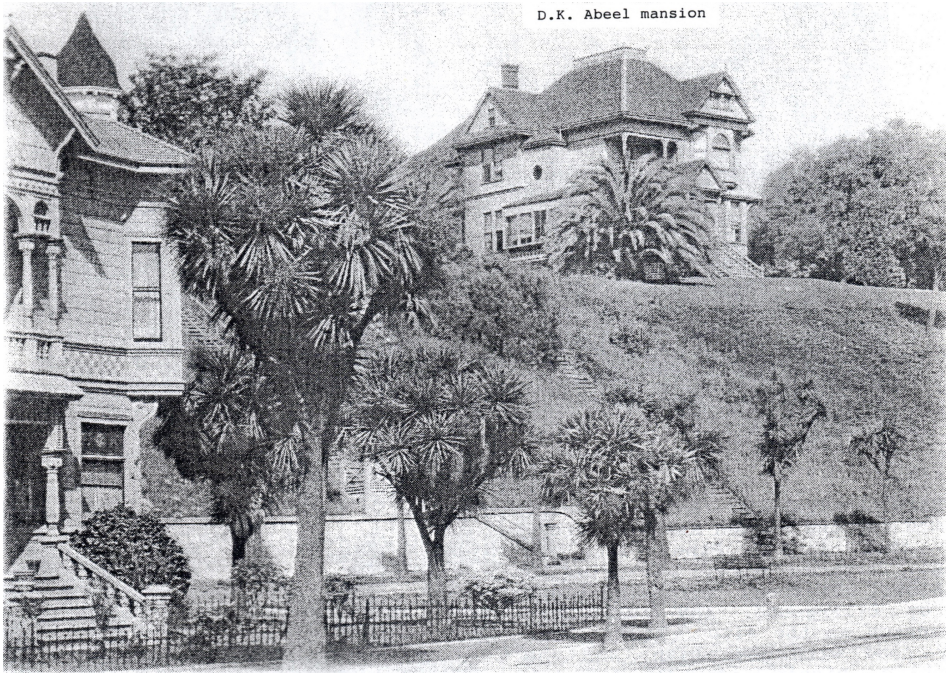


Figure 413; Circa 1890 photo of the Hinds mansion, left foreground and D. K. Abeel mansion on Locust St. hill; (from *The Eight Worlds of Mission Street*, p. 15; by Ross Eric Gibson; courtesy Ross Eric Gibson)



Figure 414; Aerial photo (looking west) of Chrystal Gulch between Towne Terrace and Chrystal Terrace (from Google

The Colonel Hinds House

_____The Colonel Alfred Hinds house was built in 1889 on Chestnut St. at the corner of Rincon and Church streets. Its rear garden would have seen the circus getting water from the creek (nicknamed "Elephant Creek") coming down Cristal Gulch. It eventually was a guest house and then split up into multiple apartments. In 2021 it was listed for sale and said to have 6,600 s.f., with eleven bedrooms, six bathrooms, several kitchens, common areas, and wonderful staircases.

There were yet other springs in and near downtown. Ernest Otto's "Old Santa Cruz" column in the *Santa Cruz Sentinel* (1/12/1952, p. 17) wrote that:

> Three quarters of a century ago [c. 1875] Santa Cruz met its problem of flood waters with many wooden culverts and small bridges. Springs formed trickles down Green St., which rand into wooden culverts at the bottom and then flowed along the west side of Chestnut Avenue.
>
> On Walnut Ave. was another culvert about opposite the west end of the telephone building now under construction. Through it flowed flood water from Church St. which emptied into the Fiester lot, facing Lincoln St., which would remain under water for weeks.

Boys living in that section, including the writer, built rafts. Some of the boys would fall from the rafts, and the smaller ones would have to be pulled out. On the low spot on Church St., about opposite the present city hall, water at times stood six feet deep. There Frank Burns once slipped from the plank and was "saved" by the boys.

Water from the old Mission St. school grounds, where the present administration buildings are [replaced by the large multi-story brick building across from the Mission Plaza], went under the steps and underground for about 100 feet. Boys would crawl through this tunnel and the Walnut Ave. culvert. It was dark as pitch in the middle, but the feat was believed great fun.

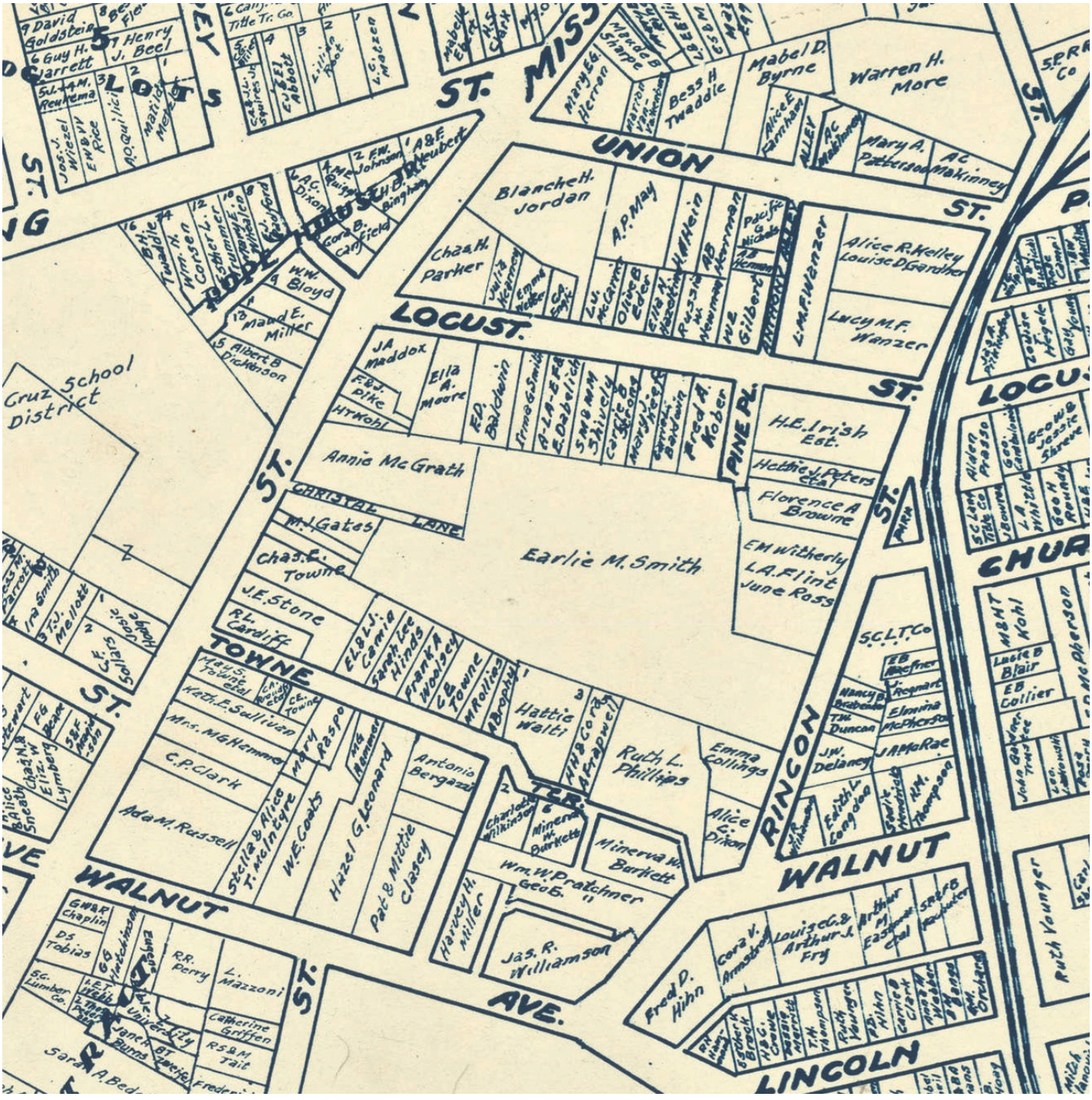


Figure 415; 1931 map of the neighborhood of Christal Lane; Earlie M. Smith was a major property owner on the east side of Christal Lane; "Santa City Map," 1931 (courtesy UCSC Digital Collections).



Christal Terrace gate and rainbow bridge, crossing Rainbow Gulch

CHRISTAL TERRACE: Rainbow Gulch was named for the wooden Rainbow (arch) Bridge that linked Pine Place to Christal Terrace Dairy. It started when Albert Trescony purchased land owned by Ellingwood, and built his 1877 mansion at the site. It included a lily pond with gold fish, and the semi-public picnic grounds in the gulch. When his daughter married John F. Christal of "Tanner & Christal's Palace of Pharmacy," he gave them the estate as a wedding gift, as Trescony had vast holdings to tend in Monterey County. Christal enlarged the house to 14 rooms in 1883.



Trescony/Christal house below, and its view over the city above



Figure 416; Article about Chrystal Terrace; from “The Eight Worlds of Mission St.”, p. 16; by Ross Eric Gibson, 2001; (courtesy of Ross Eric Gibson).

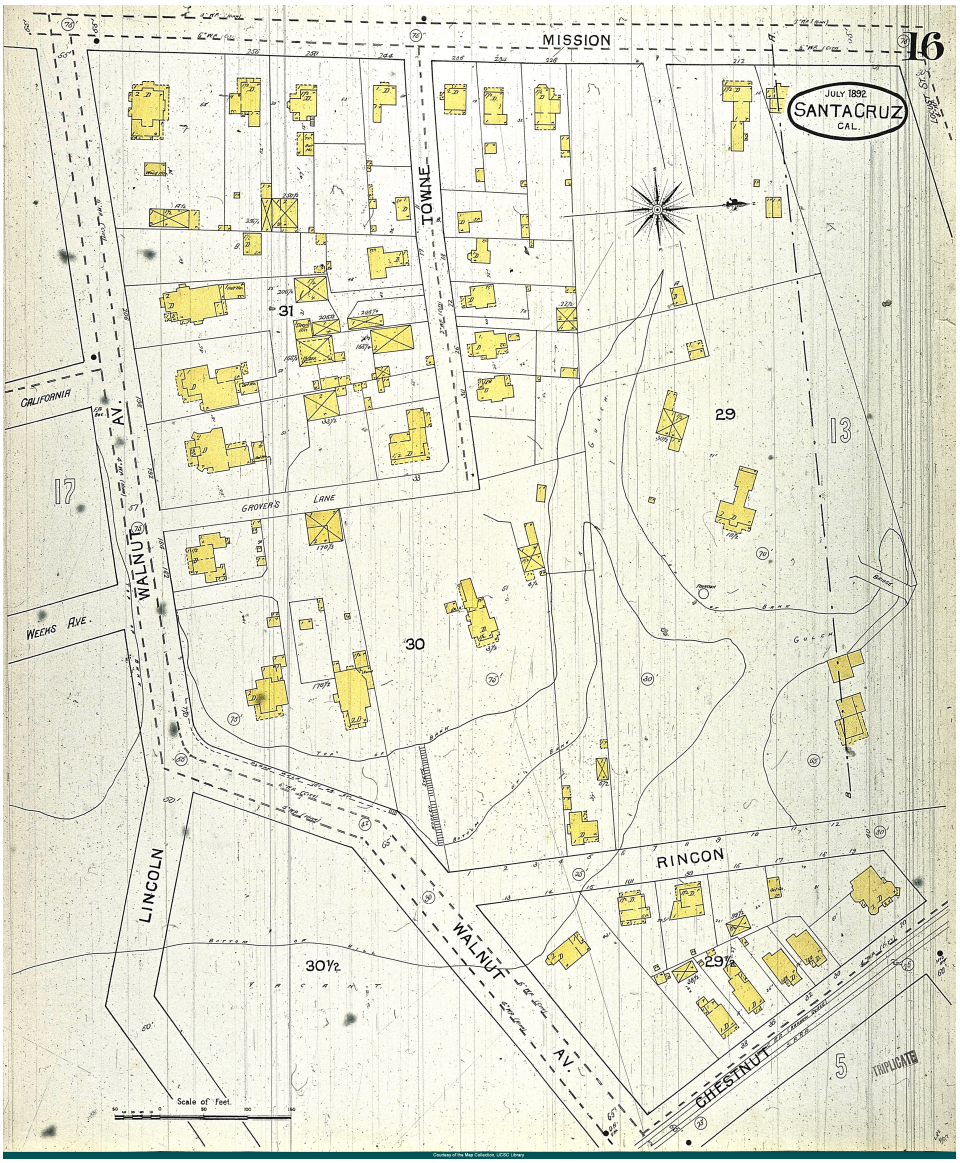


Figure 417; 1892 map showing a bridge (the “Rainbow Bridge”) on the right side (middle) of Towne/ Chyrstal Gulch; Sanborn Fire Insurance Map; (courtesy Library of Congress).

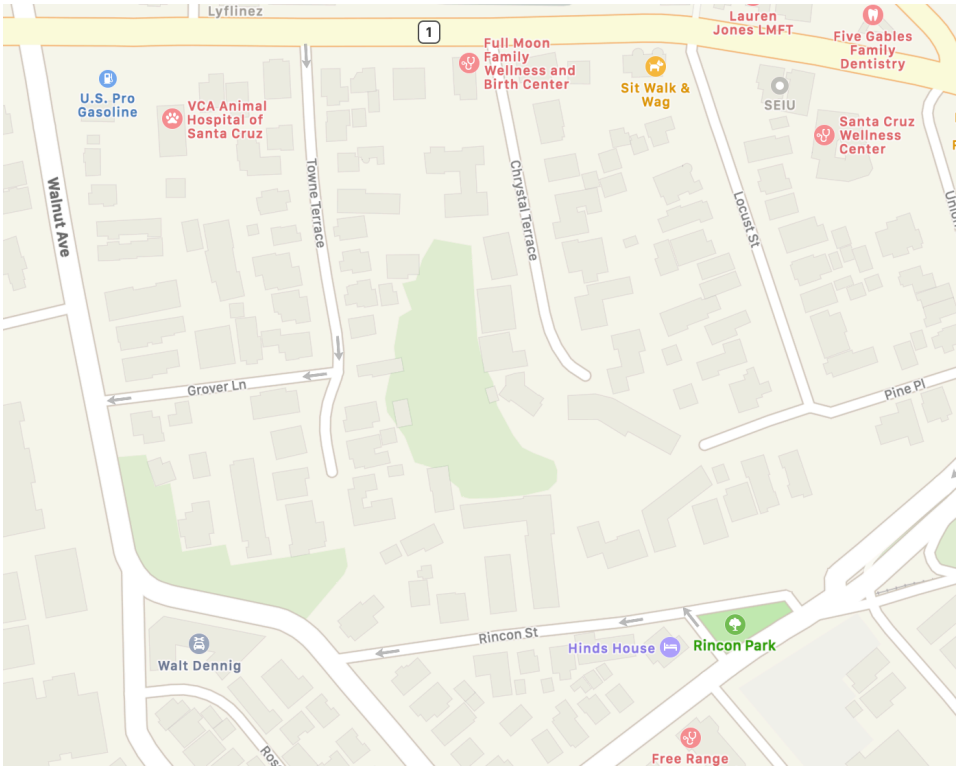


Figure 418; Map shows that Pine Place was put in above the east fork of Chrystal Gulch (just north of the former “Rainbow Bridge”), and Chrystal Terrace was laid out on the west fork of the gulch; from Apple’s Map App.



Figure 419 (**above)** Photo of view northeast across Chrystal Gulch from apartments on Chrystal Terrace



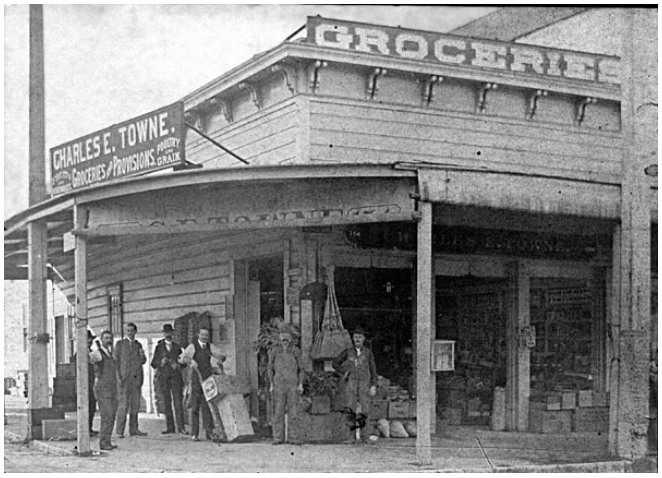


Figure 420; **(left);** Photo of the home at the corner on Towne Terrace by Grover Lane.
Figure 421 **(right)**: Photo of Charles Towne's store, 1902; (courtesy Santa Cruz Public Library "Local History" pages).

The *SC Sentinel (*10/20/1935, p. 4) had this article that informs us about the creek in Cristal/ Chrystal Gulch and its relationship to the Myrtle Street ditch or "gutter":

> Historic Gutter on Myrtle St. Being Eliminated: The long deep gutter which was on the west side of Myrtle St. along the entire length of the high school athletic park has been filled in. This at one time was the bed of a small stream making toward Neary's Lagoon, one of the "Tres Ojos" which have their source in the neighborhood of Escalona Heights and the C.C. Moore place. These streams, now all combined in one on King St., flow across Cleveland Ave, Mission St., California St., Laurel St., through the Neary Lagoon and its outlet into Monterey Bay just W. of the wharf…The water, which flowed through the Weeks property [SC High football field], now Myrtle St., which has just been filled, was by way of culverts and open stream, came across Mission through what is now the Dr. M. J. Gates property [on Chrystal Terrace] which was filled in and where much adobe from the Santa Cruz Mission was hauled when it was demolished to make room for the new brick Holy Cross church, then through Christal Gulch where the stream was lined with redwoods, now standing. It flowed under Rincon St. and along willow-lined banks, went under Walnut Ave. through a culvert and then down where the hill has just been made. When circuses were in the lot from the top of Walnut Ave. hill to Chestnut Ave., many a horse and elephant drank from this stream.

These old sources reveal that before 1891 (when Messiah Lutheran Cr., Dodero Cr. and Laurel Cr. were channelized into the King St. "canal) **Messiah Lutheran Cr. used to keep flowing southeast towards Chrystal Gulch and probably on to Myrtle Street's ditch.** The "City-Wide Creeks and Wetlands Management Plan" (2002) has a small section about Chrystal Gulch. The gulch was named for James Christal, who settled here in the 1870s, but the area was misspelled "Chyrstal" Terrace when the land was subdivided in 1941. The city management plan describes the gulch as today being a swale or intermittent creek with a dense growth of willows.



Figure 422 (**top right**).: Photo of the creek flowing down Chrystal Gulch.



Figure 423 (**top right**); Photo of Chrystal Gulch Cr. passing the condos by Walnut Ave. and Rincon.

Figure 424 (**lower left**); Photo of the creek going underground into a culvert by some apartments on Rincon Street.



On the west side of Cristal/Chrystal Gulch's creek was the Towne farm and orchard. The creek's descent created a waterfall just east of where Grover's Lane intersects with Towne Terrace. John W. Towne's other properties were a ranch on River St.—from Potrero to Encinal (site of the former *potrero)* and a pasture between Walnut and Van Ness. The Towne pasture was known in the 1870s as the "Mission Hill Parade Grounds" because national guard campground and circuses were held there for many decades. The circus elephants were pastured next to the water of this creek, which children called "Elephant Creek."

On the east side of Dodero Cr., Albert Trescony bought the property of a Mr. Ellingwood and had a home built there in 1877 (see photo on a previous page). Such a ready source of water must account for the reports of the Trescony estate's lily pond and the "semi-public picnic grounds in the gulch" below (which is where the condominiums at Rincon and Walnut Ave. sit today). Because Trescony had many other properties, he gave his Dodero Cr. estate to his daughter when she married pharmacist James Christal of "Tanner and Christal's Palace of Pharmacy." In 1883 Christal had the house expanded to create a total of fourteen rooms. There was also a Christal Dairy (filling a square block) with a wooden arch (named "Rainbow Gulch") that connected the dairy with Pine Place. Christal later became a doctor and lived till 1908. David D'Arpino (oral interview, 2021) remembered that the property of the Hansen family (located on the south side of Chrystal Terrace, about three doors down from Mission St.) had a culvert carrying water out of it.

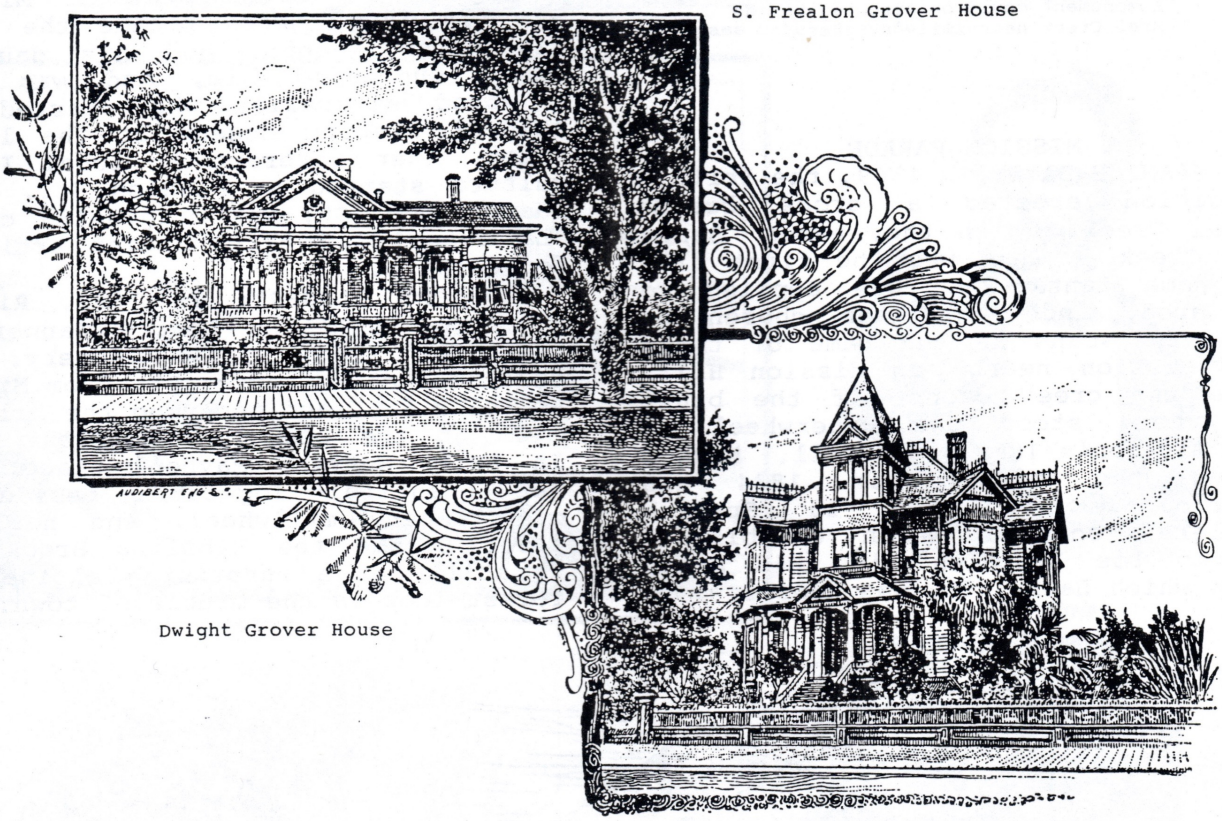
Towne Terrace and Grover Lane

On the south side of Chrystal Gulch is the equally-short street of Towne Terrace, named for John W. Towne, who had a farm and orchard here. The even shorter Grover's Lane connects Towne Terrace with Walnut Avenue. Few people today remember the three Grover brothers, who were lumber barons in Grover Gulch, located two miles north of Soquel and consisting of 800 acres along Bates Creek, which drains into Soquel Creek. The timber land had been bought in 1861, having been part of Martina Castro's Rancho Soquel Augmentación. The Grover family donated the lumber used to build Soquel's "Little White Church.

Today Grover's Gulch (outside of Soquel) is known as Glen Haven. The former lumber camp buildings (which later became a summer resort) are now part of the accommodations for The Land of Medicine Buddha retreat center. Each brother—S. Frealon, J. Lyman, and Dwight—had an imposing home along Walnut Avenue. The two larger homes were torn down in the 1930s to be replaced with modern bungalows. Dwight Grover's one-story home was demolished in 1967, and the current apartments were then built.



S. Frealon Grover House



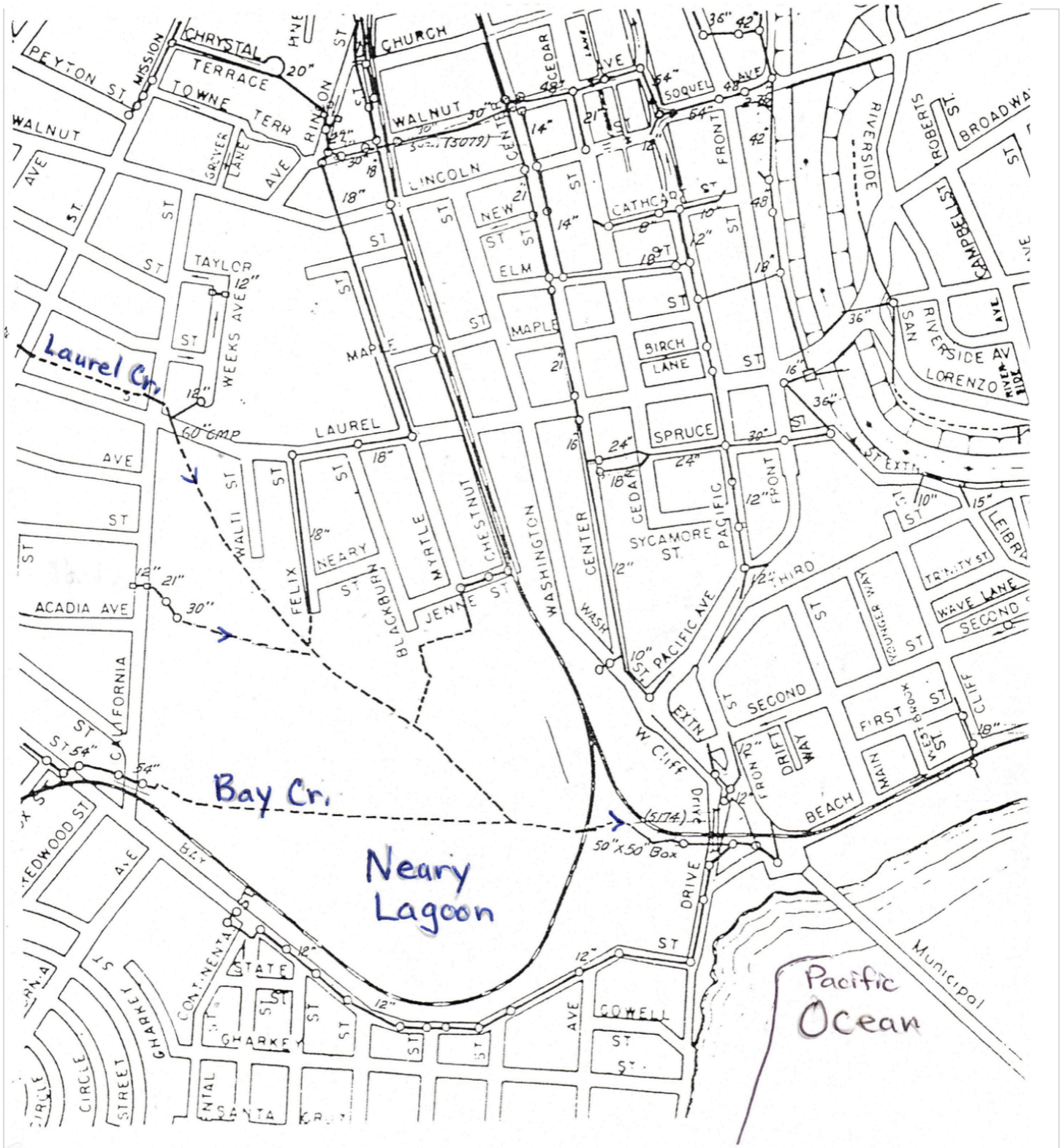
Dwight Grover House

J. Lyman Grover House

TOWNE TERRACE

At the bend in Walnut St. was the home of John W. Towne on the bluff of his Towne Terrace farm and orchard. Towne also owned ranchland on River St. from Potrero to Encinal, (the Imus place), and a pasture between Walnut & Van Ness. Towne's son ran the "Grover, Bias & Towne Grocery" in the Farmer's Union building, a farmer's co-op built and run by S.F. Grover (site of New Leaf Market on Pacific Ave.). Grovers Lane connected with Towne Terrace lane, south of a row of three Walnut St. mansions built by lumber and grocery Grover family. The market eventually became "Towne Grocery," run by John's son, Charles Towne, who built his home on Mission St. In the 1870s, Towne's pasture became known as the Mission Hill Parade Grounds, after the national guard encampments and circuses that used the site for several decades.

Figure 425; Article about the homes of the three Grover brothers. From *The Eight Worlds of Mission Street,* by Ross Eric Gibson, 2001, p. 17; (courtesy of Ross Eric Gibson).



City of Santa Cruz Storm Drains Map, c. 1990

Figure 426; Map of city storm drains going to Neary Lagoon. Notice that the relationship between the original open-air flow of Chrystal Gulch Creek to the Myrtle Street “canal” has been maintained by today’s storm drain pipes, which lead to Neary Lagoon.

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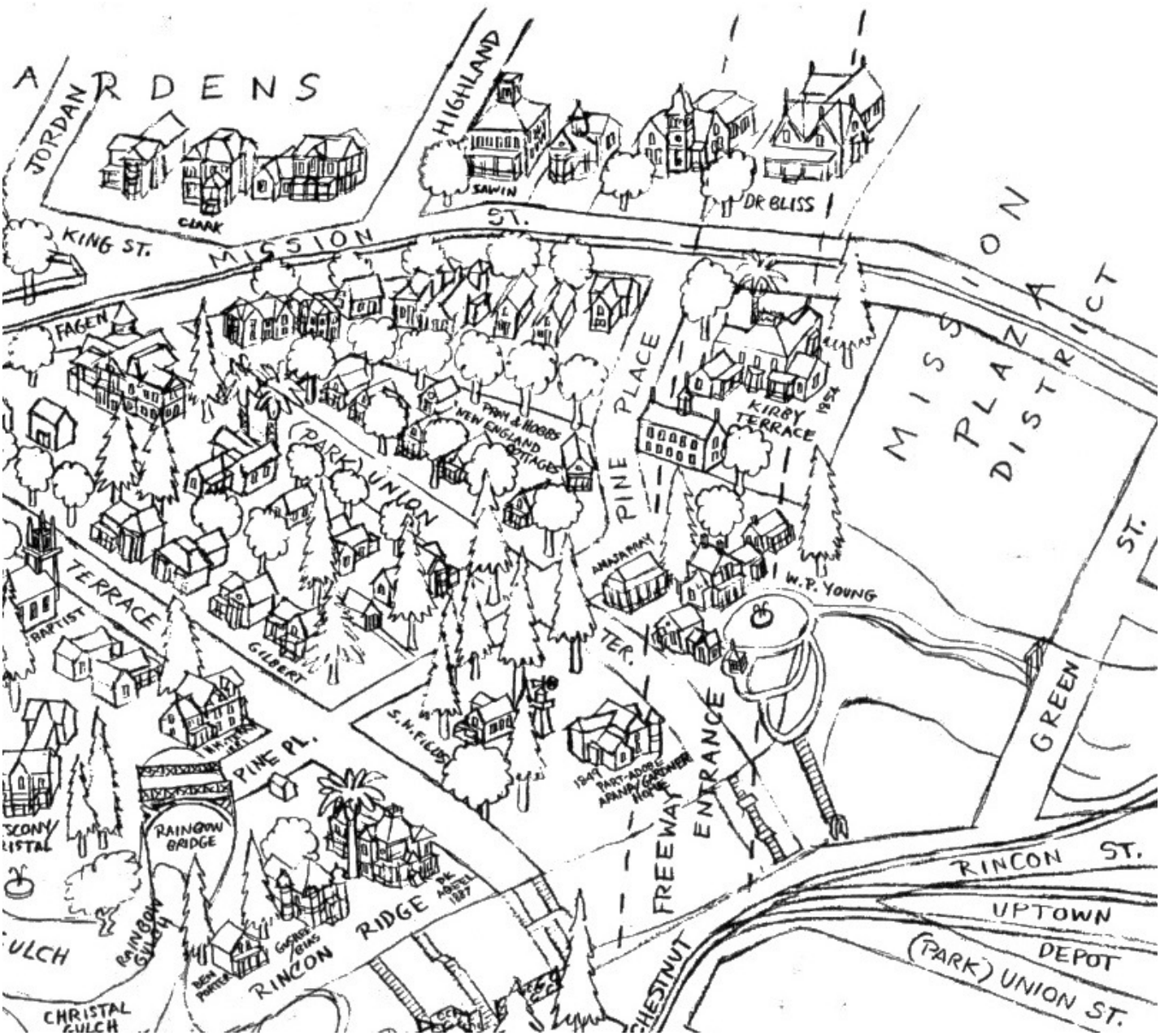
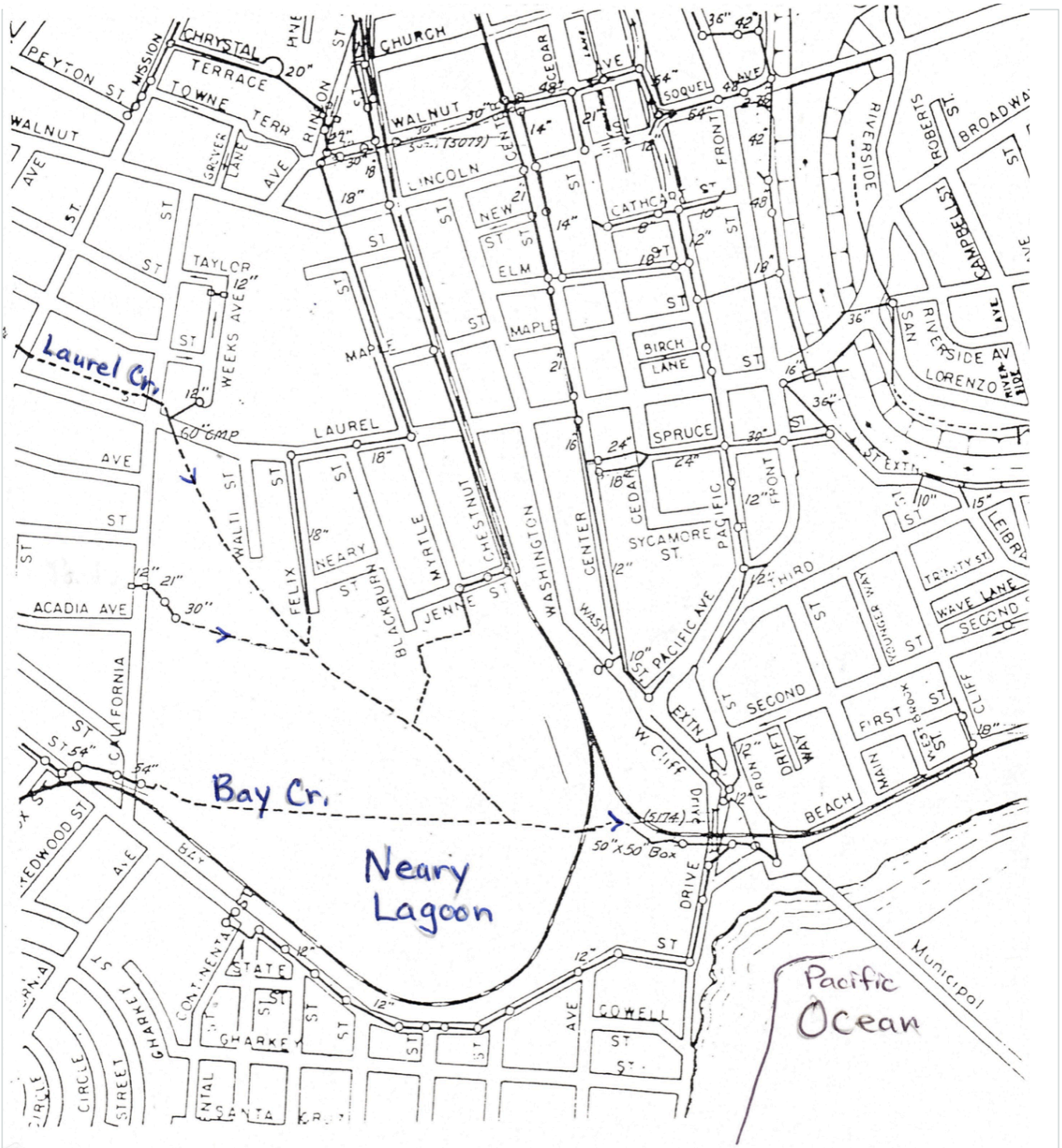


Figure 427; Drawing of the homes that were lost when Chestnut Street was extended to the entrance to Highway One. From *The Eight Worlds of Mission Street*; by Ross Eric Gibson, 2001, p. 6 (courtesy Ross Eric Gibson).

More changes took place to the city's old homes and landscapes when the Chestnut St. road cut was put through in 1964 to directly connect downtown Santa Cruz to the entrance to the Highway One freeway. The Arana-Gardner adobe, built c. 1849 by Manuel Arana, was purchased in 1874 by Henry Gardner and later remodeled into a Victorian mansion. Many important society gatherings took place here (as reported in the Santa Cruz Sentinel in the 1940s). Sadly, that home was lost in 1964 when the Chestnut St. Extension was done. Also, two of the old stairways heading down from the homes on Locust Terrace and Union Terrace were also lost. Ross Eric Gibson's map on a previous page shows the extent of these losses.



City of Santa Cruz Storm Drains Map, c. 1990

Figure 426; Map of city storm drains going to Neary Lagoon. Notice that the relationship between the original open-air flow of Chrystal Gulch Creek to the Myrtle Street “canal” has been maintained by today’s storm drain pipes, which lead to Neary Lagoon.

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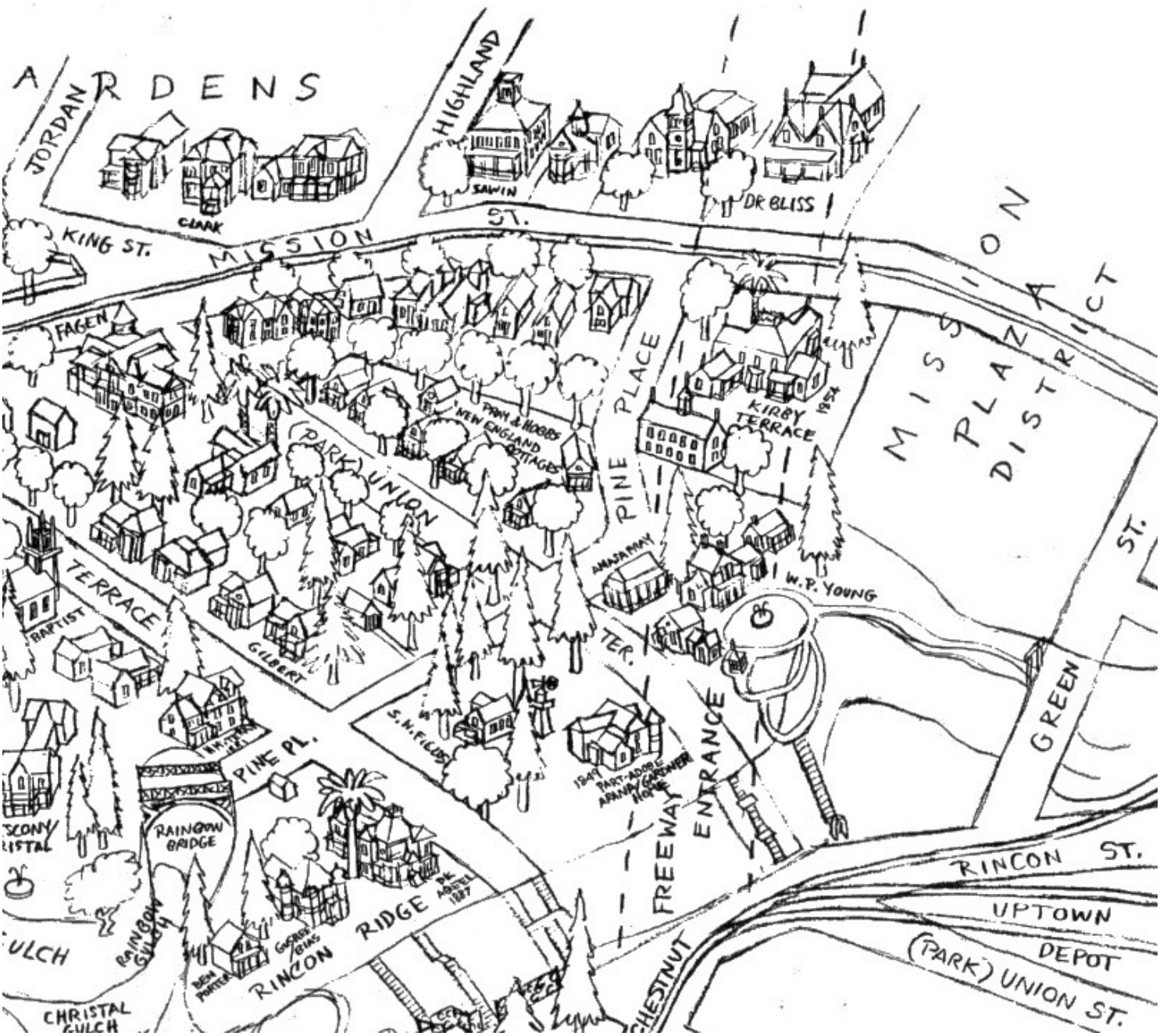

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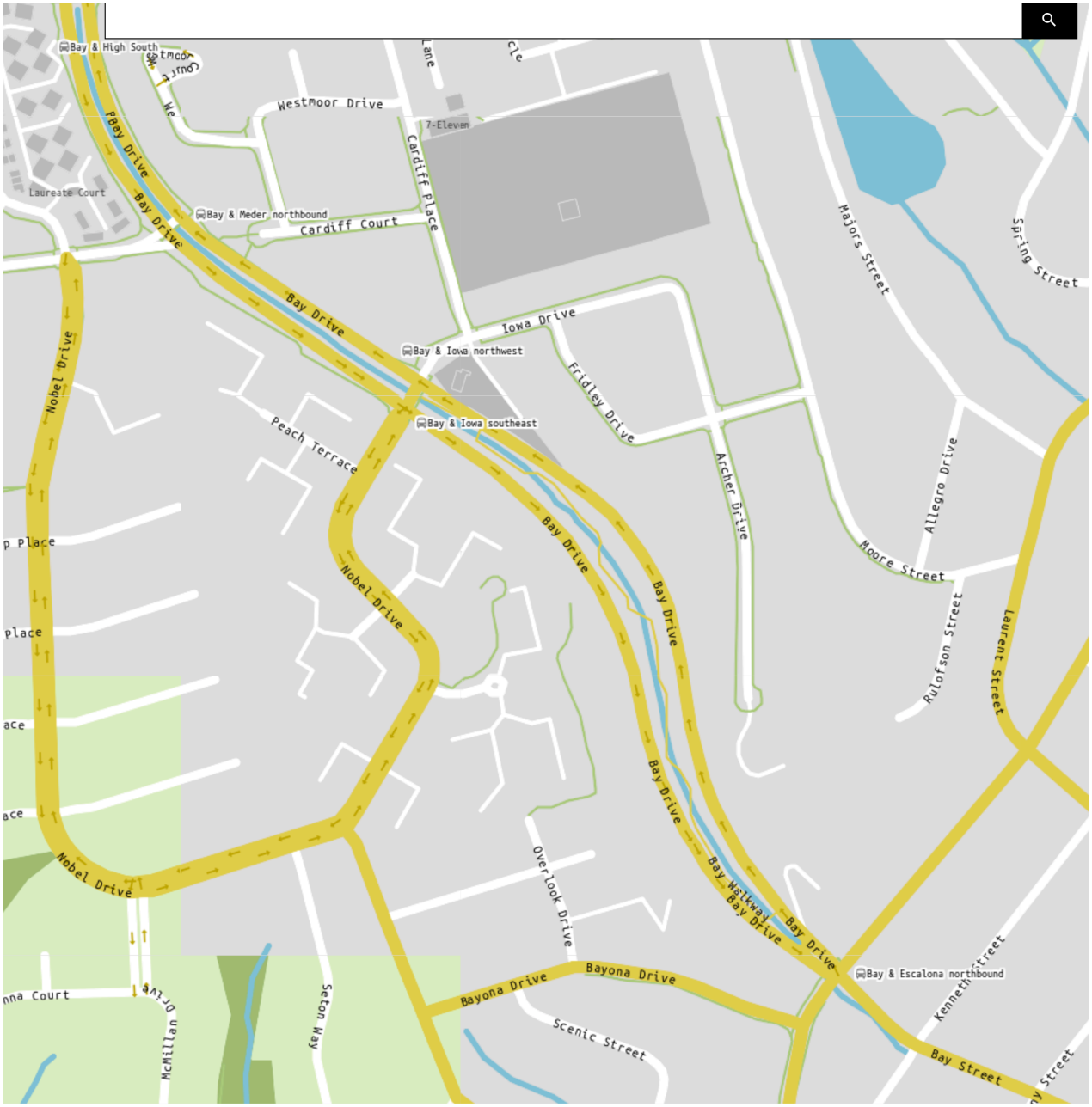


Figure 428; Map of Bay Creek; OpenStreet.

Chapter 6: Bay Creek

The Bay Creek of today is noticeable as a spring gushing out of a pipe set in a pond in the middle of Bay Drive at its intersection with Nobel and Iowa Drives. Its actual source, according to one of the environmental impact reports done for UCSC, is under the large city reservoir by the mini-shopping center off High Street by Cardiff Place! Until around 1950, there was a faucet so that people could get spring water for free. From the spot where currently erupts, water from the spring flows down in the hill in a beautiful corridor that has a bike path along it. At Bay and Escalona it crosses underground to the southwest side of Bay Street and runs in front of the homes there before disappearing into a pipe at Bay and Kenneth. It then proceeds underground to Bay and California ,where it enters Neary Lagoon. Neighbors in the Kenneth Street area reported finding arrow heads. As stated earlier in the chapter on Dodero Spring (in the archaeological report for the Quarry Planned Development), this entire area of creeks in Santa Cruz was a rich site for habitation, gathering, and hunting.

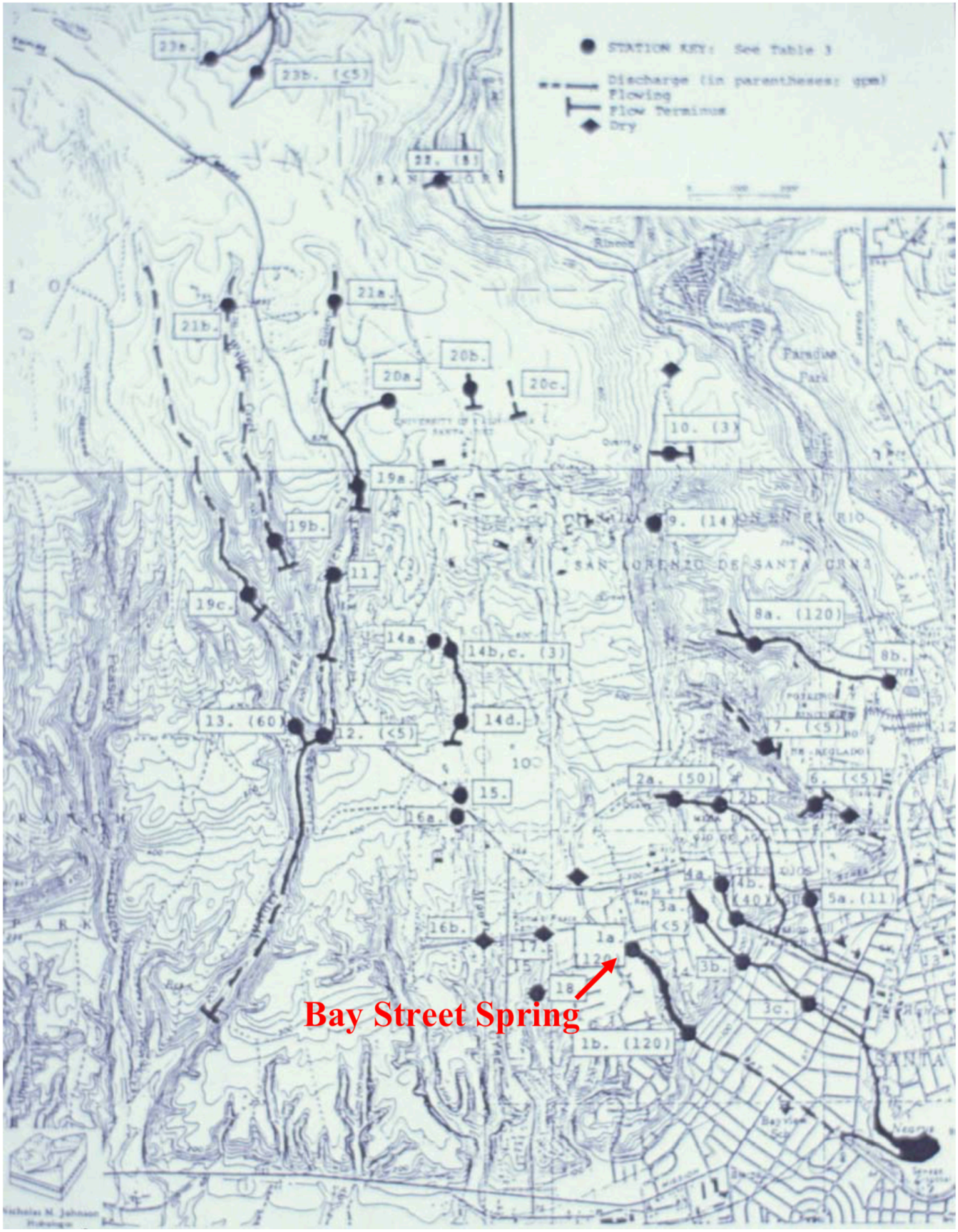


Figure 429; Map of UCSC Aquifer and Springs (from city report "Karst Landscapes, Geology and Hydrology).

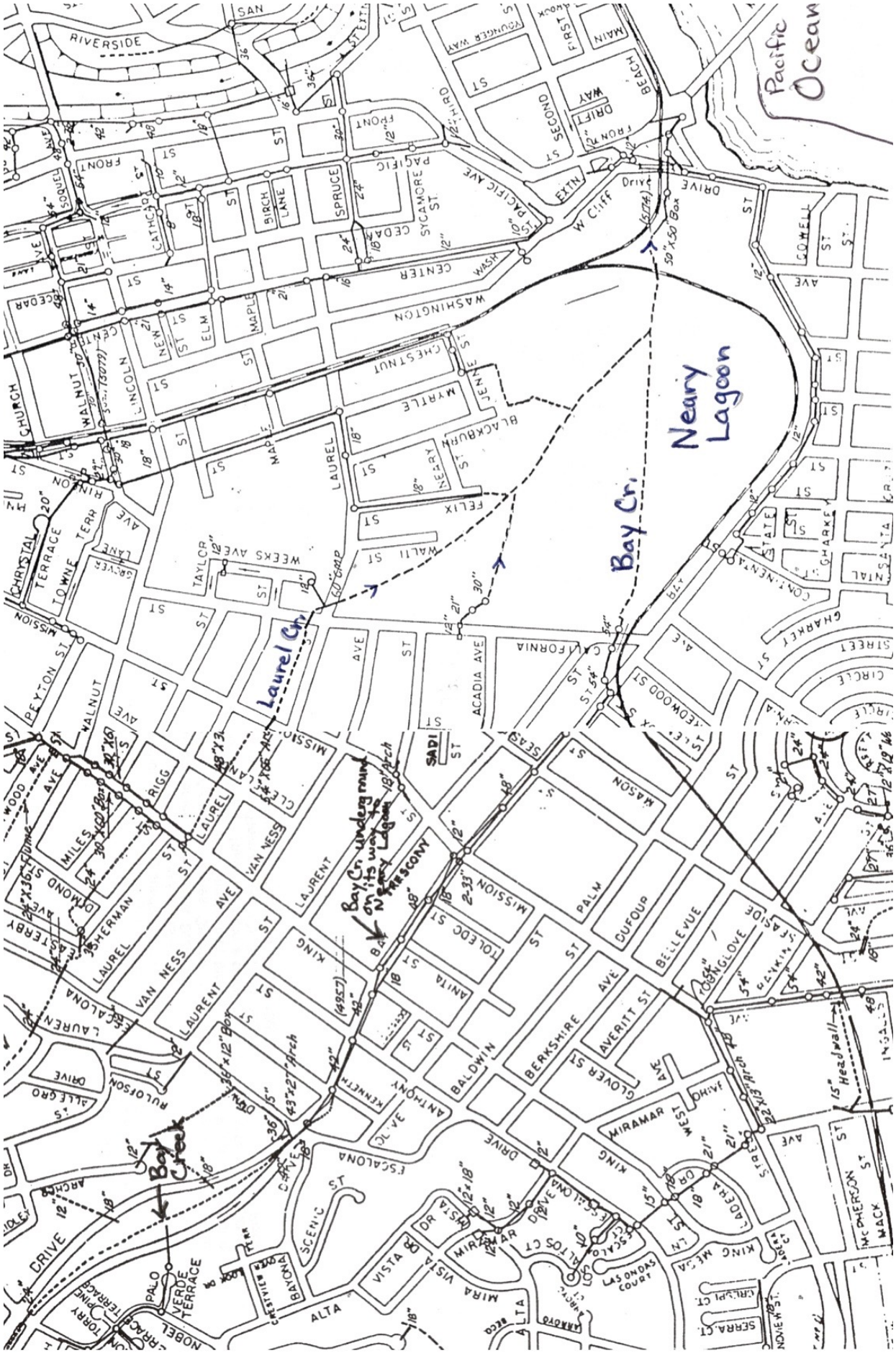


Figure 430; Map of storm drains show Bay Creek's route; (City of Santa Cruz Storm Drains Map, c. 1990).



Figures 431-433; Three photos of Bay Creek descending Bay Street from the High Street/UCSC side channel, which enters from Iowa Drive.



Figure 434; Photo of one of Bay Creek's several pools as it descends down the middle of Bay Street.



Figures 435-437: Three photos of Bay Creek near the end of its descent down Bay Street from High Street/UCSC as it's about to meet Escalona Drive (**below**). It then heads down the west side of Bay Street for 2 more blocks **(above right)** before being culverted and taken underground to flow into Neary's Lagoon from a pipe that's on the hill above the lagoon—on the east side of California Street.







Big Pipe Is Ready To Be Lowered Into Trench

6/10/51 Water Supply

Five hundred feet of 24-inch welded steel pipe was lowered Friday into its trench down Bay street just above Escalona drive as part of the city's improvement of the water system.

Sixteen hundred feet more will be laid this week and the following one. The pipe is being laid in a bed of sand and covered with another layer because of a local soil condition which, with electric current through the ground, causes erosion of the steel main.

The 2100 feet of 24-inch pipe will connect at its upper end with two pipes, one 18-inch and one 14-inch, which lead from the reservoir. At Bay and Escalona the connection is with the new 18-inch pipe line already laid along Escalona for 5900 feet to Highland and High.

George Barbagelata in the foreground is in charge of its construction.

The pipe, in 40 foot sections, is welded on the surface into 500-foot pieces and lowered by means of a crane.

Figure 438; 1951 article about the Bay St. pipe (*Santa Cruz Sentinel*, 1/10/1951, p. 22).

This photo not only shows the pipe being laid up to the new homes in the High Street area, it also reminds us that upper Bay Street existed only on the east side (one lane each direction). The downhill lanes on the west side were added later as UCSC was being built.



Figure 439; 1892 map showing of the water flowing through Towne/Chyrstal Gulch, which continued down to Walnut Ave.; Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, p. 17; (courtesy Library of Congress).



Figure 440; Photo of Frederick Augustus Hihn's mansion on Church Street in downtown Santa Cruz, c. 1900–1910. [[Designed by Charles Welling David and built in 1972, it was,the only full Italian villa in Santa Cruz (Chase, p 62).The City of Santa Cruz leased it in 1920 to serve as its City Hall and purchased it 3 years later. It was demolished in 1937, and a new city hall was built on the site in 1937–1938. Today the building serves as both city hall and library (courtesy UCSC Digital Collections).

Chapter 7: Other Creeks in the Vicinity

Taylor Street Spring

Leon Rowland's Scrapbook (p. 342) tells of yet another spring, which, while not within the boundaries of the Rancho Tres Ojos de Agua, may be tied into that complicated underground water system and which even today seems to ooze out of the pavement on Lincoln St. most of the year:

> The large Weeks farm in the early days was bounded by Walnut Ave., California St., and Chestnut Avenue. Within its bounds were what are now known as parts of Lincoln, Taylor, Rigg, and Weeks Streets. Where now stands the high school, close by on the hill side, was a small home rather rambling with small rooms, a contrast to the mansion which followed, which now painted white, stands at Otis and California Streets.
>
> Water From Spring
>
> To the north of the small house where is now a group of pine trees at the head of Lincoln St., was a gurgling spring. It was covered with a **spring house** and furnished spring drinking water. Where is now Taylor St. hill [now the road on the N. side of the Santa Cruz High School pool] was more spring water and made it a marsh..
>
> Orchard On Flat
>
> The orchard was below the house from Taylor St. to what is now an apple orchard [Thomas Week's orchard, now the Santa Cruz High School football field along Myrtle St.]…At the upper end of the orchard flowed the stream which came down the gulch [Chrystal Gulch] into and along Rincon St. under Walnut Ave. and through the Hihn lot.

Hihn's lot was once very marshy ground that had belonged to Jim and Mary Dunleavy. Leon Rowland (*Santa Cruz Sentinel*, 12/25/1949, p. 15) provided the following history. The Dunleavys had arrived in Santa Cruz in July of 1847. Jim first bought Rancho Laguna (up the coast) from Gil Sanchez, who'd received it as a Mexican land grant in 1832. After Dunleavy quickly sold that rancho, he then bought 16 acres (perhaps also from Mr. Sanchez) along the west side of what is now upper Pacific Ave., although the present day avenue was back then a ditch and row of willows, which had marked the eastern line of the gardens of the Franciscan mission.

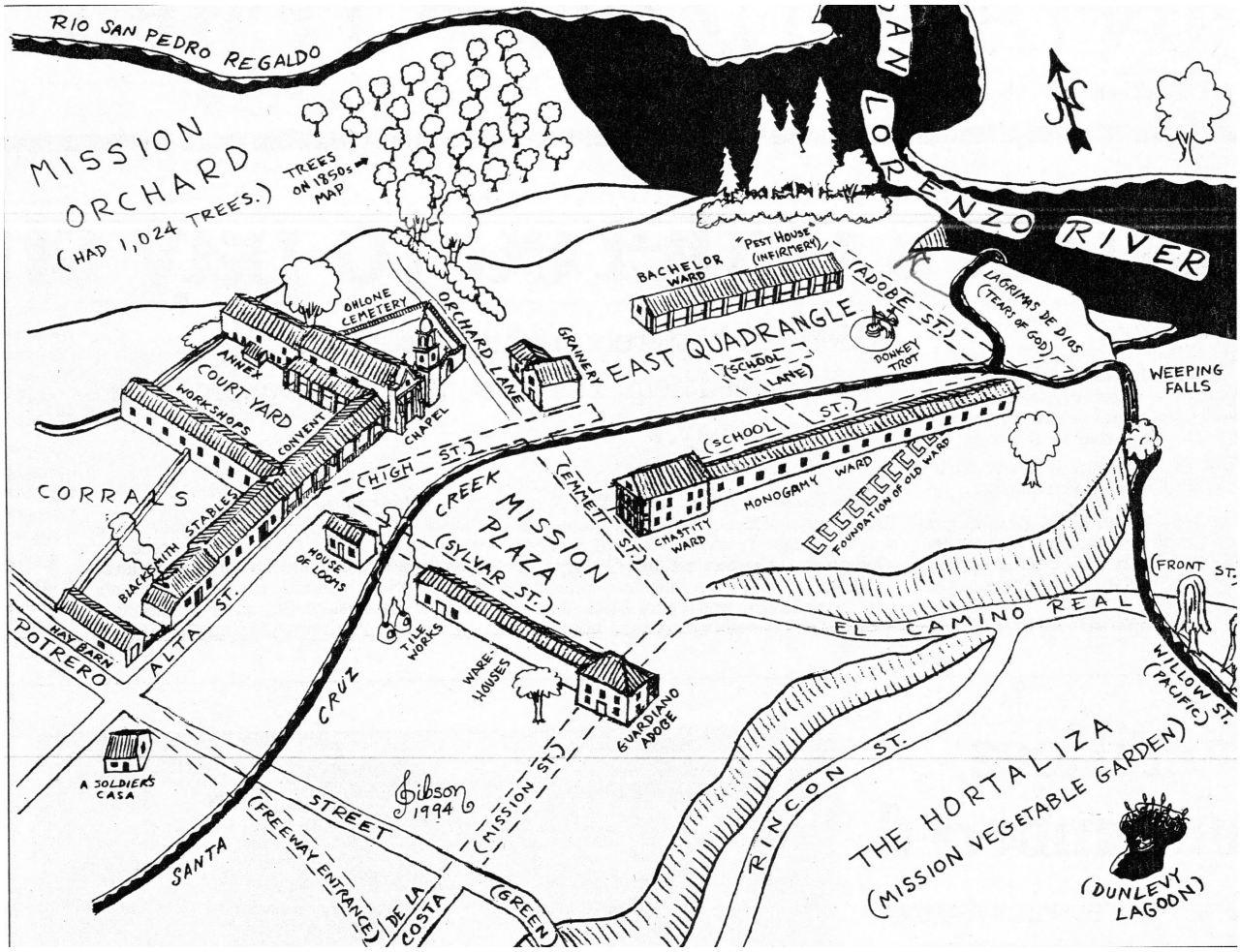


Figure 441; Map showing "Dunlevy Lagoon"—in the lower right corner; (map by Ross Eric Gibson, in the *Santa Cruz Sentinel,* 5/31/1994, pp. 1b-2b).

Around 1848, Dunleavey built the first home on "The Flat," near the corner of Mission and Vine (today's Cedar Street). The home was probably made of sawed planks, because there were several small mills on the San Lorenzo River Flat, by Fall Creek. Their guest on Christmas was Elihu Anthony, a newly arrived fellow preacher. Two geese for their dinner were "shot on a marsh ["Dunlevy Lagoon"] where the city hall stands." (*Santa Cruz Sentinel, May* 31, 1994, pp. 1b-2b).

There is another mention of an orchard, though I am not clear if it is the same orchard as the one mentioned above. Rowland (Box B-2, Card 464 "Localities") notes that at Walnut and Pacific there was a spot that had a spring in the summer and a pond in the winter, with a big sycamore on the edge. "Towards Weeks Hill [today's Santa Cruz High] the land was almost marshy. It was paved in 1891 and [the water was] sewered.

Isaac Williams bought the Dunleavy property and in 1854 set out an orchard, which stretched from Walnut to Lincoln (then called Williams Street) and back to the hill. The land was next bought by F. A. Hihn at a probate sale for $14,500. Hihn bought more land at the west end from Thomas J. Weeks for $600 to open Mill Street (Walnut Avenue) up to Lincoln. Rowland tells us that Lincoln Street was "angled up an old ravine to the hill on the west to join Mill Street (now Walnut Avenue) The Hihn Lot was at the corner of Chestnut and and Walnut avenues, where there was a baseball diamond and circus lot."

Rowland also wrote (Box B-3, Card 852, "Streets") that Taylor St. was "named for James Taylor, a Scotchman, who built the first residence on it." In 1877, he married María Paulina Alzina, daughter of Francisco Alzina and Carlota Gonzales. On the 1931 map (subsequent page), Anna J. Taylor is shown owning the lot on Myrtle Street's northeast corner with Taylor Street. The *Santa Cruz Sentinel* (8/26/1943, p. 5) reported that "a fine potato crop is being dug and gathered from the Piedmont victory garden (a World War II era idea) at the corner of Taylor and Myrtle streets in the old Taylor lot, named after the same family as the one after whom Taylor St. was named.

In “Santa Cruz Vigilantes,” an article for the Santa Cruz County Historical Society, Leon Rowland wrote that:

> The large residence, then a mansion, was built at the corner of Walnut, and was erected for W. T. Cope, who married Katie High, daughter of the late F. A. Hihn…Opposite Taylor St. was an alley leading to Washington, and a short distance beyond was a second alley leading to the same street. While the alleys were public to the pedestrians, yet they were private. At the corner of the second alley was what was once a barn and in turn a store and residence. A couple of small houses were built between there and Yreka, now Maple Street. There were no houses from Yreka to Laurel Street. A good share of it was the orchard and back yard of the J. S. Green residence facing Washington Street.
>
> Where the triangular park is now located bounded by Chestnut, Church, and Rincon, was a barn yard, at times rather smelly.
>
> There was no Lincoln St. between the railroad track and from Walnut Ave. to the present Lincoln was a large vacant filed reaching to the top of the Walnut Ave. hill, with a stream at the bottom of the hill, running across the field, and a bunch of willows at the Walnut Ave. end. The field was used for pasturage of the Hihn cows, for a baseball diamond, and the first large circus to perform there was the Adam Forepaugh Circus, as it was the circus grounds for years.



Figure 442; 1888 map showing the Myrtle/Taylor neighborhood; detail of “Map of the City of Santa Cruz”; by D. A. Damkroeger and H.E.Makinney, 1888; (courtesy UCSC Map Room; G4364 S69 G46 1888 D3)



Figure 443; Photo of the the corner of Myrtle and Taylor streets; to the right (southwest) is the fenced field that became Bush League Park, Bliss Field, S.C.H.S. Athletic Field; 1900-05. (courtesy UCSC Digital Collections).

Myrtle Street Ditch/"Gutter"

These news articles were confirmed by lifelong resident Vince Dominguez (personal interview, 2003) who had lived the neighborhood of Myrtle and Taylor Streets, which was developed in 1908 as part of the Weeks Subdivision. Until around 1926, an open dirt ditch (sometime called a gutter) ran from the top of Taylor Street (at Weeks Avenue by Santa Cruz High) down the hill to Myrtle. There was always water in it. The ditch then ran south a half block along the 300 block of Myrtle and disappeared into a culvert with a bridge over it to get to a house that stood where the east side bleachers are today. The pipe continued down Myrtle to run under Laurel Street.

In those days, Maple Street (called "Yreka") didn't end at Myrtle Street but instead went through the open field (today's football field) all the way to the hill. At what today is the south end of the Santa Cruz High track and football field, there were three homes on that part of Maple. In 1936, those homes were purchased and moved to make way to expand Memorial Field (*Santa Cruz ,* (March 10, 1936, p. 13).

According to the *Santa Cruz Sentinel* (October 20, 1935, p. 4) about the creeks here:

> The long deep gutter which was on the west side of Myrtle St. along the entire length of the high school athletic park has been filled in. This at one time was the bed of a small stream making toward Neary's Lagoon, one of the "Tres Ojos" which have their source in the neighborhood of Escalona Heights and the C. C. Moore estate. These three streams, translated, "Three Eyes," now all combined in one, on King St, flow across Cleveland Ave., Mission St., California St., Laurel St. and through the Neary Lagoon and its outlet into Monterey Bay just west of the wharf…
>
> The water which flowed along through the Weeks' property, now Myrtle St., which has just been filled, was by way of culverts and open streams come across Mission St. through what is now the Dr. M. J. Gates property [SW corner of Chrystal Lane/today's Chrystal Terrace) and Mission St.] which was filled in and where much adobe from the old Santa Cruz Mission was hauled when it was demolished to make room for the new brick Holy Cross, then through Christal Gulch, where the stream was lined with redwoods now standing. It flowed under Rincon St., and along willow-lined banks, went under Walnut Ave. through a culvert and then down where the fill has just been made. When circuses were in the lot from the top of Walnut Ave. hill to Chestnut Ave. [now St.], many a horse and elephant drank from this stream [Chrystal Gulch Creek/AKA "Elephant Creek"].

The *Santa Cruz Sentinel* had a follow-up article (10/22/1935, p. 7) about this issue, stating that: "The work of building the new Myrtle St. drain has been completed. A 400-feet-long pipe was installed by the street department replaced an open ditch which has been condemned as an accident hazard, adjoining the high school football field. The city board of education provided the materials."

Thanks to one of Ernest Otto's history column about the "Los Ojos de Agua" (9/18/1940 p. 8,) which I cited several pages previously, we know that prior to 1890, **the Frank Morris place (now Messiah Lutheran Church spring/creek) was the main source of the water flowing through Chrystal Terrace Gulch and on down to Myrtle Street's "gutter" or ditch.**

But the Morris/Messiah Lutheran Creek no longer flows to Chrystal Gulch and (after running down the Escalona cliff) joins up with Dodero Cr. between Walnut and Hollywood avenues. These two creeks then flow to King St., where they are channelized under the sidewalk, taken three blocks to join up with Laurel Cr., and continue on to Neary Lagoon.

However, we have Ernest Otto's statement that the Frank Morris property's stream was the source for the Chrystal Terrace/Myrtle St. creek. This information suggests that before 1890, Messiah Lutheran Creek did **not** join up with Dodero Creek, and instead followed its own course to flow towards Chrystal Terrace Gulch and onward.

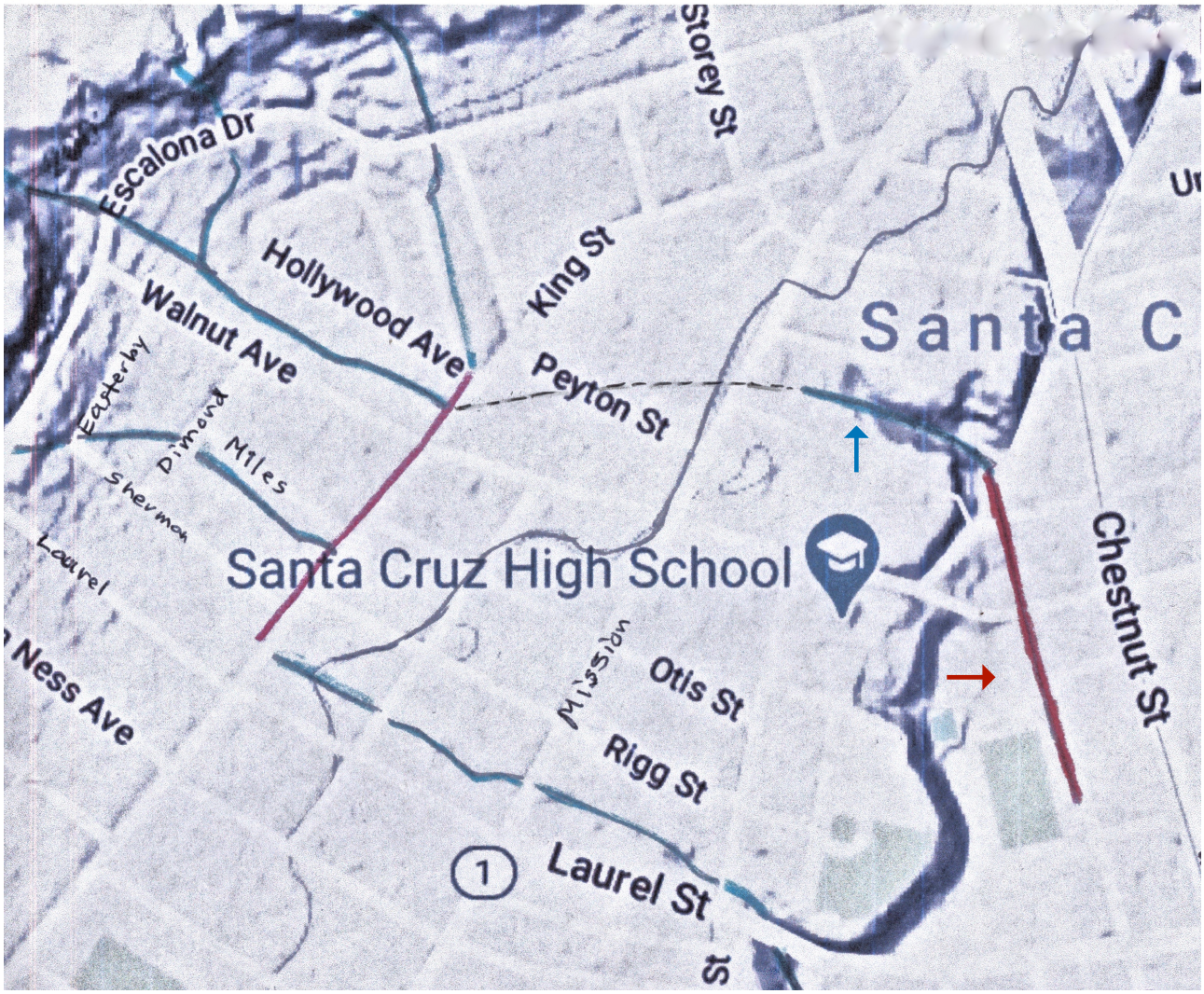


Figure 444; Map on which the creeks have been drawn in **blue** and the two local ditches in **red.** The route of the flow of Chrystal Gulch Creek (**blue arrow**) to the Myrtle St. Canal/DitchM (**red arrow)**; and a dashed line_ _ _for the assumed flow of Messiah Lutheran Cr. towards Chrystal Gulch's creek, with the water continuing to Myrtle Street. Google Map ("Terrain Level").

The Santa Cruz High field was previously Mr. Week's potato field, then his apple orchard, and finally (until about 1920) a sheep pasture, with a fence around it. This sheep pasture was also used for circus lots for several seasons. One block away, circus elephants were housed in the former Sperry Flour Company warehouse at the corner of Chestnut and Laurel streets—today's 7-11 store (Vince Dominguez, personal interview 2003).

Rowland (Vol. I, “Misc.”) wrote that Maple St. to Laurel School was “low land, and in the winter time water poured down from the San Lorenzo [River]. On one occasion, water flowed down Elm and the other side streets, carrying substantial driftwood, which it deposited in what is not the heart of the city.” He also explained (p. 86) that Laurel St. had native laurels at Pacific and Laurel streets, but Myrtle St. had no myrtle trees; nor did Sycamore St. have any sycamores.

Homes with basements along the north side of Myrtle St. still need to use sump pumps to drain the excess water that percolates down the Taylor St. hill in periods of heavy winter rainfall.

Because Laurel Creek is a mere one block to the south and Dodero Creek-(Chrystal-Towne Terrace Seep) is just two blocks to the north, the Taylor Street stream may well have some relationship with the flows of these two creeks. The 1990 city storm drain maps show that today there are pipes that run down Chrystal Terrace, then go south down Rincon , and continue in a straight line to run under Myrtle Street. At Laurel Street the pipes head two blocks south toward the base of Laurel hill, then run under Felix Street to dump the collected water into Laurel Creek at Neary’s Lagoon.

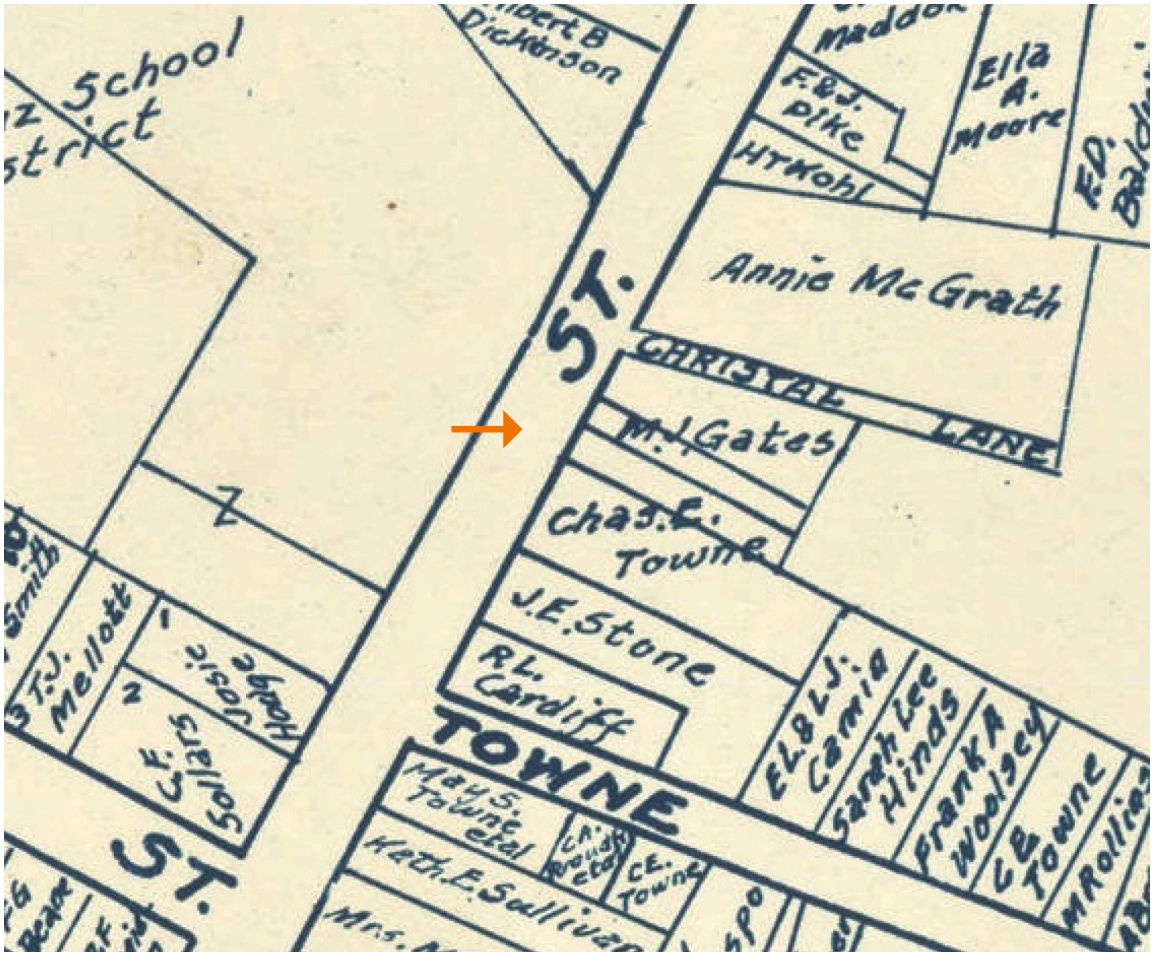


Figure 445; Detail of 1931 Santa Cruz City map showing Cristal Lane (center, below “ST.”); Myrtle Street (**orange arrow**) runs at a 45º angle; and Otis Street (now called Taylor); (courtesy UCSC Digital Collections).



Figure 446; Detail of 1931 Santa Cruz City map of Laurel Street-Myrtle neighborhood. Notice the M.J. Gates property (at the southwest corner of Christal Lane and Mission Street) through which Christal Gulch Creek passed (courtesy UCSC Digital Collections).

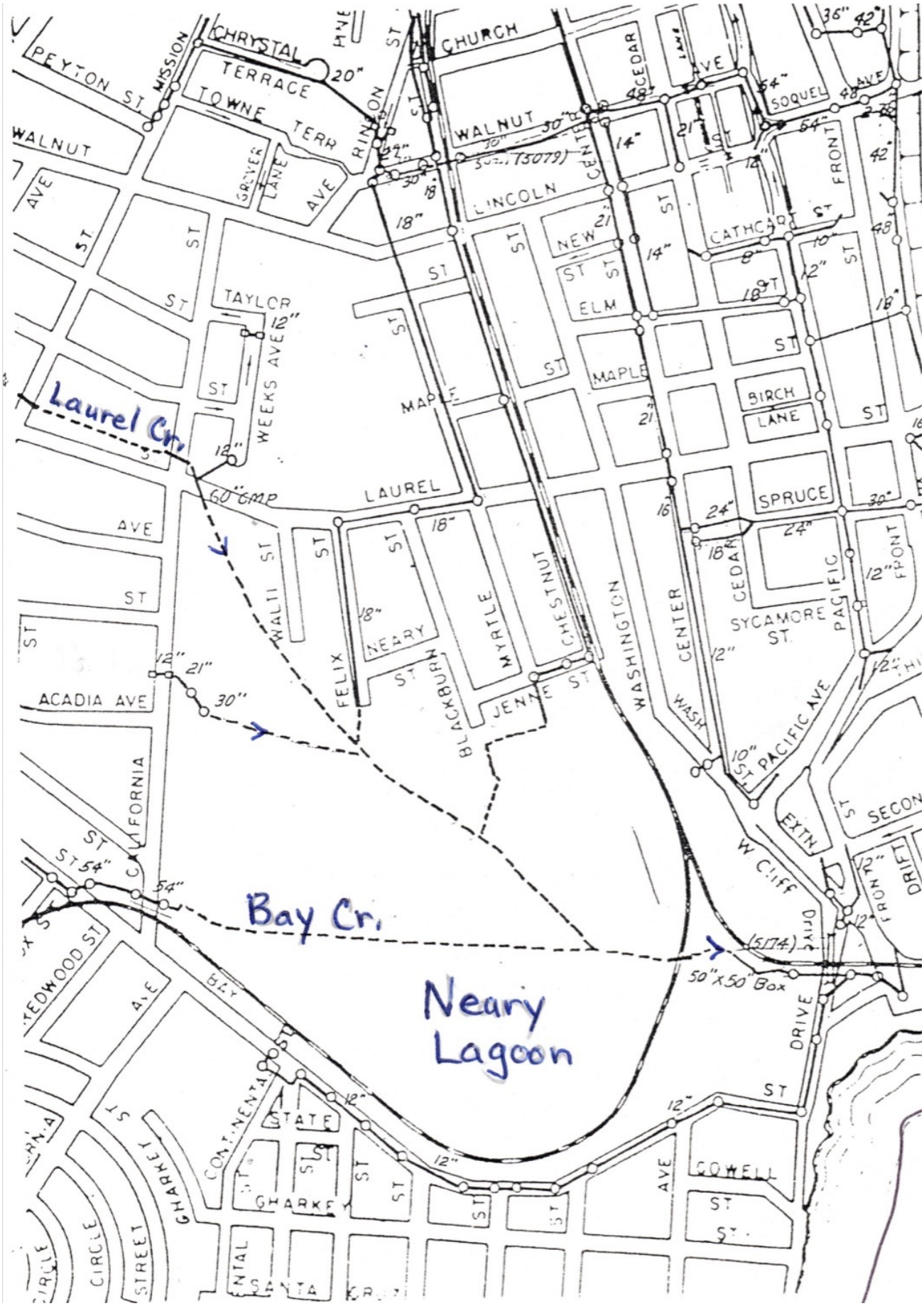


Figure 447; Neary Lagoon area storm drains map, c. 1990; City of Santa Cruz.



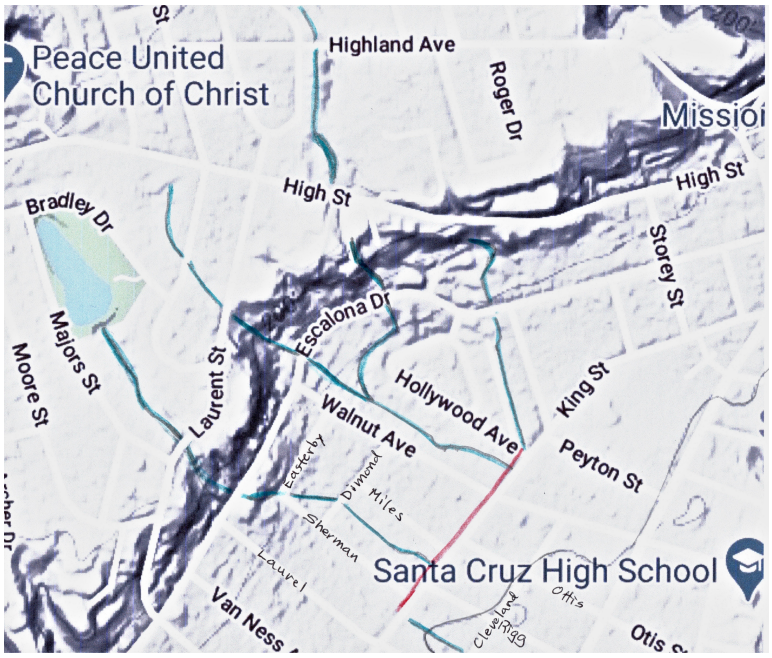


Figure 448 (a**bove left)**; Map showing Longview Dr. Creek; Open Street Map.

Figure 449 (**above right**); Detail of the topography map of the Rancho Tres Ojos area; Google Maps— "Terrain Level"),

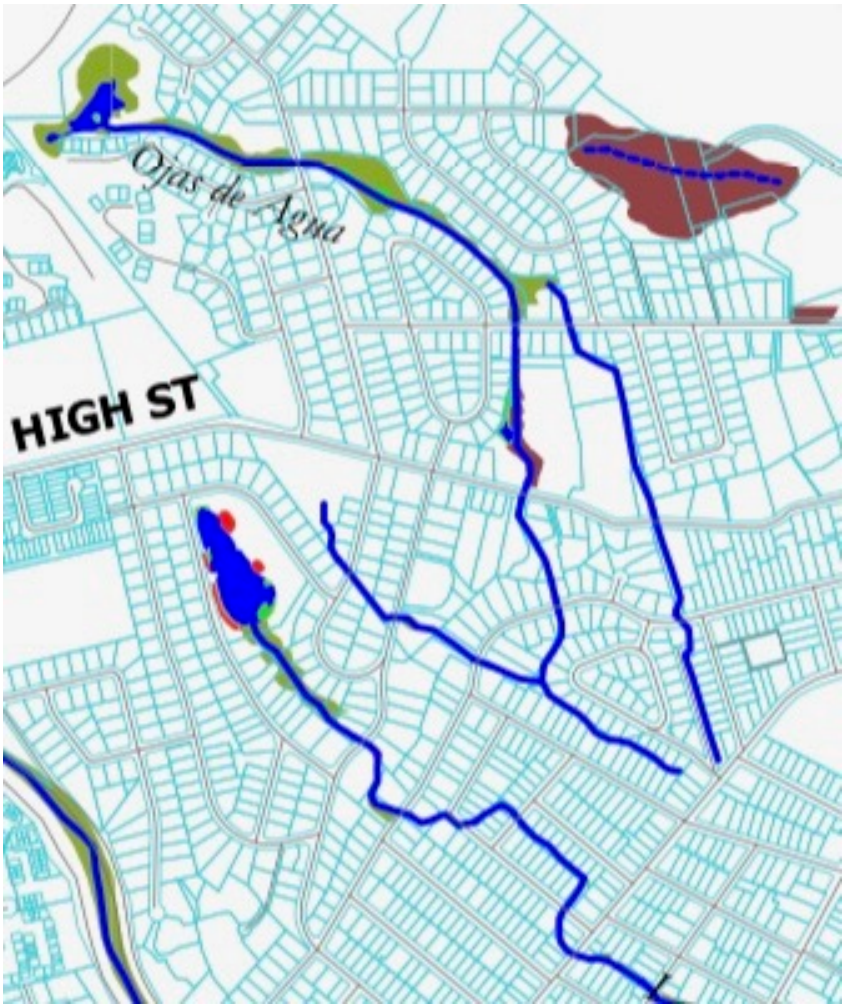


Figure 450; Map of the creeks of the Rancho Tres Ojos area (from left to right (east to west): Laurel Creek, Messiah Lutheran Creek, Dodero Creek, and Longview Drive Creek; Open Street map.

These maps show Longview Drive Creek as it descends from the south side of High Street. The creek then goes under Escalona Drive, re-emerges on the south side of Escalona, and flows down the east side of Dodero Street toward King Street, where it is culverted and taken southwest to join the combined Messiah Lutheran-Dodero Creek. All three of these combined streams then continue underneath the sidewalk to meet up with Laurel Creek and finally flow into Neary Lagoon.



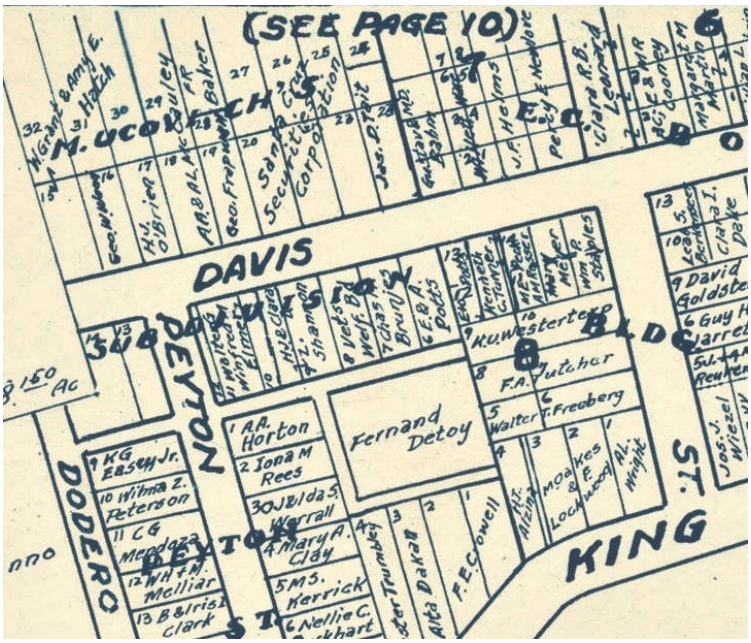


Figure 451; (**left**) Map c. 1990 Storm Drains in the Rancho Tres Ojos area, City of Santa Cruz.
Figure 452 (**right);** 1931 property map of the Davis (Escalona)-King Street neighborhood; notice in the upper left corner of this map "W. Grant & Amy L. Hatch"; 1931 Santa Cruz City Map, (courtesy UCSC Digital Collections),

Longview Drive Creek

I have been curious as to why so much water is seen coming down the hillside (from just below High St. and Longview Drive. It passes through the property formerly owned by Amy and Dr. W. Grant Hatch, later by Dr. McPherson, and now by the Codiga family. I have called this waterway "Longview Drive Creek." The *Santa Cruz Evening News (*8/2/1925, p. 8) informed readers that Dr. Hatch had recently sold:

> a fifty-foot strip of land from the present end of Peyton St. extension to Davis St. which allowed the extension of Peyton through Davis Street. The expense of cutting through of the street and its paving with cement will be borne by a voluntary assessment district of property holders on both Davis and Peytons streets….This is the only portion of Davis now remaining unpaved… These improvements, made possible by the action of Dr. Hatch, will connect two of the most desirable residential streets in the city and will afford further needed room for home building in a section that is rapidly developing.

The *Santa Cruz Sentinel* (November 28, 1939, p. 1) wrote about the November 1939 sale of the Dr. Grant and Amy Hatch home to Dr. and Mrs. McPherson. The home, with it Swiss-Italian architecture, was built on three acres overlooking Peyton Street between High and Davis (today's Escalona Drive). The landscaping cost $55,000 and included a swimming pool fed by a stream flowing from the spring at C.C. Moore's estate, and with a wealth of fruit trees.

There are other possible sources for the large amount of water that is always gushing down the cemented creek channel from the Codiga property to Escalona Drive. The karst topography of the High St. and Escalona Dr. area is very complex, with water emerging into many other creeks in addition to Dodero, Laurel, Bay creeks, the creeks of Pogonip (to the east), and the creeks on the west side of town. Therefore, Longview Dr. Creek may simply be a spring erupting from the hills. However, this city storm drain map would seem to confirm that some of the water from Dodero Cr. descending from the former Moore (now Rittenhouse) estate is piped along the Escalona hillside to pour out of the pipe that is on the Codiga property, thereby forming Longview Drive Creek.

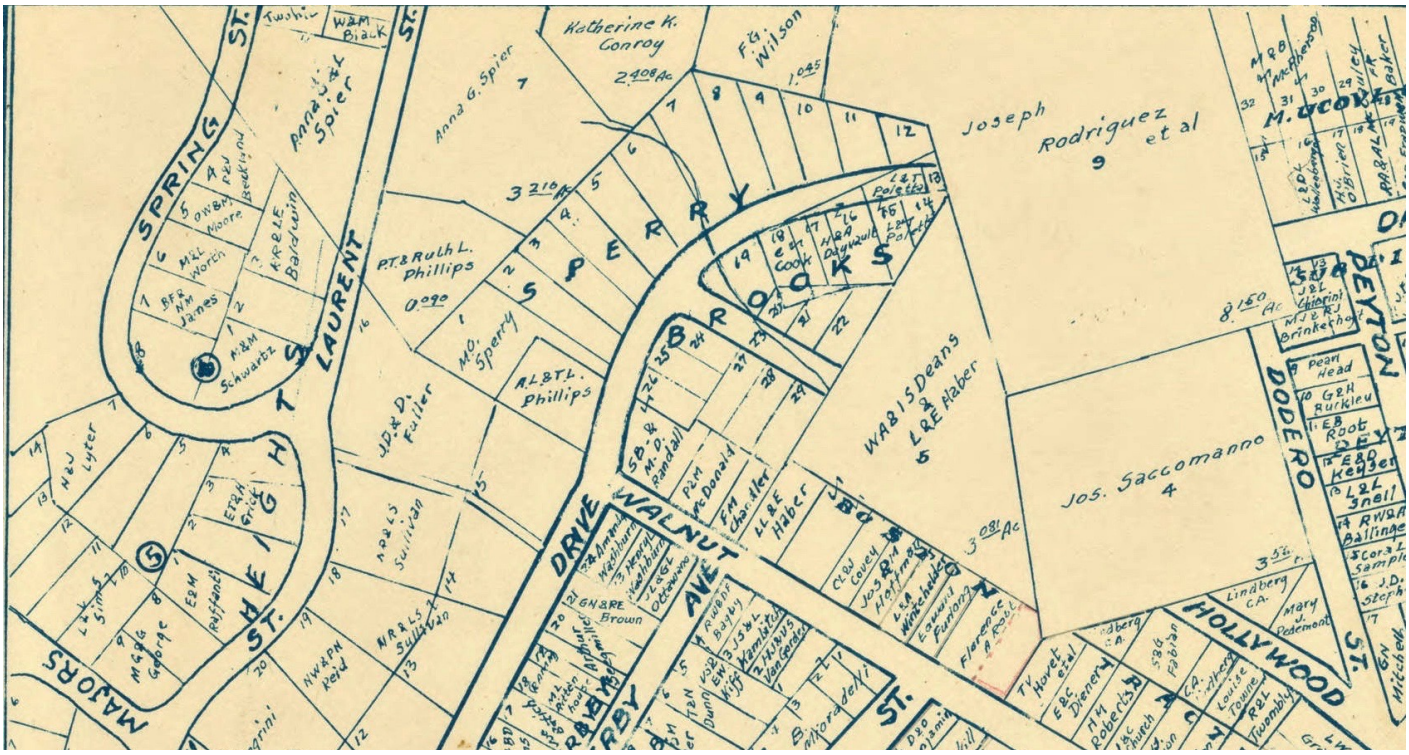


Figure 453; Detail of 1944city map showing neighborhood of where Longview Drive Creek flows; p. 11, Standard Map Service, 1944, Santa Cruz, CA; (courtesy UCSC Map Room)



Figure 454; Detail of a map from the Codiga, Final Draft, 2001, Figure 4-3. This map names on the right side (in incorrect Spanish) “Ojas De Agua 2.” I I call it Longview Drive Creek. The map also shows (incorrectly) that this creek begins much further upstream—north of Highland Avenue and just east of Dodero Creek. No other map shows as =\a point of origin for this creek. In this area, there is no creek above ground on **either** side of Highland Avenue. However, in the canyon **below (south of)** High Street, is the constantly-gushing stream of Longview Dr. Creek. The descent of this creek is along driveway to meet Escalona Drive, under which it passes to continue down Dodero St. (alley) to its intersection with King Street. (See Figures 396-404 and 409-412 on the subsequent pages to orient yourself better.)

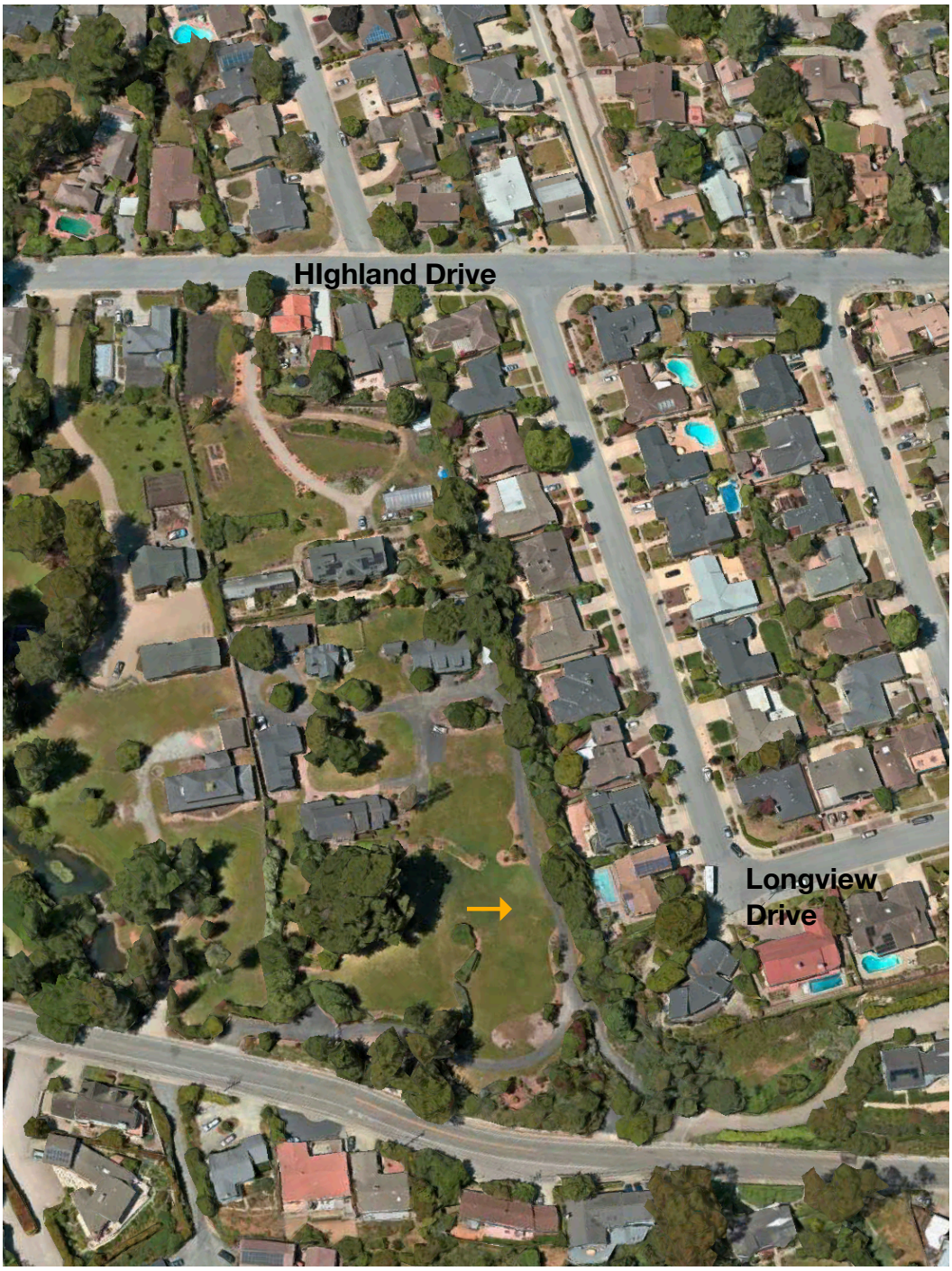


Figure 455; Map showing Highland Avenue at top (north), High Street at the bottom (south), and Longview Drive near the lower right—somewhat parallel to High Street. There's definitely a line of trees (**orange arrow**) to the left (west) of Estates Drive (center, below High Street). Do those trees mean a creek is there, and if so, why is there no visible evidence of the creek on either side of High Street? Or do the trees simply mark the old property lines? (Google Earth)

The original source of Longview Dr. Creek's water is explained in this article in *The Surf* (3/3/1905, p. 1):

> Recently the Boston property has passed into the hands of Forgeus, Johnson, Russel, et al, and the Buelna property to M. Ucovich. These parties desire to convert this section from garden and pasture into building lots, and to this end, propose to lay sidewalks and make other improvements, but this creek running in an open channel, seeps through the soil and makes the surface damp at all seasons. M. Ucovich has settled the matter to his satisfaction and that of the property owners below him by **turning the creek out of its channel, where it reaches his property, running next to his line fence down to Davis St. [today's Escalona] and thence down Dodero Street to King Street.**
>
> This stream is carried in a shallow, open ditch, close up to the line fence of the property on the westerly side of **Dodero Street**, owned by Messrs. Brady and Lewis, who are exceeding wroth over what they claim is a menace to their property…The city ought to acquire and own the Dodero spring, transferring its waters from a nuisance into a valuable asset.



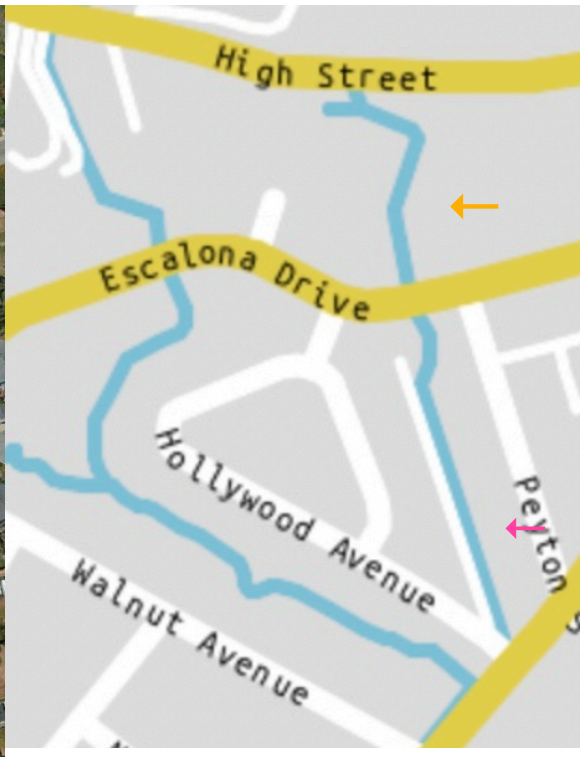


Figure 456 (**above left)**; Aerial view showing High Street at the top (north) and Escalona Drive in the middle. I believe (and as is shown in 2 other maps) that Longview Dr. Creek begins half-way between High and Escalona (**orange arrow**). The creek descends along Dodero Street (**pink arrows**), which is the tree-lined narrow lane that meets King Street a t a type of "V" that's seen at the intersection of Hollywood Avenue, Dodero Street, and King Street (by the bottom right of this photo).

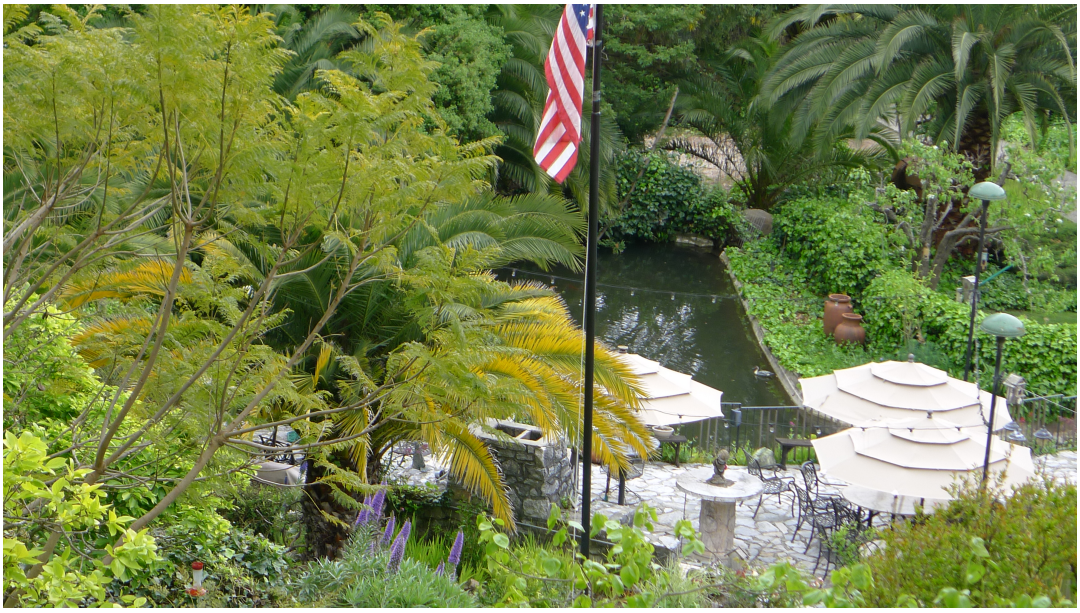
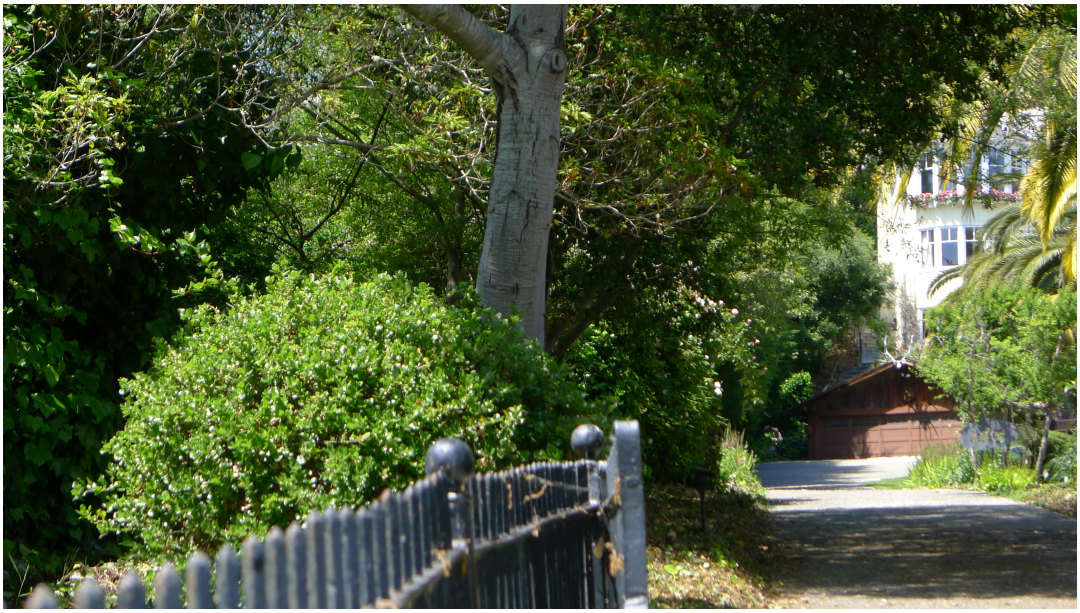


Figure 457 (**above right)**; Map of the Escalona and High St. neighborhood's creeks; it supports my theory that Longview Dr. Creek begins (or at least is exposed to the air) half-way below the south. side of High Street; (OpenStreet map).

Figure 458 (**below**); Photo of the former Dr. Grant and Amy Hatch property (later Dr. Mahlon McPherson; now the Codiga family); the photo of the pond shows the view looking south/downhill from the home's official address of 532 High Street. However, there is also a long driveway that goes uphill to the property from Escalona Drive (see Figures 399-400).



Figures 459-463; Five photos of Longview Dr. Creek; the creek is visible in these 5 photos as it descends the Escalona cliff (below High St.)—flowing through the former Dr. Grant and Amy Hatch property (later Dr. Mahlon McPherson and now Codiga home, whose official address of 532 High St.) to meet Escalona Drive just W. of Peyton Street. Bottom center photo by Mark Whiteley.









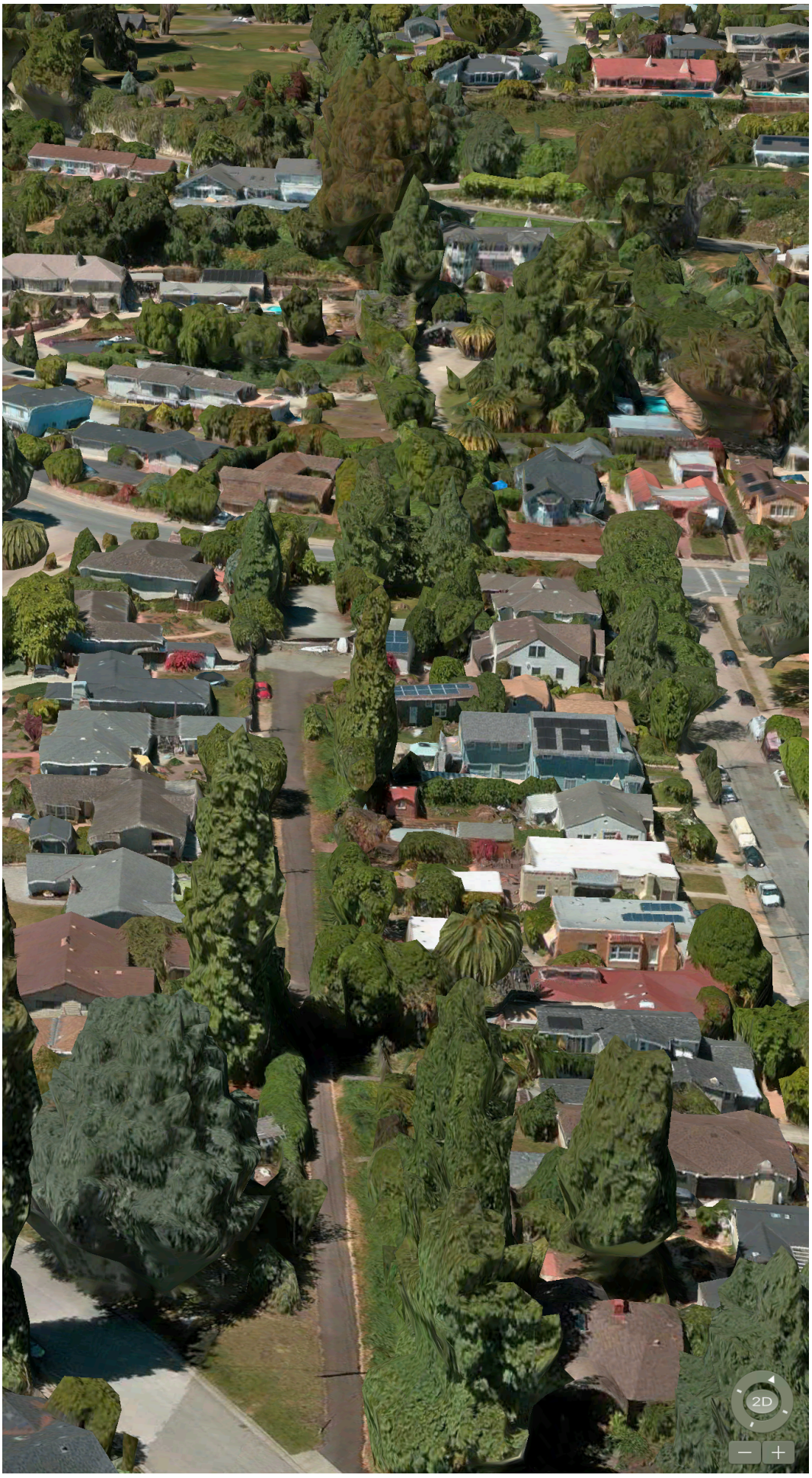


Figure 464; Aerial photo of the Dodero Street/Escalona Drive
neighborhood; Google Earth

Longview Drive Creek probably begins just below High Street (on the south side) and descends the Escalona hill through the property with the palm trees. It then jogs a bit to the left (west). to flow down the right (east). side of the lane called Dodero Street—seen as a straight line running down the middle of the photo. (Apple Maps aerial view). Melanie Mayer (e-mail August 10, 2020) wrote that she "had spoken (c. 2010) with the man who lived there and that he claimed that he had a deed showing his rights to the water—going back for some decades; did not show it to me; should be on the [county] records somewhere….The overflow from the City Distributing Reservoir was routed down that way [toward Longview Creek]."

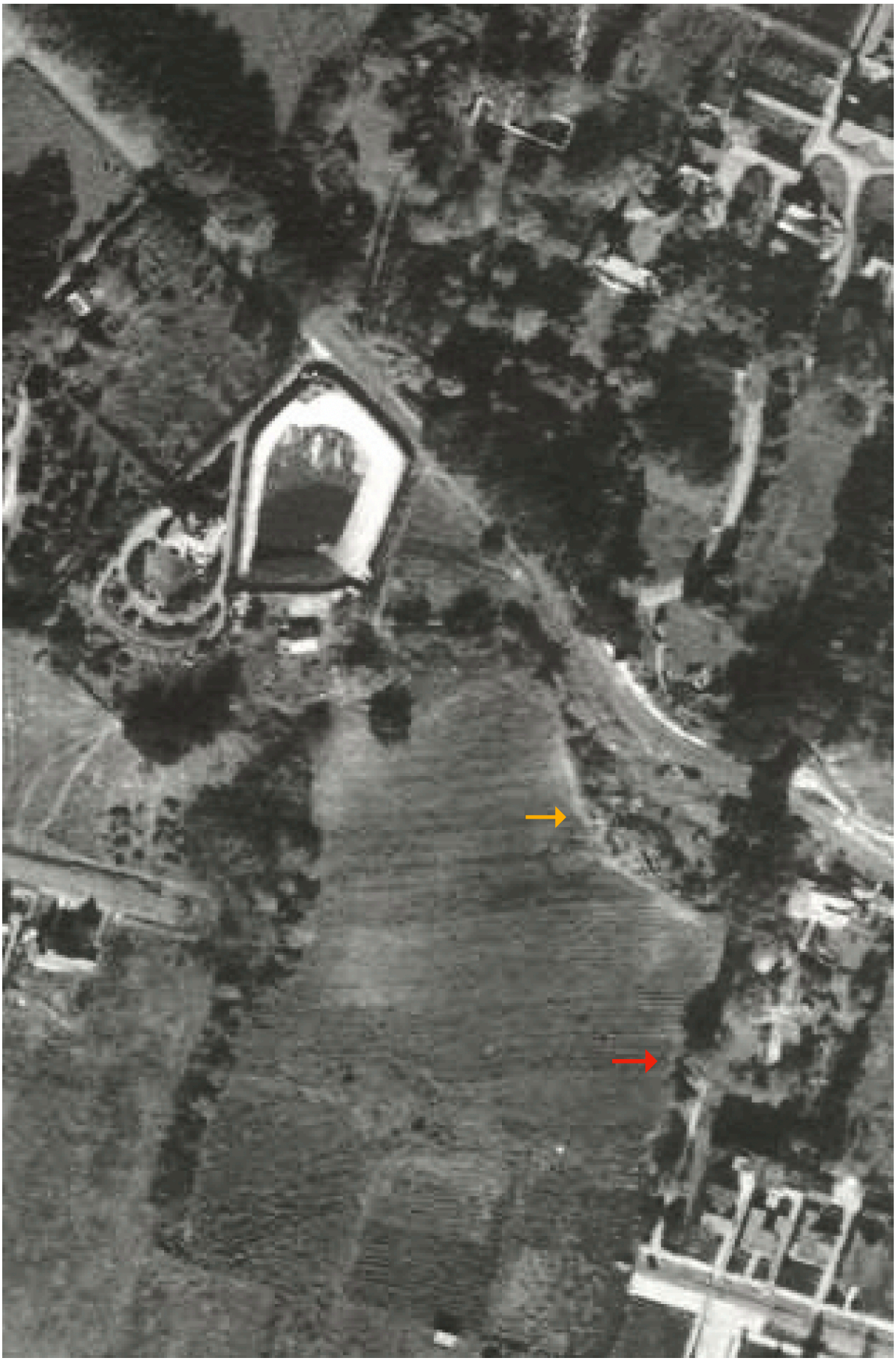


Figure 465; Aerial view of the High St. neighborhood; 1931 Santa Cruz County Flight C1437 B25; (courtesy Library of Congress).

One can see the Wilson family's big cement swimming pool (the former City Distributing Lot). Above the pool, on the other side of High Street,, are numerous trees of the Moore (now Rittenhouse) estate, with its many ponds into which Dodero Creek flows. After flowing under High Street and into the pool, it continues south/downhill in the line of bushes. There is also a 2nd curving line of bushes (**orange arrow**) heading east (left) and just below High Street. That line of bushes then meets at a 90º angle the line of trees (red arrow) that is where today's Longview Creek flows downhill (south). through the Codiga (formerly Hatch, McPherson) property toward Escalona Drive. I believe that this curving line marks the path of water from Dodero Creek that feed Longview Drive Creek.







Figure 466 **(above left);** Detail of Dennys Pocket Map of Santa Cruz County, c. 1916 (Edward Denny and Co.,San Francisco; courtesy UCSC Map Room).
Figure 467 **(above right);** Photo of "Davis St."—still seen today etched into the sidewalk in the eastern portion of the street now named Escalona Drive.
Figure 468 (**middle**); Aerial view of Sunnyslopes Court and Escalona Drive, showing the line of trees along the descent of Longview Drive Creek (Apple Maps).

David D'Arpino (personal interview) recalled how in the 1960s Davis Street ended just west of Peyton Street and had not yet been extended west to Escalona Drive. There were fields at what today are Hollywood and Woodside avenues. The hill on the north side of) Escalona Drive was called "the white hill" by his childhood buddies. They would crawl uphill through the acacia trees and explore there, and using the open hillside as a shortcut to fishing at Westlake Pond. The lot at the upper northeast side of Sunnyslopes Court was overgrown, and in back was a pond. Today there's a swimming pool in what is likely the property he mentioned.

The house on the southeast corner of Hollywood and Escalona belonged to the Carneglia family, who for decades owned a restaurant on the wharf. Their home was built when Hollywood Avenue was developed. David said that the home had a tennis court. He remembered that building pads had already been cut out on the north side of Escalona Drive; but the project stalled, and the land stayed vacant for years. David recalled that at the top of the hill above Escalona Drive, was a pipe and a pool, which must be referring to the Hatch/McPherson/Codiga property. Between 1989 and 2022, four sets of neighbors in this area told me that Dodero Street used to meet Escalona Drive, but in the 1930s, the property belonged to the mayor of Santa Cruz, who wanted to have a tennis court in his yard! Some time later, he must have had Dodero Street closed off at its northern end by Escalona Drive.



Figure 469; Photo of the view from a vacant lot on High Street looking down on Escalona Drive, with the smaller lot continuing down to Hollywood.; Sunnyslopes Court is on the left (east). There were no houses on N side of Escalona Drive between Walnut Avenue and Hollywood until 1984 (photo courtesy of Neil Bass of 444 Escalona Drive)

Long-time resident, Neil Bass, grew up and still lives at 444 Escalona Drive (by its junction Peyton St.), next door and just east of Longview Creek.

After flowing downhill (through the Codiga property) Longview Cr. goes underneath Escalona Dr. and emerges in the backyard of their home, then proceeds to jog southwest to head down Dodero Street. In his e-mail of April 2020, Neil wrote:

> The vacant lot across the street [seen in his photo] is where they built the house that straddles the creek, just west of Sunnyslopes. I think the creek is where the trees are. On the north side of Escalona (and the far right of the photos, and just out of sight) the creek was enmeshed in its channel, covered in brush, just like it still is today. We [kids] battled our way up the overgrown creek, finding little pools, tiny waterfalls,, and ultimately a Model T Ford in a brittle state of complete rust that someone had shoved in from High St. decades earlier.
>
> We played a lot on the creek. My friend had a house on Peyton St. with a back gate leading to a footbridge over the creek. We played a mad game of hide and seek, and this kid could wedge himself under the bridge so you'd miss seeing him for a long time. The area between Sunnyslopes, Escalona and High was known to us at "The Honda Trials," because the hillside was covered with bike trails. There was rarely a motorcycle there, but we rode our bikes at terrifying speed down the hill form High Street. As for the stretch of the creek between Escalona and Hollywood—the creek was open and swift, with fairly flat banks. We launched our old model boats and pelted them with rocks. In high school we climbed into the big culver under Laurel St. hill.

Because Neil was a typically curious child, he'd learned that there was a pipe feeding water into the ponds at the Codiga property. One time during a heavy rain, the pipe had been left too widely open, creating a torrent of water into the neighbor's yard across the street. Neil went up to the Codiga property and seeing that no one was home, backed off the valve for the pipe!

Although Longview Creek has no other known historical significance, one should not overlook the pleasure, beauty, and water it provides to its neighbors, many of whom I've chatted with about the joy they experience by living by it.







Figures 470-472; Two aerial photos and a map showing that Longview Drive Creek fills the pool of the Codiga property (located between High Street and Escalona Drive), flows downhill to Escalona Drive, goes under Escalona, emerges in the back yards of the 2 most northern homes on Peyton Street, and then flows down Dodero Street to enter the channelized portion along King Street, into which a block it's joined by the water of Messiah Lutheran Creek; Maps app (satellite view) and OpenStreet map.

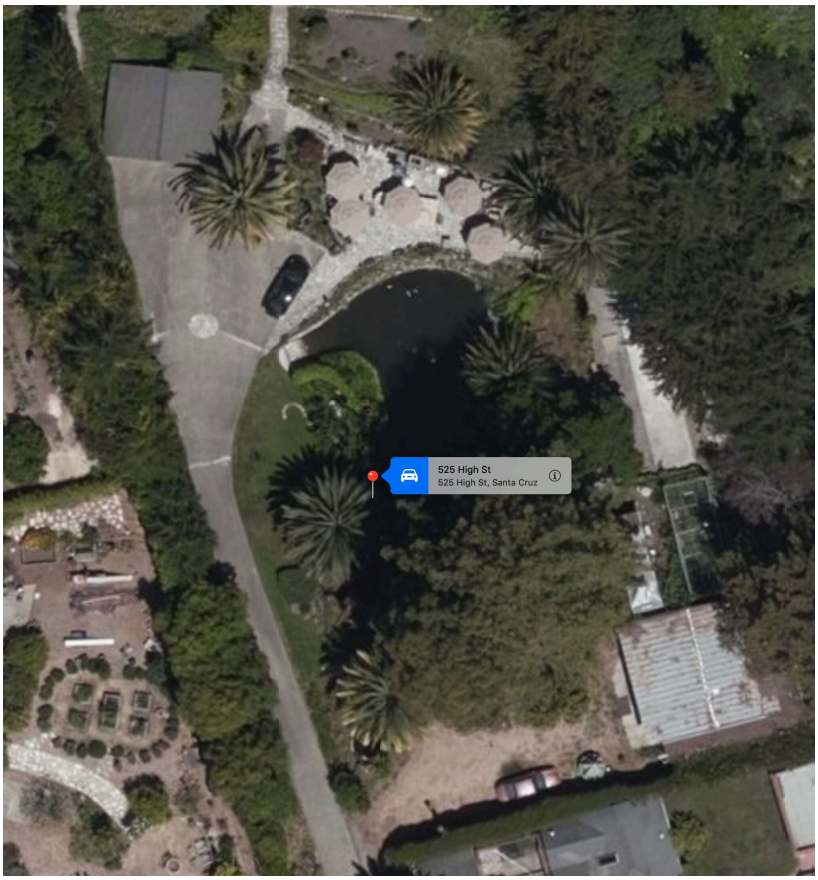


Figure 473; Composite aerial photo showing that Longview Drive Cr. starts below High St., runs downhill through the Codiga property and its pool to Escalona Dr., and then along Dodero St. (alley) to meet the under sidewalk drainage (the former King St. Canal); Maps app.



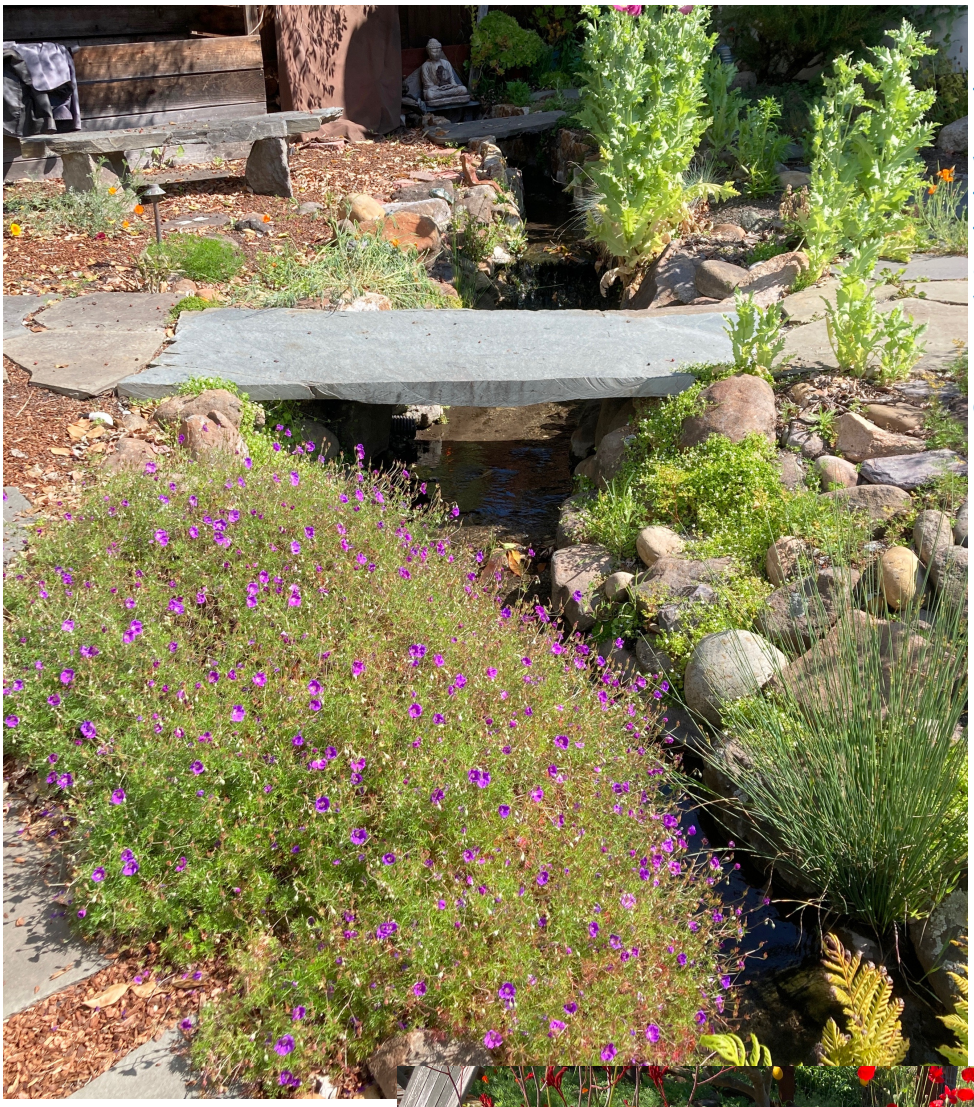


Figure 474 & 475; Two photos of the back yard of Dan Mills (243 Peyton St.) at N. end of Dodero St. with Longview Dr. Cr. seen flowing to R./S. towards King St. Dan said that his home was one of several along Peyton St. that had been built years ago by the Industrial Arts ("Shop") class at Santa Cruz High School, then sold to property owners and moved here.





Figure 476 (**Top);** Photo of the Dodero St. back yard of Dan Mills (243 Peyton St.); one can see where Longview Cr. emerges from the property of neighbor to the north.



Figure 477; (**Middle);** Photo of the upstream view of Longview Creek as it flows along the right side (east) of Dodero Street.



Figures 478. & 479. (**left & below);** Two photos of Longview Cr. at Dodero Street by King Street.





Figure 480; Detail of “Map of Santa Cruz Harbor and Vicinity,” 1853, I have labeled some of the streets and colored (in blue) some of the water features. (U.S. Coast Survey., A D. Bache, Supteriintendent, Washington, DC, 1853. USCS T444; courtesy Library of Congress).

Time Line of Important Events Relating to the Rancho Tres Ojos Area

(Though this area was traditionally Awaswas territory, this timeline includes people and events from other "Ohlone" groups—Rumsien and today's "Amah Mutsun Band" (of *Awaswas* and *Mutsun* descendants), who are involved with current discussions and issues of this land and its history.)

10,000 BP "Paleo Indians" live along shore of lake in lowest elevations part of Scotts V.

7,000 BP-1791 Middens along Laurel St. hill and creek are from indigenous habitation sites. People also likely live near year-round water sources, such as today's Westlake Pond, Neary's Lagoon, Laurel Cr., and other ponds and streams. Archaeologists note that ancient shell mounds in Newark and Emeryville (east San Francisco Bay) suggest villages at those locations were established c. 4000 B.C.E.

"1,000s of Years Before Present" Amah Mutsun's website says their ancestors were in San Juan Valley (*Tratrah)*, Pájaro R. Basin, and surrounding region in approx. 20-30 villages.

c. 2,000 BC Is when, according to some scholars, Ohlone people have arrived and settled along creeks, springs, seep areas—wherever there's permanent and seasonal water.

c. 500 C.E. Some archeologists and linguists think various Ohlone-speaking people migrated from the San Joaquin-Sacramento R. system and arrived in San Francisco and Monterey Bay Areas, displacing or assimilating earlier Hokan-speaking populations. The 2nd or Middle Horizon was till 700 CE; the 3rd or Late Horizon was 700 CE - 1770s.

pre-1770s Awaswas villages include such places as: Achilla, Aestaca, Agtisrn, Apil, Aulintac, Chalumü, Chanech, Chicutae, Choromi, Coot, Hauzaurni, Hottrochtac, Huachi, Hualquilme, Huocom, Locobo, Luchasmi, Mallin, Nohioalli, Ochoyos, Onbi, Osacalis (Souquel), Payanmin, Sachuen, Sagin, Shiuguermi, Shoremee, Sio Cotchmin, Tejey, Tomoy, Turami, Utalliam, Wallanmi, Yeunaba, Yeunata, and Yeunator.

Oct. 28, 1769 Gaspár de Portolá land expedition (en route from San Diego to look for sites for Franciscan missions) fords creek (today's Laurel Creek) by cliffs W. of San Lorenzo R. Father Crespi names it Arroyo de la Santa Cruz (for feast of the Exaltation of the Cross).

1770 Approx. 600 Awaswas-speaking people are living between Davenport and Aptos.

1770 Construction in Monterey (near Rumsien Ohlone village of *Tamo*) of Mission San Carlos Borremeo del Río Marmelo (Carmel), 2nd of 21 Spanish-controlled missions.

1783 Géronimo Miguel Pacheco Chugiut (AKA, Géronimo Chugiut) is born in the Awaswas Ohlone area of the Sayanta people (which is near today's Zayante region).

c. 1788 birth of Yrachis at Chipuctac villages (NE of modern Gilroy) of Ausaima tribe (of language group now called Mutsun*);* baptized at age 8 as "Ostiano" and later called "Hostiano Tapia" and "Justiniano." In American era he's called "Justiniano Roxas" and is mythologized in 1870 as being 125 years old. At least 1 person named Justiniano Roxas (and likely his son, too) was in Mission Santa Cruz system, where senior Justiniano (born Chusis) died in 1808.

Aug. 28, 1791 Father Fermín Lasuén raises a cross by San Lorenzo R. to mark where the first simplebuilding of the mission will be built by Awaswas and other Ohlone workers.

Sept. 25, 1791 Founding of Mission Santa Cruz attended by Franciscans from Mission S. Clara and *commandante* of the SF *Presidio*.

Winter 1791 Flooding of the simple Mission Santa Cruz building by San Lorenzo River.

Feb. 17, 1793 Awaswas Ohlones build new church on hill (with stone foundation and 5-feet-thick walls) 112 ft. long and 29 ft. wide. Completed in year, but for year or more water must be hauled from river. Other buildings later built around quadrangle, including: gristmill, weaving room, 2-story granary, and quarters for soldiers and trusted indigenous people.

C. 1793-'98 Awaswas workers dig *zanja* (water ditch) to connect and take water to mission's buildings from Tres Ojos (3 springs) in hills to west. Service road for *zanja* later becomes High Street. Water continues past mission dormitories (today's School St.) and forms a waterfall as it drops to today's River St. to reach what was known as the Upper Bridge.

Nov. 1794 Capt. Vancouver trades "iron work for a grist mill" to the Mission Santa Cruz in exchange for mission garden fresh vegetables needed for his ship.

1796 Governor Borica sends artisans from México to erect a grist mill on what today is Laurel St. hill (below California St.). S.C. Mission priests ask for help from Branciforte Pueblo authorities to transport mill stones from Mission S. Juan Bautista across San Lorenzo R. Mill reconstructed several times due to rainstorm damage: 1796, 1797, and 1799.

1797 Mission San Juan Bautista constructed by Awaswas and Mutsun people.

C. 1800 Reservoir is possibly built along route of *zanja*--perhaps where "city distributing lot" is located in 1890s--slope S. of High St., 1/2 block E. (downhill) from High and Spring.

Circa 1800 Santa Cruz Mission tannery (with cobbler and saddlery) established at what today is Kirby and Escalona streets (5 blocks W. of Mission Plaza). Mission's *zanja* is the water supply. Vats were made of stone and eventually became part of Boston and Jones Tannery. Rafael Castro later builds his "town home" adobe here, which he visits from his *Rancho Aptos* home.

C. 1800-34 Area of today's Escalona Dr. cliffs is a *calera* for obtaining limestone ("cal", in Spanish) for the buildings of the mission complex.

1804 Nicolas Dodero (perhaps originally "Doden") born in Sardegna (Sardinia Is.), Italy.

1810 The *monjero*, a residence for single girls and women, is supplied with water from a side canal of the *zanja* for laundry and washing; probably a branch for the rectory, too.

1821 México wins independence from Spain but doesn't have funds for California missions.

1811 Bad weather, rising damp (from the *zanja's* water), use of an extraordinarily porous stone, or a combination thereof, force rebuilding of mission church's facade from ground up and installation of tile roof, replacing flat one.

March 1827 Nicolas Dodero arrives in San Francisco via the "María Este," then lives in Monterey, San José, and Branciforte Pueblo.

1830 Flooding from San Lorenzo R. flows into lagoon, which is later called Blackburn Lagoon and then Neary's/Nearys Lagoon.

Feb. 3, 1832 At Mission Santa Clara, Nicolas Dodero marries Joséfa Higuera, daughter of José Joaquin Higuera, son of José Manuel Higuera, native of Sinaloa, who'd come to Calif. in 1774 in

group of colonists led by Rivera, traveling by boat from San Blas to Loreto and then traveled overland to San Diego. Five children born in San José and 7 in Santa Cruz. Within 2 yrs. he moves onto property, for which he'll receive land grant for Rancho Tres Ojos de Agua.

1834 Joseph Ladd Majors, a trapper from Tennessee, comes to California via the Santa Fe Trail in a group that includes Isaac Graham.

1834 Laws passed to secularize missions and lands. Mission Santa Cruz one of 1st secularized, with most of land given to ranchers. José Bolcoff replaces 1st official and divides remaining land, homes, and animals among natives. Smallpox spreads through mission; native population drops from about 300 to 71 people. Many natives sell property to ranchers, and any natives who try to remain nearby the mission are soon driven out by settlers.

1836 Eliza Wood Burnhans and Thomas Farnham wed; each will eventually spend time in Santa Cruz.

1836 Issac Graham leads group of American and European immigrants who support Juan Bautista Alvarado and José Castro in coup against Nicolás Gutiérrez, Mexican governor of Alta Calif.

March 27, 1837 Alcalde Bolcoff grants Rancheria de las Fuentes ("little land of the sources/springs", later called "Geronimo's land", today "Westlake Pond") to Geronimo Miguel Pacheco Chugiut (AKA, Geronimo Chugiut) and Canuto (Siboo) who held important positions at Mission Santa Cruz. Chugiut had previously tended cattle and agriculture at this former mission land. Also living there are Chugiut's wife Barbara; daughter Cecilia and husband Gabriel (probably Coast Miwok); son Acursio; Canuto Sieboo (likely Geronimo's cousin or relative), a *Tomoi* man who arrived in early 1806; David Hualla (Geronimo's kin); Yrachis (incorrectly called "Justiniano Roxas"); Lorenzo Asisara; and others.

1837 to most of the 1840s Geronimo Chugiut grows vegetables on his land and sells them to local *Californios*.

1838 Joseph Ladd Majors becomes a naturalized citizen and, at least temporarily, changes his name to Juan José Crisostomo Mayor.

1838 June Quake later estimated to be magnitude 6.8-7.2

1838, July 20 Dodero contracts George Kinlock to build a grist mill on his land grant's creek. The mill was not successful, "there being no sale for his flour. Dodero used the mill to make flour for his own use." p.3 "SC Sentinel"; 11:13:1895.

1838 Rancho Mesa de Ojo de Agua (within land of Rancho Tres Ojos de Auga*R*) is granted to José Ramón Buelna; property later claimed by Thomas Russel, who manages to buy 12 acres from Nicholas Dodero, who may have sold some of his land to pay for court costs associated with proving his title to the entire *R*ancho Tres Ojo de Agua.

1839 Thomas Farnham organizes and takes command of ill-fated invasion to drive British out of Willamette Valley, Oregon. He next comes to Santa Cruz and meets Isaac Graham.

1839, Nov. 27 Geronimo Miguel Pacheco Chugiut receives titled to his lands of the Ranchería de las Fuentes.

1839 Joseph Ladd Majors marries María de los Angeles Castro (1818–1903), daughter of José Joaquín Castro (Rancho San Andrés) and 1 of 3 Castro daughters who were granted in 1839 the 12,147-acres Rancho Refugio. Majors becomes a naturalized citizen. The claim by Majors and his

wife for 1/3rd of *Rancho Refugio* is later rejected in 1852 by U.S. Land Commission. Candida Castro marries Russian emigre José Antonio Bolcoff.

1839, Aug. 1 George Kinlock files a certificate with the juez de paz that the mill's finished and thus he should be paid by Dodero. 11/21/1839 case put up to court of conciliation.

1840 Jan. 16, Earthquake and tidal wave hit Santa Cruz; church tower overthrown.

1840 Juan Bautista Alvarado, Mexican governor of Alta California arrests Isaac Graham (and 100 other foreigners in Calif.) and sent to Tepic, México for trial and imprisonment. Leads to a diplomatic crisis (involving Mexico, U.S., and UK) known as "Graham Affair."

Up to 1840 (p. 2, 7/8/1865, *Placer Herald,* Rocklin, Calif. reports that Santa Cruz has the remains of 2 flouring mills that had been used to grind grain before Americans took over. They were driven by water power (horizontal wheel) and of rude construction. 1st was used til 1840 by Nicholas Dodero and capable of grinding from 2,500 to 3,000 lbs. of flour daily…. "Most ancient mill was owned by Rafael Castro."

1840 At Villa de Branciforte Nicholas Dodero becomes a naturalized citizen of México.

1841 Father Felipe de la Cuesta (priest at Mission SanJuan Bautista) has published in Europe a Mutsun language grammar text, which is later published in America.

1841 Lawyer Thomas Farnham gets Isaac Graham and others freed from Mexican prison. Graham moves to SC Co., establishes another distillery at Rancho Zayante, and with help of Peter Lassen, Frederik Hoeger, and Joseph Majors, builds 1 of 1st water-powered sawmills in state. Graham able to purchase the rancho by proxy via Joseph Majors, who owns nearby Rancho San Agustín.

1842, Nov. 22, Russian immigrant Joseph **("**José") Bolcoff requests that *Juez de Paz* Rafael Castro fine Nicolas Dodero for wounding an Indian.

1843, April 4, "Transfer of land title from "Geronimo" to Joseph L. Majors. Chugiut and his people continue to live on these lands regardless of title, and years later Majors claims he bought up titles to protect Indians from being exploited by others. Majors's comments may seem paternal, but records show Majors and his wife, María de los Angeles Castro, continued to provide homes for members of Chugiut's kin until 1890s.

1843 Joseph Majors begins construction of mill on hillside (Escalona area) where *Arroyo de la Santa Cruz* descends; some time later he builds a 2-story home (perhaps the location of today's 1034 Laurent St.) on a piece of his wife's portion of Rancho Refugio.

Jan. 27, 1844 Nicolas Dodero sued at Monterey by J. R. Furdade for a division of gains and benefits.

3/18/1844 Nicolas Dodero finally given official grant to Rancho Tres Ojos de Agua of 1300 *varas* (approx. 176 acres); builds an adobe near today's Spring Street.

5/11/1844 Alcalde Manuel Rodríguez lists rules for parcelling out of the *zanja*'s water for various users by the Santa Cruz Mission Plaza on different days of the week.

1844 Possibly 3 post-mission Indian settlements are shown in 1844 Mexican census: Portrero de la Huerta ("the orchard field"—behind the mission, today's Potrero St.); Portero del Carmen (the home

in the mission plaza); and Ranchería de las Fuentes ("little lands of the sources/springs"—by today's Westlake Pond. According to Edna Kimbro, there was also Rancheria de la playa ("little lands of the beach," near Beach Hill area).

1845, Oct. 2, Escobar bawls out the Pueblo de Branciforte's *Juez de Paz* for not sending Nicolas Dodero to face a suit for a rifle.

1845 Mission Santa Cruz Church tower collapses due to water damage at the base, and the foundation of the *convento* has to be largely replaced.

1846 Alcalde land grant Los Laureles gives Juan José Feliz the secularized mission mill.

1846 Isaac Graham gives land in the *potrero* to Thomas for his efforts (1840-'41) on behalf of Graham while being held in México. Upon inheriting this land, Farnham's wife calls it "Rancho la Libertad", which is later known as the "Russel tract."

1847 Yokuts indigenous people (Bernardino Coleto, Pascual Coleto, Angel Coleto, Mariano Bassillo, Pedro Viejo, Fidel Viejo, Carlos Fidel, Andres Viejo, and Alarahio Viejo), "Indians of the Mission of S. Cruz in Alta Calif." sell their land in the *potrero* (by San Pedro Regalado Cr.) to Thomas Farnham for $200.

1847 Richard C. Kirby arrives in California, paid to be a tanner for William Blackburn at José Bolcoff's Rancho San Augustín in Scotts Valley.

1847, Dec. 24, Elihu Anthony (born in NY) arrives in Santa Cruz from Council Bluffs, Iowa.

1848 Elihu Anthony has *Alcalde* José Bolcoff give him title to the land on the cliff where water from *zanja* overflowed (end of today's School St.); area called Anthony's Bluff. Also gets title to low land along W. bank of river, which then was closer to what's now Front St.

1848, Sept. 13, Thomas Farnham dies in SF, leaves to Eliza, his E. Coast wife, his Santa Cruz ranch.

c. 1840s Nicolas Dodero opens a quarry on his rancho, thereby furnishing the foundations for many of Santa Cruz's early dwellings. His son continues the quarry operation.

Late 1840s Joseph Boston buys Rafael Castro's adobe and tannery. Water supply still comes from spring on Dodero's property (today's Upper Spring St.) via former mission *zanja.* Boston expands tannery and adds smoke stack (seen in old pictures and photos).

1840s-1850s Neary's Lagoon empties into San Lorenzo R. at foot of Beach Hill and forms much larger marsh that's often a spill over of the river in wet years. Maps up to 1928 show swamp that goes inland to Center St.'s end (by Spruce St.).

1849 Elihu Anthony builds first wharf (by the foot of today's Bay St.) to ship potatoes

c. 1850 Géronimo Chugiut dies. No burial record for him at mission, just a note requesting reimbursement from county "Indian fund, to J.L. Majors, for digging grave for Indian Geronimo (deceased) for $3; for making $6 (cut to $4), $7 paid, P. Tracy, clerk."

1850 Thomas "Paddy" Russel arrives in Santa Cruz with his brother's friend, Mrs. Eliza Wood (Burhans) Farhnam. She occupies the land given to her (now-deceased) husband by Issac Graham; names it "Rancho la Libertad."

1850 "Paddy" sets up his distillery on "the Italian" (upper) spring of *Rancho Tres Ojos de Agua*, which means he's a squatter on Dodero's land. Maps show the spot as "Russel's Distillery"—"the product of which was known for its quality and potency."

1850 Having assisted reformer Eliza Wood (Burhans) Farnham, at Sing Sing Prison, Georgiana Bruce
comes to SC, where she helps her friend start a (never-finished) home at Eliza's farm, "Rancho La Libertad," where Eliza's the 1st Anglo to grow wheat in Santa Cruz.

1850-'51 Calif. legislature establishes laws for water rights, with court rulings and changes to the code, which have ramifications for the developing Santa Cruz water system.

1851 Richard C. Kirby's home built at corner of Mission and Chestnut; marries Georgiana Bruce in 1852.

1851 Edmund Jones arrives in S Cruz after emigrating from London, In 1854 loses money when potato market collapses; goes into tannery business with Joseph Boston.

1851 Judge William Blackburn and brother Daniel farm rich bottom land by Week's (Neary's) Lagoon.

1850s Calif. legislation for most of the reservations created for indigenous people. Bounty offered for ea. killed indigenous person; military expeditions do exterminations.

1852 Eliza Wood (Burhans) Farnham moves to San Francisco, remarries, and sells her ranch to Thomas "Paddy" Russel's surviving family members. In 1856 she divorces and moves back to New York. She dies there Dec. 15, 1865, and son, Charles, inherits her Santa Cruz land.

1853 Albion P. Jordan and Isaac E. Davis arrive in Santa Cruz, find an abundance of high-quality limestone and proximity to shipping facilities. They lease and later buy some of former Rancho Refugio from Moses Meder. Davis & Jordan begin quarrying operations, build lime kilns, a cooperage, ranch house, and other structures, and begin shipping lime after buying Elihu Anthony's potato wharf.

1854 U.S. Coast Survey produces first good map of the coast by the city of Santa Cruz

1854 Kirby buys into Boston and Jones Tannery. Bostons' 1st home is former Castro adobe (site of 208 Escalona); adobe tile roof removed in 1862. He builds his 2nd home at Mission and Walnut.

1854 A bridge is built over the outlet of Neary's Lagoon by today's W. Cliff Drive.

1856 Thomas Russell's body found by his son in the ravine that runs down from High St. to the Potrero. The murder is not solved, despite F.A. Hihn hiring a detective.

1856 F.A. Hihn and Elihu Anthony try to open a route from School St. to Pacific Ave., but it falls into disuse.

1856 John Fleck buys 1.5 acres of land by Laurel Cr. hill from Woods for $5,000, making this property the most expensive per acre for that era; price justified because the water is a valuable source of power for the beginning industry.

1856-59 Elihu Anthony constructs redwood pipe water system (inaugurated 12/24/1859) from his School St. reservoir built on "Logan's Hill" by Michael Owen Boyle; 60' x 40', holds 80,000 g. of water

from *zanja.* Dodero Cr. is supply to "the flats" of downtown Santa Cruz.

1857, Jan. 9, Ft. Tejón quake (1 of largest in recorded US history) destroys mission outbuildings and church (already suffering weakened foundations from wet winter and high water table due to *zanja*), taking down most of front walls.

1857 At foot of Main St. by the Main Beach, David Gharkey builds a wharf going 1,000 ft. into the bay.

1857 Lawsuit by Kirby, Boston and Jones Tannery against a brickyard for diverting water from the *zanja* to go west to their facility, thereby depriving the tannery of water.

1858 Nicolas Dodero's mind "fails" and his affairs are put under guardianship of his wife.

1858 Wood frame church built next to ruined Mission Santa Cruz chapel.

1858 H. D. Milburn leases Majors' Mill.

1859 President James Buchanan gives mission buildings and 17 acres to Catholic church.

1860 Joseph Majors sells his mill to R. Woodcock.

1860 The entire *Rancho Refugio* is patented to Bolcoff descendants.

1860 "Pilkington and Burns, with James Brannen [sic] and Thomas Thomas, took over Rafael Castro's grist mill" (Rowland Card Collection database, Box A-6, Card 165).

1861 Old mission adobe church remodeled for use as girl's school; cost $2000: roof shingled and building raised one level; ruins cleared away at front and facade weather boarded.

Pre-1861 Joseph Majors increases his land holdings from 60 to 135 acres and is perfected as homestead. From "Majors Mill Pond" (Westlake) Majors Cr. flows out and down along Mill St. (today's Walnut Ave.).

1862 Tile roof on the former Castro adobe is removed and a 2nd floor added to accommodate additional tannery workers.

1863 Richard C. Kirby sells his interest in the Boston and Jones Tannery; establishes his third tannery at base of Laurel St. hill--after buying out the Charles Brown tannery.

1863, Aug. 24, Old adobe church building offered for rent in *Santa Cruz Weekly Sentinel* ad.

1863, Nov. 8 Isaac Graham (age 63) dies and is buried in Evergreen Cemetery.

1863-64 Drought affects many ranchers, such as Joseph Majors, whose water mill cannot function, leaving him almost bankrupt by the time of his death in 1868.

1864, May 4, *SC Weekly Sentinel* informs readers: "Elihu Anthony's "busy repairing the main pipes and replacing new ones where needed in the different streets. The connection crossing the river has been joined with iron pipers of large size and great strength so as to be secure, in future, against floods. The reservoir has been cleaned out and thoroughly repaired."

1864, Oct. 15 *Santa Cruz Weekly Sentinel* describes terms for water from SC Water-works were

$1.50 per month for smaller families; for larger families, in proportion; for sprinkling streets to be paid for 8 months in the yr." Private fire hydrants $4 monthly.

1864-1870 Richard C. Kirby acquires more properties in area: Eliza Farnham's "Rancho La Libertad," purchased from her son, Charles, after Eliza's 1865 death. Kirby deeds 210 acres, including the "Italian Spring" (Dodero Spring) to Doderos after land proved part of *Tres Ojos* land grant; donates part of site for Evergreen Cemetery. Gives up plans for tannery here (due to his wife's objection because of site's association with her earlier years; then sells the land for $1,500 to Alexander Russell. Juan José Feliz forced to sell to Louis Miller Laurel St. mill, which Kirby obtains. 2 dams built between California St. and Mission St. to back up waters of Laurel-Majors Mill Creek to provide tannery power.

1865, May 24 and **Nov. 24**, Quakes in San Francisco also felt in Santa Cruz.

c. 1865 F. A. Hihn joins with Elihu Anthony to form the "Santa Cruz Water Works.

1865 In declining health, Albion P. Jordan sells his half of the limestone company to Henry Cowell, who renames it Davis and Cowell. Henry and family move to Santa Cruz to run company.

1865, Dec. 27, Calif. Legislature approves formation of water company of Elihu Anthony and F.A. Hihn, granting right to "lay down and maintain water pipes in any of the streets, ways, or alleys of Town of Eliza, for the purpose of furnishing fresh water for supply of the inhabitants of said Town of SC."

1866 Mr. E. M. Morgan buys water rights to lower San Lorenzo R. and installs redwood pipes to serve the "flats" of Santa Cruz, to which the city has moved from Mission Plaza.

1866 Mission grist mill on Laurel St. hill still remains, once operated by José Bolcoff.

1866 John Fleck loses his Laurel Cr. mill due to the $2586 mortgage owed to James A. Prewett and Joseph C. Riley.

1866, Oct. 11 Nicholas Dodero dies--8 yrs. after hospitalization for insanity. Rancho Tres Ojos de Agua patented by U.S. Land Commission, divided into 14 lots for widow and children, including Louisa Ward, who inherits Lot No. 5 (11.78 acres), later sold to Nelson Bixby.

1867, Oct. 31, Joseph L. Majors sells for $5,000, cash down. (to Bray & Hobbs, John W. Towne, and Jonathan Guild) 36 acres of land, located adjoining the land of [Alan] Wright—just below and east of the Major's grist mill.

1866 J.F. Bennett buys Majors Mill; the 33 acres in today's Westlake neighborhood is owned by Jetter Bliss and Isaac Thurber. "Mr. Bennett and Bagnell are now turning out some of the best flour ever furnished in this market. The flour is ground at the old "Majors' Mill," which has been improved. A new Leffel Double Turbine water-wheel has been introduced and other repairs made," (*SC Weekly Sentinel,* p. 3, 6/20/1868).

1867 Rincon St. extended to Lincoln after Hihn buys for $1,000 an acre the probated property (including orchard, set out in 1854) of Isaac Williams that is on W. side of Pacific Avenue— between Church and Lincoln; gets permission to close end of Rincon.

1868. May 25, Joseph Majors dies suddenly of what wife María called a "broken heart."

1868, Aug. 22, *SC Weekly Sentinel*: "Bennett and Bagnell are installing a turbine water wheel. Pipe 260' long, 12" interior diam. mfg. at Santa Cruz Foundry out of boiler iron; also machinery necessary to drive wheel made at foundry. From tank to mill dam is wooden flume 200' long which conducts water to tank with fall of 10'. This is one of the finest water falls of its size in the state. The water is pure and clear, being furnished by a single spring in Major's field not 500' from the reservoir."

1868 F. A. Hihn tears out his old orchard on Walnut Ave., and Alan Gilmore Wright transplants the well-grown trees to his place on Mission Street.

1869 Louís Dodero starts quarry on his part of 3 Ojos grant; establishes home on Spring St. and has 1st of 3 Dodero ponds built, planting carp and steelhead trout in 2 fish ponds.

1869 Jan., 29 Quakes in San Francisco also felt in Santa Cruz.

1869, Feb. 27 (*SC Weekly Sentinel*, p. 3) "Guild, Pray and Co. are engaged in fencing a street, 70 ft. wide, through the ground they purchase of J.L. Majors one year ago. This will soon be open from the road leading to the old Majors' Mill to the kiln road, nearly opposite the residence of James Simpson.

1869 (*SC Weekly Sentinel,* p. 3, 2/6/1869) "Wm. R. Ward, Administrator of the estate of Nicholas Dodero,
to deed a certain private road known as High St., to the town of Santa Cruz, and relocate the same, vacating former road in part. Road Master ordered to build the necessary culverts and remove all obstructions."

1870s-c.'85 Old Mission Santa Cruz church used as stable.

1870 The portion of the *zanja* by mission plaza is undergrounded as part of a beautification project of area. Further upstream (east) it continues to flow to Boston and Jones Tannery and later to the "Boston Gardens" of mainly Chinese-tilled fields.

1870 Huge home construction is begun for Alan Wright located between Laurel (then Stanford) and Rigg (then Magnolia) and Cleveland and Mission.

C. 1870s James Christal settles Chrystal Terrace.

c. 1870s The Frank Morris place (todays' Messiah Lutheran Creek) is (later stated as being) the source for the water in Chrystal Gulch, which continues on south to Myrtle Street's ditch/canal.

1870s "Towne Pasture," on southeast side of Mission St.—between Walnut and Laurent St.) has his dairy and "Mission Hill Parade Grounds" with national guard campground and circuses held till 1920s. Elephants drink from Towne (Cristal) Gulch's creek, which kids call "Elephant Cr." Today's SC High football field used for circuses, with elephants kept in the old Speery Flour Co. building (today's 7-11 at Laurel and Chestnut).

1871 Elihu Anthony sells his part of the Santa Cruz Water Works to F.A. Hihn.

1872 Juan (John) Dodero reduces asking price of "Dodero Farm" (11.8 acres) to $2,000.

1873 John Wagner purchases Lot 7 (17.3 acres) of the former Rancho 3 Ojos.

1875, March 10, Death of *Yrachis* (in press was incorrectly called "Justiniano Roxas).

1875 Boston & Jones Tannery closes, but water keeps flowing, creating a marsh that exists until city pipes later divert water to Neary's Lagoon. The 60-foot-high chimney is later torn down.

1875 Railroad wharf is built by outlet of Neary's Lagoon (just west of today's municipal wharf).

1875 Charles C. Moore (born 1868 in NY) buys the San Francisco Tool Co., which becomes the C. C. Moore and Co., electrical engineers specializing in hydraulic power in the West and Hawaii.

1875 Edgar Morgan (San Francisco investor) buys local water rights to several local properties.

1876 Storer W. Field, George C. Stevens, and Amasa Pray sell their portion of the former Rancho Tres Ojos de Agua to Mary Jordan.

1876 Patrick Neary buys lagoon (later called "Neary's Lagoon") from Thomas Weeks.

1876 E. M. Morgan sells water rights for San Lorenzo R. and water system to H. K. Lowe, S.F. financier, who forms Santa Cruz Water Co. and hires Morgan as superintendent. "Morgan Works" consists of 2 reservoirs (with water pumped uphill from San Lorenzo R.), It's built on High St. (behind today's Piedmont Court). The lower (square) reservoir is on flat land and holds 350,000 g. in cement walls, The higher, round reservoir had its site excavated (by R. Boyle) from chalk rock just below the top of the hill near Judge Logan's place. It holds 200,000 gallons and is surrounded by a high board fence, and always whitewashed. The water is gravity fed back downhill into the system, and the overflow goes to river.

1876 Albert Trescony (born "Alberto" in Italy and owner of 20,000 acres in Monterey Co.), turns over ranch to his son, moves to SC, and buys land on W. side from Mr. Ellingwood.

1877 Albert has home built, with lily pond and semi-public picnic ground.

1877 New F.A. Hihn Water Co. reservoir built at High and Highland.

1877, Feb. Nelson A. Bixby sells 11.78-acres (Dodero Lot #5) to Henry Meyrick, who names his newly-built residence "Vine Mount" and owns 55 acres of former Rancho 3 Ojos.

Aug. 4, 1879 Joseph and María Majors' home burns down.

1880s First sewers laid in Santa Cruz in the Mission Hill area, with sewage flowing from the collection sewers through a ditch into Neary's Lagoon. Cholera at Neary's Lagoon leads to many cries to drain it, which 1893 flume does.

1880-'90s After Albert Trescony moves back to Monterey Co. (where he dies in 1892), land he owned in Santa Cruz is slowly subdivided in "Trescony's Addition" and "Trescony Building Lots." Trescony St. and nearby Trescony Park in SC are named for him.

1880 New bridge built over the Neary Lagoon outlet to the bay.

1883 Josefa (Higuera) Dodero dies in Santa Cruz. Her children continue to divide and sell the parcels of the former Rancho Tres Ojos de Agua that they had inherited from her.

1883 Albert Trescony returns to Monterey Co., gives his SC estate to his daughter, who marries pharmacist John Cristal, owner of Horsnyder's Pharmacy ; house is expanded to 14 rms. "Rainbow

Gulch" is named for wooden Rainbow "Bridge" linking Pine Place to Christal Terrace Dairy; street later called "Chrystal Terrace."

1884 Fr. Hugh McNamee announces his intention to build a new brick church on the site of the old mission adobe church and to use the 1858 wooden church as a boy's school.

1884 Santa Cruz Water Co. goes bankrupt.

1885 SC City Council issues $80,000 of bonds to buy Santa Cruz Water Co.'s assets.

1885 Demolition of the old adobe Mission Santa Cruz church takes several months. Some are upset by the destruction of the historic church. The cemetery is graded down to a depth of 4 ft., with 2,400 bodies found—of indigenous people and "gente de razón." Most of the boners are carted away in 17 wagons and dumped in a hole at the new Holy Cross Cemetery in Live Oak. Joaquin Castro and his wife are known to be have been buried beneath the church floor, but their graves are not mentioned. His sister, María García Rafaela Castro is disinterred.

1885 The cement for the new Holy Cross Church comes from Russell's quarry (later Fred Johnson's property).

1885 Alan Wright dies, and his brother William completes the home (at Mission and Laurel), naming the estate Willowbrook Farm, which under later ownership becomes a dairy. later, the mansion is demolished and replaced by bungalow court (which is still there).

1886 Henry C. Jones has home built at what was 434 (now 535) Highland Ave. with mansarded 3-story tower. It later becomes the Torchiana family's "Fair View" estate.

1886 Last remnants of Mission Santa Cruz chapel are leveled.

1887 The *Santa Cruz Sentinel* says that vegetable gardeners in "Boston Gardens" (property of former Boston and Jones Tannery, between King and High streets) are "mostly Chinese, using considerable water, after serving its purpose, is not taken care of and nearly all of it runs into a ditch in King St…."

1888 Isaac E. Davis dies, and Henry Cowell acquires full ownership of the limestone company.

1889 City pays $10,000 to Henry Cowell for 17-acre site (today's UCSC arboretum) for a new reservoir, with an earthen dam. Cowell reserves the right to fish, to excess water, and enough water as will pass through 12 one-inch taps flowing continuously. Stipulates that the city will build and maintain a 10-ft. fence around it. Reservoir built to hold North Coast water, but never entirely filled due to karst rock underneath leading to huge leaks (losing water to the tune of about a million gallons per day), which increases water flows in Tres Ojos springs. (Rowland Card Collection: Box B-2, Card 1095, Water Systems).

1889 "The old mission ditch is still carrying the waters of Dodero Creek in the year 1889," (Rowland Card Collection: Box B-3, Card 668, Mission)

1889 R. H. and Marie Appleby pay $9000 for 18 acres (S. 1/2) of John Wagner's land, noted as finest

vineyard in town; in 1890 build house—1st one this part of High Street.

1890 The *Santa Cruz Sentinel* reports that land was filled in so that the water from the Boston Gardens no longer floods the Pope House.

1890 (p. 3 *Santa Cruz Sentinel, 2/13/1890)* Article about "Surface Drainage" states that a canal is being planned along King St. to drain water W. from Sherman St. to Majors Spring Brook to Neary Lagoon… the greater part coming down Dodero St. and Walnut Ave. The Majors Spring basin (Laurel Cr.) is not included, though it should be brought down Sherman St. A 24-in. culvert for 720 ft. will be required from Walnut Ave. to Sherman St. Another section will begin at Walnut and King to Bay St. to Mission; thence along Mission St. to Laurel to California St. to Walnut Avenue."

1891 U.S. act for "relief of Mission Indians residing upon reservations"; commissioners told to select reservations for each band; but mainly Southern California indigenous people get land, with none granted to any Ohlone peoples, including Awaswas and Amah Mutsun.

1891 June 12, *Santa Cruz Sentinel***:** Anthony and Hihn Reservoir at end of School St. "is now being filled and the broad open space thus afforded will make a pretty little plaza from which of the finest vies in scenic Santa Cruz may be had.

1891, July Work finished on Walnut Ave., grading the street from California St. to Lincoln: "The springs which have been laid bare will have to confined in a harmless channel."

1892 Proposal to build a stone culvert across Dodero Cr. near H. Meyrick's property.

1892 Nov. Work begins on stone retaining wall of the T. J. Weeks estate. His home is later moved one block S. to California St., and new Santa Cruz High is built where his home once sat.

Oct. 1893 Richard C. Kirby closes tannery: local supplies of tan oak gone and imports costly. Former tannery manager's house still at NE corner of California and Laurel.

1893 Flume built to drain Neary's Lagoon, due to a previous cholera outbreak.

1894 City buys Edovigues (Dodero) Rodríguez's lot on High St. for distributing reservoir.

1894, April 14, Fire destroys a large part of downtown Santa Cruz and hydrant water not available because water pressure is too high and damages an important pipeline valve.

1894 Buildings at upper end of Kirby's tannery demolished; Kirby subdivides 4.5 acres.

1894 Aug. Property owners request city to install surface drain by Myrtle and Chestnut streets.

1895 Santa Cruz City considers buying water rights (280,000 g.) for $5,000 from Frank Roberts, new owner of "Vine Mount," Henry Meyrick former residence on High St. (Dodero Cr.).

1895 "City Distributing Reservoir Lot built" on Meyrick Brook (Dodero Cr.) on S. side of High Street.

1895 *SC Surf reports }"*the first hay is being cut near the gas works and on Dodero Tract."

1895 Fire destroys Joseph Boston's home, former Castro adobe (site of 208 Escalona).

1895 Aug. C. E. Huyck installs ice plant in old Majors' Mill; went insolvent in 1896.

1896 Kirby living in SF; buildings of his former mill are demolished and 4.5 acres are subdivided by him. The lower end with its water supply was held for later use.

1897-1940s Naturalist Clark Streator studies Neary's Lagoon's birds..

1899 F. A. Hihn finally agrees to stop litigating and to sell his water co. to the City of Sanaa Cruz.

1900 "Culvert is being laid in front of Holy Cross Church to carry off water from an underground spring in front of the arch."

c.1900-1905 Lillian (Breed) and husband C. C. Moore are frequent guests at realtor Henry Meyrick's "Vine Mount" estate of 55 acres of the former Rancho Tres Ojos de Agua.

C. 1900 Actors Mabelle Thompson and husband Charles Place build log cabin on tannery foundations at Laurel St. hill (today's "Babbling Brook Inn").

1902, May 1, *SC Evening News* reports "Dodero Cr. that flows down Laurel St. hill was lined with small boys and girls at daybreak and the trout caught here were of big size.

c. 1903 J. O Horne buys (from Santa Cruz Bank of Savings and Loan) "Vine Mount," residence and estate, which was once owned by Henry Meyrick and later by Frank Roberts, who'd lost it in foreclosure.

1903 H. Holme Davies begins platting to sell lots from his 13 acres at Spring St. and Highland Ave. of the former Dodero tract, to rear of C. C. Moore's property on High Street.

1903 María (Castro) Majors walks through ruins of her old home, falls, and later dies.

1905 Henry Meyrick dies, and in **1906** C. C. Moore buys his home from Frank Roberts.

1905 George N. Root complains of use of water from King St. ditch, "pointing out that the Chinese gardeners are using only a small portion of the water." He claims that "the present condition of the ditch are worse than formerly and very injurious to health."

1906, Dec. 10, Majors Mill ruins collapse in wind storm.

1906 The land around the former Majors' Mill is part of the estate of Isaac Thurber.

1906 C. C. Moore buys from Henry Meyrick the Dodero Lots No. 4 and 5, then moves his family to Santa Cruz to live at Meyrick estate after '06 quake destroys the Moore's home in SF. Moore buys former Meyrick estate from Frank Roberts, who retains the water rights.

1907, April 4 *Santa Cruz Sentinel* reports that Frank Roberts offers to sell to city for $12,500 "whatever water rights he has on the property, together with strip of land along stream through the property for width of 10 ft. on ea. side of center of stream, and also strip of land at place where stream leaves the Meyrick property at High St., this strip not to exceed 100 ft. frontage on High St., and of sufficient depth for reservoir purposes."

1907 William Adelbert Caplatzi and brother, Lee, buy Louis Dodero's quarry. He lived at 14 Cathcart St. (Rowland Card Collection Database Box A-2, Card 56.)

c. 1908 Wm. J. Dingee purchases Escalona Heights 60-acre property, which includes Majors Creek water rights. He and Dr. Hachmann also buy 2 small pieces W., along the creeks & extending down the hill, formerly owned by Johnson & L. L. Thurber. Cement deposit is estimated to extend from Escalona hill down Walnut Ave. as far as California St.—proved by borings made in Neary Lagoon property at base of California St. hill.

1908, April Due to business problems, J.O. Holrnes sells to Santa Cruz Investment Co. “Vine Mount,” his residence that was first the Henry Meyrick estate.

1908 Aug. Southern Pacific Railroad Company surveys route from SanLorenzo River (by tannery), to John Wagner’s land (Harvey West Park), to tunnel through hill, and coming out on old Dodero place below High St. reservoir, route continuing to Escalona quarry site [10,000 -12,00 barrels of material to be sent to Davenport cement plant] and into city. W. H. Crocker, President of Santa Cruz Portland Cement Company, says he’ll abandon his cement proposition on Escalona Heights if SC will buy property for $60,000 ($20,000 more than cost); expects to make millions from cement deposit. Rumors are co. will plant 10,000 trees to hide quarry scar, not quarry any of front portion of heights, except where RR track is tunneled through, and will dedicate to city 1/2 of valuable water rights.

1908 Aug. Two additional 8-in. pipe lines are laid from the springs on Dodero Heights to the reservoir, and the city’s water supply has been slightly increased. It will require a pump to produce the flow that these pipes will accommodate.

1909 Samuel Henry (“Harry”) Cowell buys the Appleby estate and home, intending it to be for when he marries, which he doesn’t do, nor does he occupy it. Home later demolished by Mr. H. A. Sundean when he buys the property.

1910 City of Santa Cruz, fearful of the dust. votes against allowing a cement plant by the Santa Cruz Portland Cement Co. on the Escalona cliffs,

1911 C. C. Moore has new buildings added to his estate for the next 20 years.

1912, July 4, “Moore’s Gastronomical Vaudeville: The Big, Big Eats”, Tres Ojos Ranch.

C. 1914 Cement ditch put along King St. to channelize water from creeks; lasts till 1930s.

1914 C. C. Moore made president of Panama-Pacific Exposition, held in SF in 1915. After it ends, many of trees brought from around world are moved to Moore’s estate and to Louis Dodero’s. Landscape architect John McLaren, who’d worked with Moore on expo, is hired by his friend Moore to design new landscape plan for Tres Ojos Ranch.

1914 Nov. C. C. Moore buys 60 acres of nearby old Joseph L. Majors tract (Westlake area) from W. H. Crocker Has plans for hotel on bluff overlooking bay. Has built 4.5-acre lake costing $8.000 and has planted around it the imported trees he purchased after the Pan-Pacific Expo ends.

1914, Dec. 5, New Municipal Wharf opens, replacing nearby Railroad Wharf

1915 Pan-Pacific Expo brings many visitors to Tres Ojos Ranch. The “Lounge” and more rooms added for guests, such as: William Jennings Bryan (who plants “Peace Tree”), Woodrow Wilson, and later on William H. Taft, and Ty Cobb.

1915-1927 Lafeyette Dorrington assigned as special agent for Indian Services in California and later for BIA. Instructed to determine land needs for California tribes. Of 230 tribes listed, only 45 receive

land. Most of those not recognized (including all Ohlone groups) still aren’t federally recognized, thus no indigenous reservations for 230 miles of Central California coast.

1916 City of Santa Cruz buys Laguna Cr. (North Coast) water rights and builds a dam and 12-mile pipeline. Other water sources (coming from Cowell Reservoir and upper High St.) are abandoned.

1917 C. C. Moore given building permit for new home, said to cost $25,000, with Lila Sweet Martin being the architect.

1917 More newspaper reports and citizen complaints about frequency of cars driving into King St. canal (cement trough approx. 3-ft. wide and deep with a small curb), that was the culvert for water coming down from various springs of High and Spring St. area and being channelized into a combined Laurel Cr. to flow to Neary's Lagoon.

1917 Sanborn Fire Map still shows lower (sq.) "Hihn's Reservoir, Covered Over" (behind Piedmont Court) that holds 350,000 gallons in cement walls; upper round reservoir not shown on this truncated map, so don't know if it still existed.

1917 4 yrs. after F.A. Hihn's death, City of Santa Cruz buys water system from his heirs and integrates it with municipally-owned system.

1917 Sewerage system has been extend to serve about 75% of the city of Santa Cruz; the remainder served by private privies. West side sewer outfalls go to Woodrow Ave. at W. Cliff Drive. Business district outfall goes to site near today's water treatment (sewer) plant. Rest of town sewered to several septic tanks which discharge to the San Lorenzo R., Branciforte Cr. or Monterey Bay.

1919 Actors Mabelle Thompson and husband Charles Place sell log cabin on Laurel St. hill (today's "Babbling Brook Inn") to Peter V. Rovnianek (former Russian consul in Pittsburgh).

1920 Eliza Boston (widow of tannery owner) dies. She'd permitted diversion of z*anja* waters from former tannery to irrigate truck gardens run by Chinese farmers on ""Boston Gardens," located between High and King. "Boston Lot" is name of baseball diamond on King St. she established for tannery workers, and is only field regularly available to women.

1920s Anthropologist and linguist Alfred Kroeber (UCB) extends 1st and 2nd volumes of Felipe de la Cuesta's Mutsun language work.

1920s-60s Amah Mutsun descendants work on ranches in Hollister and Gilroy area. Regular tribal gatherings at marriages, funerals, and baptisms, continue their connections.

1921 The *S C News* reports that "Some of the acreage on King St., used many years ago by Chinese as vegetable gardens to supply the local market, is again being cultivated. Other gardens planted by Italians in the vicinity are already yielding big crops and compromises land just below the rocky bluffs, formerly knows as Escalona Heights, but now the property of C. C. Moore…"

1922 Mildred (Tanner) and Frank Wilson buy two-acre property next to City Distributing Lot.

1922, Nov. William Adelbert Caplatzi sells his limestone quarry to Fred Johnson, who starts Pacific Limestone Products Co., with "Kalkar" his name brand, "specializing in the manufacture of chicken feed supplement and other limestone items; main office, quarry, & plant are at the end of Spring St".

1922 The S*anta Cruz News* reports that "The duck pond of Frank Morris on High St. [today's Messiah Lutheran Church property and creek], opposite the C. C. Moore place, attracts much attention. The pond, fed by the water from a natural spring, is completely surrounded by a circle of weeping willows…The flock of ducks originally purchased by Mr. Morris is steadily increasing in number…"

1922 The *Santa Cruz Evening News* reports that "Santa Cruz City workers digging trenches for gas, sewer and water pipes on Cleveland Ave found deposits of white clay cement a few inches under the

adobe formation. The cement being uncovered was used in the early 1880s as the main ingredient for manufacturing cement at the old plant that was at what was then known as Towne's Pasture. The quarry where the cement was mined can be seen and is located at the. base of the rock cliff on the C.C. Moore property."

1923, **Aug.** City buys 7.5 acres from Arthur Luther for new Bay St. Reservoir. Below it is the Rulofson site, which the city already owns, but later on doesn't use.

1924 Dec. 6 Dedication of 35-million-gallon Bay St. Reservoir (on Cardiff St.), built to replace Cowell Reservoir; has rock-armored exterior slope and concrete- lined interior: open-air, raw-water reservoir fed from N. Coast sources; serves City until the early 2000s.

1924 Frank and Mildred Wilson are permitted to connect a water pipe with 1 belonging to city, and which originates at C.C. Moore's. Around this time they buy the former city distributing reservoir to use as a HUGE swimming pool.

1925 Dr. Grant Hatch and Amy Hatch home with Swiss-Italian architecture built on 3 acres overlooking Peyton St. between High and Davis (Escalona) streets. Landscaping costs $55,000, includes swimming pool fed by stream flowing from springs at C.C. Moore estate.

1926 The *SC Evening News* reports that "Afterwards, the old cement plant was the 1st electrical plant in S C, which was later used for other purposes and finally demolished years ago, together with the brick kilns and the tall chimney."

1926 "Cart Road" on Laurel Street Hill is paved and old Kirby Tannery water wheel removed.

c. 1926 Taylor St. spring is put into canal along upper part of 300 block of Myrtle Street.

1926, June After years of cars driving into the King Street canal, they are covered with cement sidewalks.

1927 March 21 Lower reservoir on High St. (opposite C. C. Moore place) is in fine shape, after cracks were sealed following the previous earthquake.

1929-'30 J. P. Harrington interviews Ascención Solorsano de Cervantes (Mutsun) to record her language, stories, and cultural knowledge; leaves huge amount of his files for others.

1932 Half-size replica (based on one sketch) of Mission SC is built near original location.

1932, April 16, C. C. Moore dies; Charles, Jr. next year. Mrs. Moore stretched financially.

1934 Will Rogers interested in buying from the estate of the deceased C. C. Moore the 60 acres of former Majors property on the Escalona bluff, to be his future home.

1935, Oct. Myrtle St. canal culverted underneath street.

1935 The manager of the estate of C. C. Moore submits plans for a subdivision of Moore's 60-acres property on Escalona bluffs, once owned the Majors family.

1938 Naturalist Robert Burton pushes for protection of Neary's Lagoon.

1938, Oct. Dr. Anthony Allegrini pays $60,000 to C.C. Moore Inc. for 60 acres of "Escalona Tract"—

(former Joseph L. Majors tract, today's Westlake area), one of largest real estate transactions in SC for years. Dr. Allegrini subdivides 30 acres of Allegro Heights area and has built his own "modernistic" 9-room home.

1939 Dr. and Mrs. Mahlon McPherson buy the home of Dr. Grant Hatch, overlooking Peyton St. between High and Davis (Escalona) streets.

1942 "Babbling Brook" restaurant started by Mr. Wright.

1942 Westlake Pond drained to remove tules, and then Messiah Lutheran Pond goes down in water level.

1942 Sept. Thomas Twohig buys from James Morris 7 acres with a small home and a 1-acre pond at Spring and High streets.

March 1943 Moore estate sold to Emmet Louis Rittenhouse and brother-in-law, Cyril Deane. Property is split, with Rittenhouse getting 1917 Moore home and Deane the "Lounge." In Aug. 20 acres of former golf links are plowed to plant tomatoes, beans, broccoli, cabbage, etc.

1943, May, 32 acres of the former C. C. More land on High St. are leased for $800 a year by Al H. Lent and Mollie J. Lent to Anthony J. Botti of Capitola, including the 4-acre lake [Westlake Pond].

1945, March Tanner G. and Margaret Wilson buy (at court action) William McDonald property on High St.

1948 Twohig family has added a cement edge to the pond on their property and begins construction on a home there (today's Messiah Lutheran Church).

1949 Construction of the Neary Lagoon sewage treatment plant is completed.

1950s-60s Gatherings of Amah Mutsun Tribe for part of 3-day S Juan Bautista Powwow.

1951 H. A. Sundean buys 13 acres from S. H. "Harry" Cowell and has 50 homes built between High St. and Highland Avenue.

1953 Vic Bogard, Sr. develops Westlake neighborhood, naming Westlake Pond for new Westlake neighborhood of Daly City, which he admires. In 1957 Westlake Park is built.

C. 1956 Former City Distributing Lot Reservoir (later the Wilson family pool) is filled with rubble from flood control and re-routing of Highway 1 by Holy Cross; new homes built there on the filled area.

1957 Wagner Grove is purchased by Harvey West to be incorporated into a new city park.

1959 State Assemblyman Glen Coolidge and wife Margaret buy the "Fair View" estate of Catharine and H. A. Van Coenen Torchiana.

1960 After legal battles, City of S Cruz revokes use permit for proposed "S. Cruz Town and Country Club" at the 8-acre estate at 434 Highland (between High St. and Highland Ave. of Assemblyman Glen Coolidge, former "Fair View" estate of H. A. Van Coenen Torchiana.

1961 After years of study, Santa Cruz is selected to be the site of a new Univ. of California campus.

1964 Construction of UCSC campus; Chestnut St. road cut put in to connect downtown to freeway.

1964 Torchiana/Coolidge "Fairview" estate is sold by Margaret Coolidge, widow of Assemblyman Coolidge, to the Dominican sisters of Adrian as a provincial house headquarters.

1964 Death of Fred Johnson, president of Pacific Limestone Products ("Kalkar" brand).

1965, Sept. The new UCSC campus opens to its first students.

C. 1970s-80s Homes built in the Longview Dr. and Estates Dr. area of former Moore estate.

C. 1967 Velma and Harry D. Huskey buy 5 acres of former Moore estate from Deane family. They turn former "casino" (large house) into a more livable home and make additions.

1972 Alan Chadwick of UCSC Garden calls in water dowser; at site he suggests, the drill down 300 ft., but only 2-3 gallons per minute of water are found.

c. 1972 Kalkar Quarry's 40 acres are sold, changing ownership several times.

1972 KUSP radio station begins its broadcasting history at the Babbling Brook restaurant.

C. 1974 Harry Huskey sells southern part of estate to Maynard Manson, and gives the N. part to son Harry Douglas Huskey and wife Ann Haulenbeek. They run Tres Ojos de Agua Farm and Garden.

1974 EIR for Quarry Settlement Condos is filed; scale model displayed at Cooper House.

1975 Neary Lagoon dredged and first condos built--at Shelter Lagoon.

1976 Roof added to Bay St. Reservoir to comply with Surface Water Treatment Rule.

1975-'86 Neary Lagoon Park built: lawns, playground, tennis courts near the water.

1977 Drought causes Laurel Cr. to not flow above ground in many spots.

1979 Former Johnson Kalkar Quarry buildings burn down; test water drilling by UCSC.

c. 1980s onward Linda Yamane (Carmel V. Rumsien) does cultural demonstrations, story telling, and other activities at S Cruz City Mus. of Natural History. Photo mural of her there.

1981 Babbling Brook restaurant becomes an inn, with other wings added.

1984 Roaring Camp and Big Trees RR buys Southern Pacific line from Felton to the Boardwalk.

1983 Aerator added to Westlake Pond to solve summer algae growth issue.

1985 Neary Lagoon outlet pipe at Main Beach is greatly enlarged.

C. 1986 Messiah Lutheran Pond filled in with lawn, due to concerns about safety at the church.

C. 1985 Gail Williamson and MItchell Page buy former Johnson property and begin to restore the gardens there, making it available to school groups and functions till c. 2015.

1986 On the old Boston and Jones tannery site on Escalona Dr., a Mission era stone tanning vat was found during construction of a foundation of a garage. The vat, 1 of 4 constructed around 1805, was built of limestone and mortar to form the walls, and the floor was tiled.

1988, Jan. UCSC drills for water in Cr. watershed; supporters of organic farm and garden excited at idea of having non-chlorinated city water; predicts wells could yield about 50,000 g. daily. Downstream neighbors worried their aquifer will go away.

Fall 1985 Roaring Camp and Big Trees RR begins running trains from Felton to Boardwalk.

1989 UCSC has well drilled at intersection of 2 fractures ; produces 100 gpm; another week-long pump test yields 200-300+ gpm.

1990 More dredging of Neary Lagoon, with excavated soil used to raise base line of surrounding land, on which two city-supported sets of housing are later built—for seniors and low-income families.

c. 1990s onward Linda Yamane (Carmel V. Rumsien) transcribes J. P. Harrington's notes to collect genealogies, indigenous words, and cultural knowledge of several Ohlone groups.

c. 1990s onward Randall Milliken does extensive research on baptismal and other records from the missions of the SF and Monterey bay areas which he makes available to all. Publishes many articles, handbooks for national park system, and books, including *A Time of Little Choice: The Disintegration of Tribal Culture in the SF Bay Area 1769-1810.*

1991 Amah Mutsun Tribal Tribe forms a government; passes constitution; state that they are the "documented descendants of Missions San Juan Bautista and Santa Cruz" and have an enrolled membership of nearly 600 current BIA-documented people.

1999 City purchases the six-acre depot site for $3.3 million from Union Pacific Railroad.

2000, Dec., The City-Wide Creeks and Wetlands Management Plan Project was started.

2004 "Depot Park" constructed between Washington St. and the railroad tracks.

2007-2015 Bay St. Reservoir reconstruction project: by early 2000s, so many modifications are needed to bring reservoir up to modern standards. It's replaced with state-of-the-art tank system. In 2007, reservoir demolished and work began on new tanks. In 2015 the $25 million project completed and the new tanks join our system.

2007 UCSC agrees to control runoff of water polluted from campus construction sites.

C. 2010 onward Martin Rizzo, researches indigenous people of SC area, including records from Mission S Cruz, using this material about their "survival and perseverance" for a series of articles and his PhD thesis, which is later published as a book.

2011 Protest march held in Santa Cruz to preserve "the Knoll"—6,000-year-old burial site of a person.

2012 Amah Mutsun Tribal Chairman Valentin Lopez stated "tribe members are scattered. Few can afford to live in their historic lands today" and many now live in the Central Valley of California.

2014 Santa Cruz businessman and philanthropist Bill Simpkins donates the funds to rehabilitate the Holy Cross Cemetery in Live Oak and have proper signage place to honor the 2,436 indigenous

people whose bones were tossed there in 1885 after the old mission cemetery was dug up to make room for the new Holy Cross Church.

2017 onward Amah Mutsun members involved in traditional land management practices at Pinnacles Nat. Mon. and Quiroste Valley Cultural Preserve (Año Nuevo State Park).

2018 Group opposed to UCSC's plan for housing on campus's E. side; many concerns, including impacts to aquifer.

2019 onward Supporters of Amah-Mutsun Band discuss idea of renaming Westlake Pond for one of indigenous people who gained title to land in 1830s, after centuries of occupation.

2020 Amah Mutsun tribe has nearly 600 active members, "ea. of whom can trace their individual ancestry directly to a Mission S. Juan Bautista Indian and/or a Mission SC Indian."

2020 Onward K.I.N. (Kids in Nature), an outdoor after-school program leads their students all around the area of the creeks and ponds in the Westlake area. They create a nature guide about it, too.

Bird List for the Kalkar Quarry Subdivision

Birds Observed During Preparation of This EIR

Belted Kingfisher
Song Sparrow
Black Phoebe
Red-winged Blackbird
Mallard
Yellow Rail
Common Snipe
Long-billed Marsh Wren
Killdeer

Chestnut-backed Chickadee
Anna's Hummingbird
Common Flicker
Yellow-rumped Warbler
House Finch
Ruby-crowned Kinglet
Pygmy Nuthatch
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker
Cedar Waxwing
Stellar's Jay
Downy Woodpecker
Mockingbird
Scrub Jay

Brown Towhee
Golden-crowned Sparrow
White-crowned Sparrow
Fox Sparrow
Lincoln's Sparrow
Dark-eyed Junco
Bushtit
Bewick's Wren
Wrentit
Rock Dove
Brewer's Blackbird
American Goldfinch
Lesser Goldfinch
Poor-will
House Wren
California Quail

Western Meadowlark
Western Bluebird
American Kestrel

Reported Sightings by the Santa Cruz Bird Club

Cinnamon Teal
American Coot
Greater Yellowlegs
Common Yellowthroat

Turkey Vulture
Sharp-shinned Hawk
Cooper's Hawk
Red-tailed Hawk
Band-tailed Pigeon
Mourning Dove
White-throated Swift
Rufous Hummingbird
Allen's Hummingbird
Say's Phoebe
Western Flycatcher
Western Wood Pewee
Olive-sided Flycatcher
Violet-green Swallow
Rough-winged Swallow
Barn Swallow

Cliff Swallow
Plain Titmouse
Yellow Warbler
Starling
Hutton's Vireo
Warbling Vireo
Orange-crowned Warbler
Yellow Warbler
Townsend's Warbler
House Sparrow
Northern Oriole
Purple Finch
Pine Siskin

California Thrasher
Loggerhead Shrike
Wilson's Warbler
Rufous-sided Towhee
Savannah Sparrow

Bird List for the Kalkar Quarry Subdivision; from 10/28/1974 E.I.R. for the Kalkar Quarry Subdivision; by Environmental Science Associates;; (courtesy UCSC McHenry Library)

APPENDIX A (continued)

Birds Not Observed, But Expected On the Site

Pied-billed Grebe
Great Blue Heron
Green Heron
Black-crowned Night Heron
American Bittern
Rough-legged Hawk
Pigeon Hawk
Virginia Rail
Sora Rail
Common Gallinule
Semipalmated Plover
Spotted Sandpiper
Least Sandpiper
Short-billed Dowitcher
Western Sandpiper
Western Gull
California Gull
Barn Owl
Screech Owl
Great-Horned Owl
Black Swift
Acorn Woodpecker
Hairy Woodpecker
Nuttal's Woodpecker
Western Kingbird
Ash-throated Flycatcher
Red-breasted Nuthatch
Brown Creeper
Winter Wren
Hermit Thrush
Swainson's Thrush
Golden-crowned Kinglet
Water Pipit
Black-throated Gray Warbler
Hooded Oriole
Brown-headed Cowbird
Western Tanager
Lazuli Bunting
Evening Grosbeak
Red Crossbill
Lark Sparrow
Chipping Sparrow
White-throated Sparrow

Bird List for the Kalkar Quarry Subdivision; from 10/28/1974 E.I.R. for the Kalkar Quarry Subdivision; by Environmental Science Associates;; (courtesy UCSC McHenry Library)

Plant List for the Kalkar Quarry Subdivision

APPENDIX B - SCIENTIFIC NAMES OF PLANT SPECIES

POND COMMUNITY:

Water Cress - Nasturtium officinale
Broad-leaved Cat-tail - Typha latifolia
Hornwort - Ceratophyllum demersum
Green Dock - Rumex conglomeratus
Leafy Pondweed - Potamogeton foliosus
Prairie Bulrush - Scirpus robustus
American Water Fern - Azolla filiculoides

RIPARIAN COMMUNITY:

Willows - Salix spp.
Bigleaf Maple - Acer macrophyllum
California Live Oak - Quercus agrifolia
Poison Oak - Rhus diversiloba
Rabbit's Foot Grass - Polypogon monspeliensis
Periwinkle - Vinca major

EUCALYPTUS WOODLAND COMMUNITY:

Blue Gum Eucalyptus - Eucalyptus globulus
Green Wattle Acacia - Acacia decurrens
Monterey Cypress - Cupressus macrocarpa
Monterey Pine - Pinus radiata
Spanish Fir - Abies pinsapo
Atlas Cedar - Cedrus atlantica
Mourning Cypress - Cupressus funebris
Black Walnut - Juglans nigra
Black Locust - Robinia pseudoaccacia
Scotch Broom - Cytisus scoparius
Cotoneaster - Cotoneaster sp.

BRUSH COMMUNITY:

Coyote Brush - Baccharis pilularis
Sweet Fennel - Foeniculum vulgare
Pampas Grass - Cortaderia selloana
Himalaya Berry - Rubus procerus
California Blackberry - Rubus ursinus
Giant Reed - Arundo donax
Poison Oak - Rhus diversiloba
Milk Thistle - Silybum marianum
Red Valerian - Centranthus ruber
California Poppy - Eschscholzia californica
Rattlesnake Grass- Briza maxima
Wild Oats - Avena fatua
Yerba Buena - Satureja douglasii
Scotch Broom - Cytisus scoparius
Coast Redwood - Sequoia sempervirens

APPENDIX B (continued)

Madrone - Arbutus menziesii
Blue Blossom - Ceanothus thyrsiflorus
Sword Fern - Polystichum munitum

VACANT LOT COMMUNITY:

Bur Clover - Medicago polymorpha
Prickly Sow Thistle - Sonchus asper
Field Mustard - Brassica campestris
Wild Radish - Raphanus sativus
Wild Oats - Avena fatua
English Plaintain - Plantago lanceolata
Bull Thistle - Cirsium vulgare
Cut-leaved Plaintain - Plantago coronopus

Plant List for the Kalkar Quarry Subdivision; from 10/28/1974 E.I.R. for the Kalkar Quarry Subdivision; by Environmental Science Associates;; (courtesy UCSC McHenry Library)

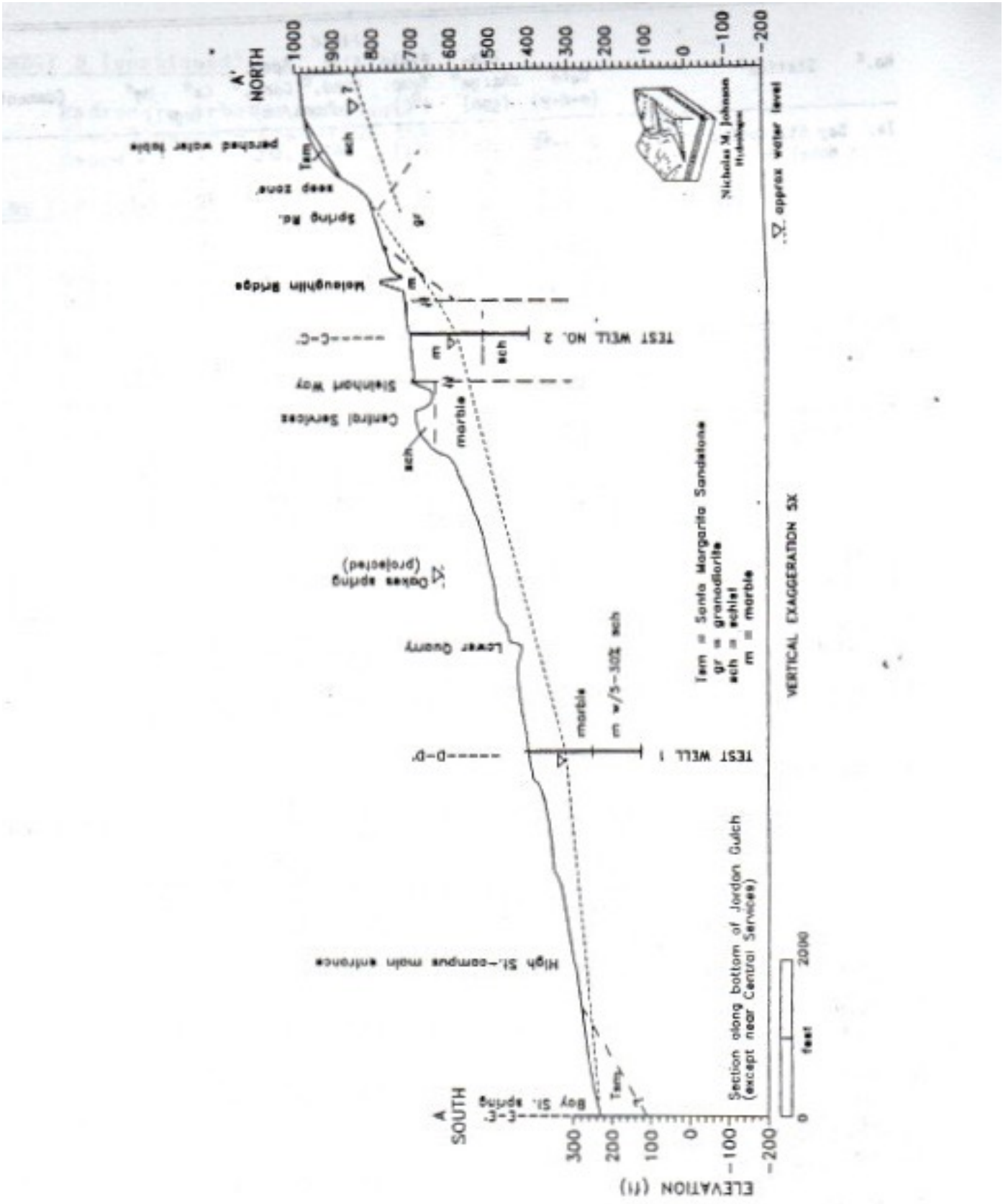


Figure 2. Hydrogeologic Cross Section A-A' (see Figure 1 for location of section)

Hydrological Cross Section; from 10/28/1974 E.I.R. for the Kalkar Quarry Subdivision; by Environmental Science Associates;; (courtesy UCSC McHenry Library)

Table 6. Hydrologic survey data

No.[a]	Station[a]	Date (m-d-y)	Discharge[b] (gpm)	Field Temp. (°C)	Field Elec. Cond.[c] (umhos/cm)	Spec. Cond.[d]	Ca[e] (mg/l)	Mg[e]	Comments
1a.	Bay St. spring at Nobel Dr.	3- 9-88	155	15.3	360	465	-	-	
		6-13-88	130	-	-	-	-	-	
		9-23-88	120	17.1	380	470	70	7.4	
		10-23-88	120	-	-	-	-	-	
		11- 8-88	118	16.3	275	345	-	-	
		11-24-88	133	-	-	-	-	-	
		12-12-88	116	16	335	430	-	-	
		12-29-88[f]	155	-	-	-	-	-	
1b.	Bay St. spring at Escalona Dr.	3- 9-88	-	16.8	350	430	-	-	
		9-23-88	120	16.7	380	475	70	7.4	
2a.	Kalkar spring at quarry outlet	4- 5-88	-	19.8	405	475	-	-	
		6-13-88	85	-	-	-	-	-	
		9-26-88	50	19.9	385	445	82	6.2	
		11- 8-88	20	14.7	305	400	-	-	
		12-10-88	70	14	325	435	-	-	
		12-29-88	45	-	-	-	-	-	
2b.	Kalkar spring at Spring St.	3- 9-88	170	14.2	380	510	-	-	
2c.	Kalkar spring at Escalona Dr.	4- 5-88	-	15.2	390	510	-	-	
		9-23-88	-	15.5	435	570	-	-	
2d.	Kalkar & MLC spring flow at King St.	9-26-88	-	17.7	430	530	86	9.4	
3a.	West Lake at outlet	3- 9-88	50	17.0	405	510	-	-	
		(4- 5-88	-	18.5	515	625	-	-	at north end of lake)
		4- 5-88	-	20.8	440	500	-	-	
		6-13-88	13	-	-	-	-	-	
		9-24-88	≤5	19.0	330	390	50	9.7	
		11- 8-88	≤5	15.4	295	385	-	-	
		12-10-88	8	14	330	445	-	-	
		12-30-88	75	-	-	-	-	-	
3b.	West L. at Esc. Dr.	4- 5-88	-	17.0	420	525	-	-	
3c.	Laurel Creek at Cleveland Ave.	9-26-88	-	16.0	420	540	88	9.4	
3d.	Laurel Ck. at Nearys Lagoon	4- 5-88	-	17.0	430	535	-	-	
	← Messiah Lutheran Church								
4a.	MLC spring at MLC	9-23-88	-	18.0	450	550	114	9.7	
4b.	MLC spr. at Laurent St.	9-26-88	40	-	-	630	-	-	
		12-30-88	75	-	-	-	-	-	
4c.	MLC spring at Escalona Drive	4- 5-88	-	20.0	485	560	-	-	
		9-23-88	-	19.5	470	560	-	-	

Hydrological Survey Data; from 10/28/1974 E.I.R. for the Kalkar Quarry Subdivision; by Environmental Science Associates;; (courtesy UCSC McHenry Library)

Pacific Limestone Products Quarry, Santa Cruz, CA

Gail Dunning 19th Mar 2003 20:35 UTC

Gentlemen:

The listing of pabstite from the Pacific Coast Limeston Products Company quarry in Santa Cruz, CA lists only Pabstite TL. My article on the locality (Min.Rec. 17, 1986) list 76 minerals from the locality. Many are quite rare. I don't suggest that all of them be listed but the major ones should be to complete the locality list. Some of the more important ones include adamite, arsenopyrite, galena, greenockite, meneghinite, pyrite, sphalerite, symplesite, azurite, chalcopyrite, covellite, tetrahedrite, allanite, boulangerite, cassiterite, cerussite, franckeite (or whatever it is now), jamesonite, kermesite, loellingite, pyrrhotite, stibnite, bismuth, fluorapatite, stannite, celsian, titantaramellite, witherite, annabergite, arseniosiderite, gersdorffite, hoernesite, huntite, molybdenite, powellite, titanite, and wulfenite.



Adamite



Andradite



Arsenopyrite



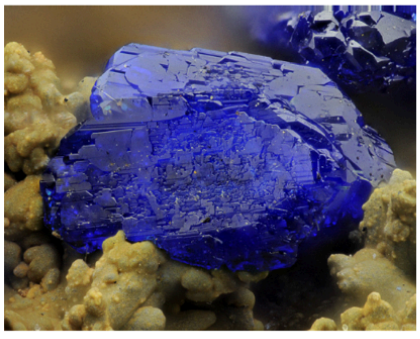
Aragonite

Pacific Cement and Aggregate Company, Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz Co., California, USA

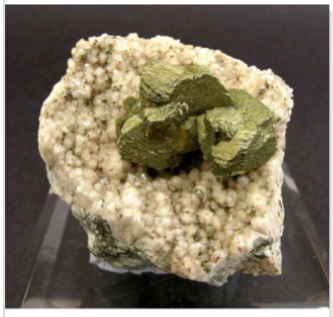


Aragonite

Pacific Cement and Aggregate Company, Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz Co., California, US



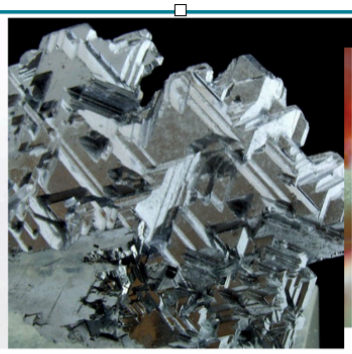
Azurite



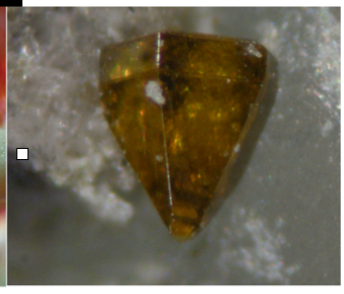
Chalcopyrite, etc.



Franckeite



Galena



Greenockite



Jamesonite



Kermesite



mestone



Meneghinite



Pabstite

Pacific Cement and Aggregate Company, Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz Co., California, USA



Pabstite

Pacific Cement and Aggregate Company, Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz Co., California, USA



Meneghinite

Pacific Cement and Aggregate Company, Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz Co., California, USA



Molybdenite



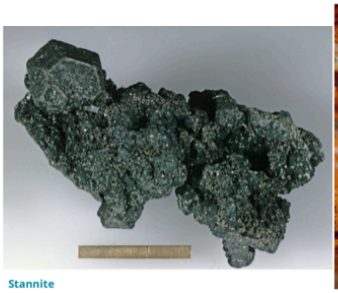
Népouite



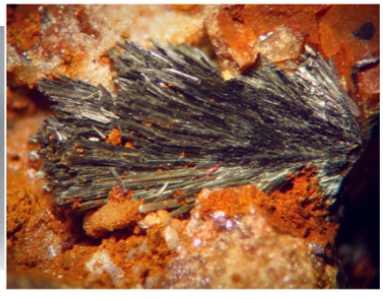
Powellite



Sphalerite



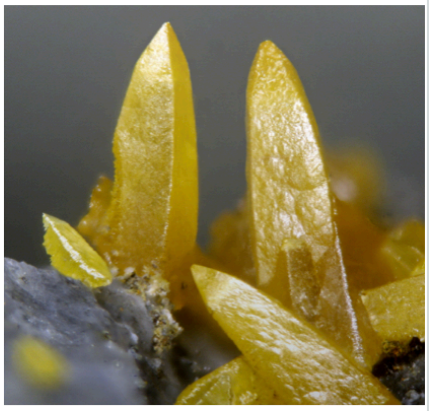
Stannite



Symplesite



Titanite



Wulfenite



SPECIAL COLLECTIONS/UCSC MCHENRY LIBRARY
Samuel Henry 'Harry' Cowell is seen in a picture dated around 1910.

April 1, 1894 "The Morning Call," San Francisco

HIS FICKLE LOVE. Harry Cowell Sued for Thousands; MRS. MAJORS HEAVY CLAIM. Breach of Promise and Heir-ship of Her Child. ON THE CIRCUIT COURT DOCKET.



The Plaintiff Is of the Old Castro Family, and the Defendant Is Heir to Millions. One of the most sensational breach of promise cases ever brought to trial in this city was placed on the calendar of the U.S. Circuit Court yesterday. It will be tried about the middle of May. The defendant in the case, Harry S. Cowell, is the 2nd son of Henry: C. Cowell, the millionaire lime-king of Santa Cruz. The Cowells are in the lime and cement business, at 211 and 213 Drumm St., in this city, and resides at 413 Hyde Street.

The plaintiff: is Mary Antonia Castro Majors, and she is a granddaughter of the old Alcalde, Rafael Castro, who came to Santa Cruz with the Spanish, priests; a hundred years ago. She has money and friends and a strong determination and will fight the case to the finish. Her lawyers are confident of success and have letters written by Harry Cowell that will cause a tremendous sensation when produced in court. The woman sues to recover $50,000 for breach of promise and will contest for a large share of his wealth, which she declares belongs to their child and his heir. The suit was originally commenced in the Superior Court of Santa Cruz. The woman tells a strong story of her love for Cowell and of his desertion. In an interview yesterday she said he would pay dearly for the humiliation he had brought upon her, "or," she added,"I will cut his heart out of his false body and drag it through the streets of Santa Cruz." And the slender bands clutched until the shapely nails cut deep into the brown flesh. The color came and went in the Spanish face, while the flashing black eyes boded no good for the future welfare of the truant Harry Cowell.

It is almost a century since the old Alcalde, Rafael Castro, grandfather of Mary Antonia Castro Majors, came to the city of Santa Cruz and built him a home and reared his children in the old adobe known as the Castro mansion. All of the woodwork and heavy timbers in the mansion were brought around Cape Horn, and are today in a perfect state of preservation, though the sparkling eyed señoritas and the caballeros are long since dead, and their descendants, a mere handful, crowded to the farther corners, where they occupy little tramped-up garden spots or crevices in the bills with just enough soil to live upon. Yet, time was, when the Castro brothers, Rafael, Joaquin, and Jose Ignacio, owned thousands upon thousands of acres of the finest land in the State of California. But the greedy, grasping American came, and the story was soon told and time's mantle of oblivion clings as closely about the early history of the Castro family as does the old English ivy around the crumbling walls of the Castro mansion.

It was here that Antonio Castro, father of Henry Antonia Castro Majors, was born. When quite a young man he went to San Luis Obispo. where he married Mary Jackson, an English heiress of good family. He owned a large dairy and other valuable property in San Luis Obispo. After the birth of his daughter, Mary Antonia, he returned to Santa Cruz, where in due course of time she married her cousin, Robert Majors. His mother was Maria de Los Angeles Castro, a daughter of the old Alcalde Rafael Castro, she having married Joseph Majors, a brainy Englishman who for some price long since forgotten; bought of the old Indian Chief Cinote a portion of the land now

covered by the city of Santa Cruz, Mission Hill, Logan Hills, Limekilns and the bitumen mines. On a slight bluff of land a mile west of town. Mr. Majors built him a home costing $40,000 Years after his death the house with all it contained was burned to the ground. Some fifty feet below the house, on a beautiful stream of water known as 'Majors Creek, Joseph Majors built a gristmill costing $30,000. This mill ground the first flour in the valley. Today the old mill, with its broken wheel and weather-beaten boards, stands a grim monument to the sleeping past. Just in the shadow of the mill is a little old whitewashed shanty: at the door a peach-tree in full bloom; across its perfumed limbs are a half dozen strips of 'jerky" drying .in. the sun. Tied to the eaves of the low-roofed house is a string of crimson peppers reaching nearly to the ground. Inside is Maria de Los Angeles Castro Majors her only. companions are her aged relatives, poverty, a broken guitar and memories of earlier and happier days.

At the death of Joseph Majors, Robert his son, inherited much of: his father's valuable property. He was part owner and manager of the bitumen mines, and lived with his family on a farm adjoining the lime-kiln property of the millionaire Cowell. Some four years ago Bob Majors, as he was familiarly called by his friends, strolled into Jock Merrill's saloon. Here he met several friends, among them Jimmy Harris. Some sharp words passed between Majors and Harris, who had always been the best of friends. Harris, without taking his pistol from his pocket, shot Majors three times, one shot passing nearly through his body, another through the flesh of the right leg, and a third lodged in the hipbone of the left leg. This shot caused his death eleven mouths thereafter. Majors, who was known to be the best shot and one of the bravest men in the State, turned coolly upon Harris and quicker than a flash sent six bullets through his heart. Majors was taken home, and during his long illness and pathetic death his brother Odd fellows were in constant attendance, doing all in their power to alleviate his suffering and comfort his afflicted family. At his death they assumed guardianship over the widow and the 7 orphaned children.

During Bob Majors' long illness Henry C. and his two sons, Ernest and Harry, called several times each week to ask about his welfare. When the funeral was over Harry Cowell still continued his visits to the widow—and here was the beginning of the end. With his superior business judgment, being a money-making man of the world, he advised her as to many things, such as the building of fences, roads and bridges, and various ways of improving the rancho, thereby winning her confidence and friendship, and, long before she knew it, her heart's affection as well. Then began his love-making and promises of marriage; and as 'he never made any secret of bis preference for her she did not dream of doubting his sincerity. Together they walked arm in arm along the lane leading from the senior Cowell's home to that owned by Mrs, Majors. Together they drove into town several times a week. In fact, they were seen continually in each others' company, and the public had grown so accustomed to seeing them thus that comments were seldom passed upon the subject. She says he had said to her many times, "I love you and will make you my wife any time that you may name," and she, happy and content in her love and confidence in him, waited from month to month for a more opportune time. Several times he had said: "We must be married soon, for I cannot permit people to say unkind things of the mother of my child. I am pleased that a child of mine should be the first heir to inherit the Cowell millions," are words she alleges he uttered. He even insisted, so the woman declares, on bringing a minister to the house to perform the marriage ceremony.

But a young son of Mrs. Majors had been brought home a short time before with a badly crushed knee. The house was all confusion and disorder, and she proposed going to town to be married. Then a happy thought occurred to him. He had received a letter from his mother and sisters, who reside in an elegant home at 413 Hyde St., in this city, inviting him to take dinner with them. The fateful tomorrow

being Wednesday he said he would go to the city and remain over Thursday, and on Friday morning's early train he would go to San Jose, where she should meet him in the depot. They would then go to a minister and be married. From there they would go to Salinas on a wedding tour, and return to Santa Cruz whenever it should best suit them. This arrangement being perfectly satisfactory he slipped the plain gold ring from her finger that her dead husband had given her for a wedding ring, saying he would take it as a measure for a diamond ring which be would put on her finger at San Jose. Then after repeatedly cautioning her not to disappoint him, but to be sure and meet him in the station at San Jose Friday morning, he took his departure, and from that day to this Mary Antonia Castro Majors has never set eyes on Harry Cowell or the plain gold ring.

Thanksgiving morning Mrs. Majors came to town and saw Senator Burk and L. F. Smith, as well as many other friends, and told them she was on her way to San Jose, where she would be married to Harry Cowell on the following day. They all congratulated her upon her apparent good fortune. Being short of money she went to Charlie Clark, the jeweler, and got $30, telling him for what purpose she wanted the money. All of these witnesses hare been subpoenaed to testify at the trial. In San Jose she remained over night at the St. Charles Hotel.

In the morning she went to the station, and there, in the cold cheerless waiting-room, she sat all day, eagerly scanning the face of each new-comer, searching in vain for the bridegroom that never came. When the last train of cars in the evening pulled out for Santa Cruz she came in, cold, lonely and deserted, with heart and brain filled with strange forebodings of evil, yet never for a moment doubting him. She kept saying over and over to herself, "There has been some mistake, something dreadful has happened to him." On reaching Santa Cruz she drove out to the senior Cowell's place, feeling sure that some massage was awaiting her there. The house was dark and the sleepy servants declared that none of the family was at borne and that there was no message for her.

Then, for the first time, it slowly dawned upon her that she had been duped and deceived and made the shame and laughing stock of the community in which she lived, and her fury had no bounds, and well it was for faithless Harry Cowell that he was not within reach of those slender cruel hands that night. When sufficiently recovered from the first shock of mortification and disappointment Mrs. Majors came to town and by her attorney. Senator Bart Burk, filed a complaint in the Superior Court of Santa Cruz County, charging Harry Cowell with breach of promise of marriage and asking for $50,000 damages. After having resided in the State of Washington for two years Cowell returned to Santa Cruz. The papers in the case were immediately served upon him, and like by his attorney, S. Pillsbury, filed an order transferring the cause from the Superior Court of the county of Santa Cruz to the Circuit Court In this city, after which be returned to the State of Washington. Miss Cowell, a sister of the defendant, was seen at the family residence at 413 Hyde street, yesterday, but refused to discuss the case. She was the only member of the family at home except her invalid mother, her father and brother, she said, were both out of the city. "I know nothing of my brother's affairs, and the case of which you speak has never been mentioned to me." she said. "My father will probably return In a few days." When asked when her brother would return. Miss Cowell said, "I don't know, but we expect them both very soon." Mr. Pillsbury, who represents young Cowell, is also out of town.

MARRIED TO A DRUGGIST. The San Francisco Call, May 5, 1895
Mrs. Majors Abandons Her Big Suit Against Harry Cowell; The Groom Owns Real Estate and Was Once Chief Clerk in the Post Office.

A most sensational breach-of-promise suit, and one that has occupied the courts and the newspapers for the past year and a half, was brought to a sudden and unexpected close by the marriage of Mrs. Robert Majors of Santa Cruz, plaintiff in the $50,000 damage suit against Harry Cowell, whose father, Henry Cowell, is the well-known San Francisco lime king, to George M. Coon, a prominent druggist of this City. The marriage, which will prove a great surprise to the many friends of both parties, took place on the 27th of April last in the city of Oakland, and was conducted in the quietest manner possible by the groom, who is of a modest, retiring disposition and feared the newspaper comments likely to follow the announcement of his marriage to Mrs. Majors, whose big breach-of-promise suit has gained for her much unenviable notoriety—a fact due, no doubt, to both parties being so well known throughout the State.

Mrs. Majors is a granddaughter of old Rafael Castro, who left thousands of cattle and rich Spanish grants to his descendants. Mrs. Majors was first married to her cousin, Robert Majors, who was also a Castro and a wealthy land-owner in Santa Cruz. Some years after their marriage he was drinking in the saloon of Jack Merrill in Santa Cruz, when some words passed between himself and his friend "Johnny" Harris. "Bob" Majors had no idea of fear and was ever ready with his gun. When the dispute was settled Harris had six bullet-holes through his heart and Majors had three or four scattered about through his body, from the effects of which he died one year after.

Before and after the death of Majors, young Cowell was a visitor to the Majors' home, their land adjoining that of his father. These visits resulted in the bringing of the $50,000 damage suit some time after Majors' death. Since then Mrs. Majors has been almost constantly before the public. At one time it was reported and believed by many of her friends that she had been abducted or in some manner made away with by the Cowells, and the newspapers teemed with her portraits and startling theories of the abduction.

Meanwhile she was in this city lying at the point of death from pneumonia, and being tenderly nursed and looked after by the gentleman who is now her husband." Mr. Coon was for 6 years chief mailing clerk in the San Francisco Post office. He's also a wealthy land-owner, having much valuable property in this City. He will soon begin the building of a splendid City home on his property near the new French Hospital. His wife's property in Santa Cruz, he says, will be fitted up as a summer residence, where their many friends will be royally entertained by them. In regard to the suit against Harry Cowell, Mr. Coon declares that the public will hear no more about it from either himself or his wife, and that they will do all they can to banish from their memory an incident in life that had brought only sorrow and mortifying publicity to his wife.



Santa Cruz Kids in Nature

Natural and Cultural History Field Guide

To the Karst-Spring-Fed Waterway, Westlake Pond



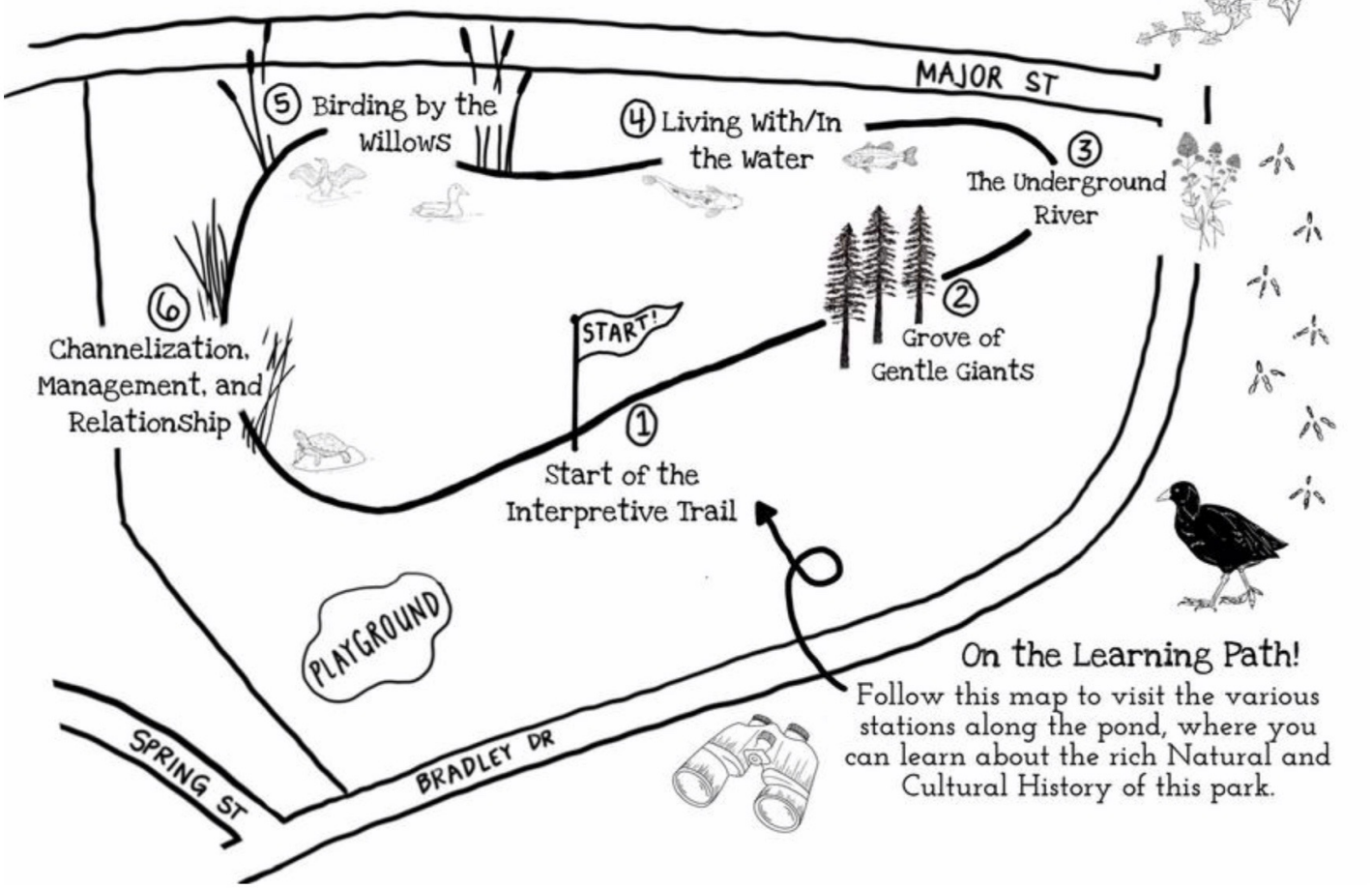
Welcome to this page! We are excited to have you. Below is a work-in-progress resource for the community. We are hoping to create access to anyone curious to learn more about the biology and history of local features.

I remember when I first visited Westlake Pond - I always thought it was a man-made feature. I was living in a house with a stream running through it just below the pond. I know that when we dug in the dirt for our garden, we were digging through layers of old shells, but didnt ask many more questions about how the pond had such a constant stream of runoff and how those shell layers got there, so deep in the soil. Years of learning more about the area have really opened up my understanding and deepened my curiosity.

Our hope in publishing this is to foster a similar joy, connection to, and curiosity about these places!

"Natural and Cultural History Field Guide 2021; (courtesy Kate Jaffe, Kids in Nature)

Welcome to our Spring(s) Project!



On the Learning Path!

Follow this map to visit the various stations along the pond, where you can learn about the rich Natural and Cultural History of this park.

Guided observations/activities

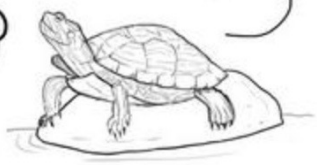
As you walk to the next station, look all around the pond. How many creatures and plants do you recognize? Can you imagine deer and coyotes using this stream to drink? What about cattle? Which plants and creatures do you think have been living here for thousands of years? Which ones do you think are newer to the area?





Reflective Questions

The Uypi Awaswas people commonly named places based on features of the land. The village at Beach Hill was named Aulintak or, Place of the Red Abalone. If you were to come up with a name for this pond based on the features of the land here, what would you call it?

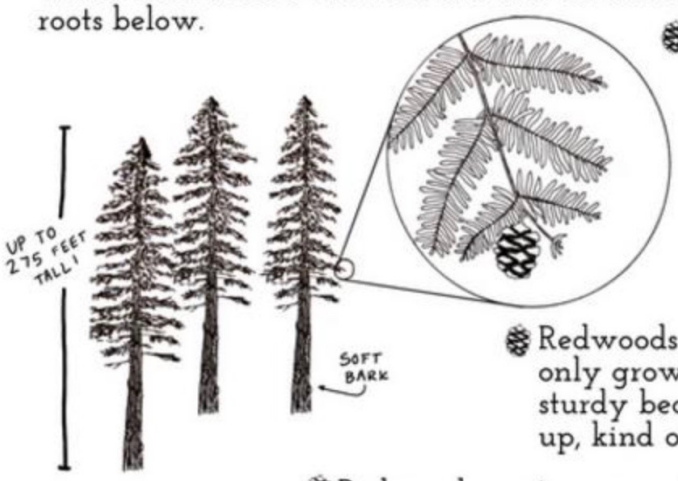


The Grove of Gentle Giants

Redwoods *(Sequoia sempervirens)*

Redwoods are the giants of the tree-world. They can be identified by their squishy and soft reddish bark, small cones, and flat green needles. Redwoods are dependent on the Coastal California fog for their source of water. This fog gathers on the branches and leaves, which both absorb the moisture and condense it so it can drip onto roots below.





- Their latin name "Sempervirens" means "ever-living." True to their name, Redwoods are incredibly resilient. They are resistant to fire, insects, and rot, and have the incredible ability to regrow themselves after fire or being cut down. When an old growth Redwood tree is cut down, new growth sprouts from the roots of the stump, sometimes called a "fairy circle."
- Redwoods trees can grow up to 275 feet tall, but their roots only grow 6-12 feet deep. They are able to grow so tall and sturdy because they interlock their roots to hold each other up, kind of like holding hands.
- Redwoods capture more CO_2 from our atmosphere than any other tree on earth. Their forests provide important microclimates and habitats for a diverse array of wildlife.
- Redwoods can live up to 2,000 years, but almost all of the Redwoods we see today are "second growth," between 50-150 years old, or 2-6 in human years. Almost 96% of the old growth Redwood forests in the Santa Cruz Mountains were clear cut by loggers in the mid 1800's.

How Did Westlake Pond Get Its Name?



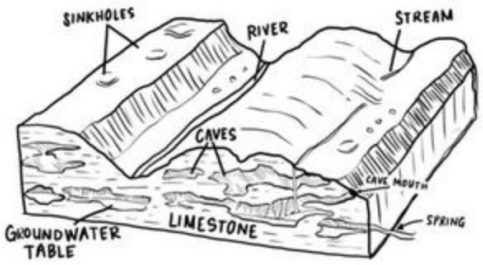


For thousands of years, the pond, park, and neighborhood we now know as "Westlake" was the site of an indigenous Uypi Awaswas Ohlone village called "Chalamu." Uypi is the name of the tribe that lived in present of Santa Cruz. Awaswas is the specific dialect of the regional language that was spoken between present day Año Nuevo and Capitola. Chalamu (presently called Westlake) was one of three villages in the Santa Cruz area. The Uypi people would move between these villages according to the seasons, following the harvest of different food sources and basketry materials. The pond and creek have changed names and stewardship over the years. In the Mission period, this area was an agricultural and grazing area for livestock. When the mission closed and distributed its lands, the pond and surrounding region were given to an indigenous man named Chiquit (Geronimo) who was formerly enslaved at the mission. He called his pond "Ranchería De Las Fuentes," (Little Land of the Springs). After this, the pond's creek was called Laurel Creek. In the mid 1950's, a man named Vic Bogard bought the property and named it "Westlake" after a housing development he liked in Daly City. He later donated the land to the city of Santa Cruz as a park.

"Natural and Cultural History Field Guide 2021; (courtesy Kate Jaffe, Kids in Nature)

The Underground River: A Portal Through Time

The Bedrock of Our Community



The UCSC Campus's geologic composition creates a specific feature called Karst, which is a type of landscape that has sinkholes, caves, bedrock fractures, and springs. The geology of this area is primarily "limerock," or rocks that have the mineral compound Calcium Carbonate, which comes from compressed shells, bones, and plant matter that used to be on the ocean floor. We are standing on the ancient sea floor!

These rocks are porous and water soluble, meaning water can seep through and dissolve them. Over long periods of time, this process makes caves, expands existing cracks in the bedrock, and forges underground paths that create a kind of "underground river" network. The water that quite literally "falls through the cracks" higher on the mountain, comes out of the ground at lower elevations (around Pogonip and Westlake) in the form of Springs.

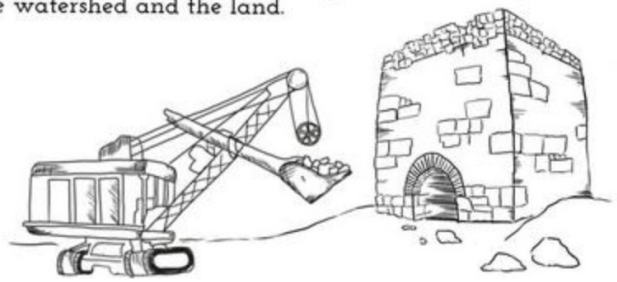
In the winter months, rainwater is channeled into the underground aquifer by the many sinkholes that dot the UCSC campus. Rainwater is also captured and stored by the spongy bedrock of UCSC's Upper Campus Seep Zone, which acts like a dripping sponge and feeds the underground river and springs over Spring, Summer, and Fall. This pond tells a story of the deep relationship forged between land and water as they shape one another over thousands and thousands of years.

An "In-quarry" Into Limestone

The same geology of the UCSC area that gives us the springs also has been central to the development of the city of Santa Cruz. Most of the rocks in this area are "limerock," or rocks that contain the mineral compound Calcium Carbonate. These rocks can be processed to make a material called Lime that is used to make other building materials such as concrete, plaster, mortar, white wash, and more. In the mid to late 1800's, after the lands around the Westlake area had been parcelled into small plots, many people began quarrying for limerock.

This substance, Santa Cruz lime, was important for developing the emerging industrial cities of California's post-gold rush boom, in particular, San Francisco. The city of Santa Cruz grew around the production of lime (and lumber) for export.

There are many remnants of the quarrying period all over UCSC and the Upper West Side: kilns, old equipment, and even old barns that used to house lime-workers. The city of Santa Cruz grew around the presence of lime rock, Karst, and Springs, and this growth in turn transformed the presence and shape of the watershed and the land.



From Giants to Giant Industry

Santa Cruz's old growth Redwood forests became the source of the regions' biggest industry - lumber. The lumber industry boomed during the mid 1800's after California became incorporated as part of the US. Lumber from the Santa Cruz mountains was used locally for fueling lime kilns, the region's second largest industry, and regionally for building a growing post Gold Rush California. The lumbering in the Santa Cruz Mountains also allowed settlers to access previously inaccessible areas of land and begin farming. Development of the South Pacific Coast railroad in 1870's and Santa Cruz Felton Railroad allowed for growth of industry and easier transport of lumber.



Guided observations/activities for redwoods

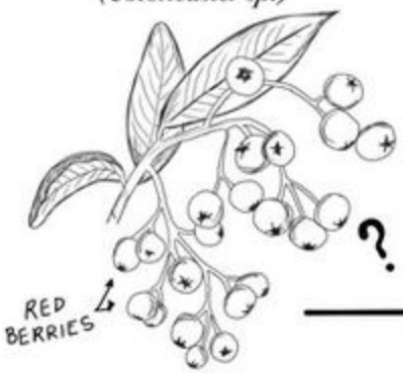
- Redwood trees have branches that grow one new set of leaves every year. The length of these leaves can tell us a story about how much water, fog, or sunlight that tree accessed in a given year. Because the trees are evergreen, these leaves remain on the tree year round, and act like a timeline of the tree's life.

Look on the ground for fallen Redwood leaves. See if you can notice "notches" that indicate one year of growth. Is the space between each notch the same? Are the leaves all the same size, or are they different sizes? What does this tell you about how much water, fog, and sunlight the tree has been getting? Can you notice any "new growth" (bright green leaves) on the tips of the branches right now?

"Natural and Cultural History Field Guide 2021; (courtesy Kate Jaffe, Kids in Nature)

Cotoneaster

(Cotoneaster sp.)



Cotoneaster is a tree-like shrub that is commonly used in landscaping around Santa Cruz. It is native to southeastern China, Europe, and North Africa. Cotoneasters produce small red berries in the late summer. While the berries are not good for humans to eat, blackbirds and other thrushes love to snack on them. When birds eat the berries, they fly around and poop out the seeds, which helps Cotoneasters spread their seeds far and wide.

Question: What are some other strategies plants use to spread their seeds? Can you think of any plants that use wind? Water? Barbs so they stick to animals?



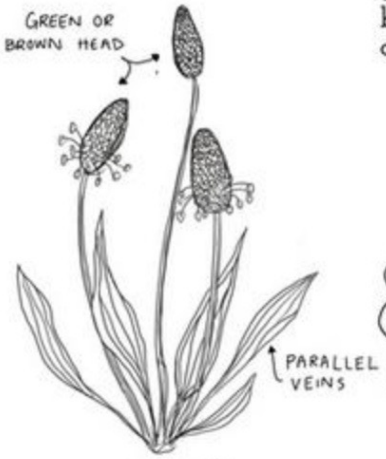
English Ivy

(Hedera helix)

English Ivy arrived in North America as a landscaping plant from Europe. It grows by spreading "runners," which have small roots that latch onto trees and allows it to climb upward. As a result of its hardy nature, and its ability to grow prolifically without human assistance, English Ivy has escaped gardens and now grows unchecked in myriad wild and cultivated areas. English Ivy is considered an invasive species and can be seen in most parts of Santa Cruz.

English Plantain

(Plantago sp.)



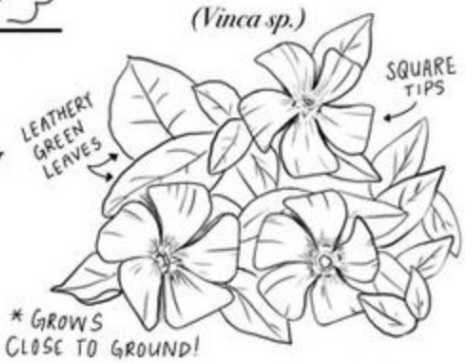
Plantain's main identifying characteristics are its parallel veins running the length of the leaves. Plantain is originally from Eurasia, but has become naturalized on nearly every continent on this planet! It thrives in disturbed areas - growing in lawns, sidewalk cracks, and trailside.

Fun fact: Never underestimate "weeds!" Plantain is abundantly available, and is edible and medicinal. The chewed up leaves can be applied directly to a bee sting, bug bites, scrapes, rashes or poison oak as a poultice to draw out toxins and soothe the skin. When the leaves are fresh and young it can be cooked like any other dark leafy green.

Observation: You will see Plantain show up multiple places around the pond. Keep your eye out and see if you can identify it near any of your next stops!

Periwinkle

(Vinca sp.)



Periwinkles were initially introduced to North America from Europe and parts of Africa for erosion control. They have now become considered an "invasive species" in Coastal California, and can be seen in gardens and in distrubed areas of wild spaces. The color Periwinkle gets its name from the plant, not the other way around. Some chemical agents in closely related species of this plant have been used in chemotherapy treatments for various types of cancer.

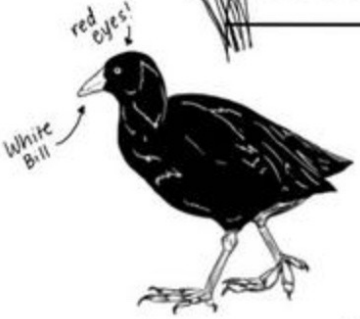
Traveling Plants...

Our landscape is made up of a mix of native plants (plants whose ancestors are from this exact land) and plants that are from other parts of the world that were brought over by people to whom those plants were important. If you were leaving your home to move to a new place, what plant or plants would you want to bring with you?

"Natural and Cultural History Field Guide 2021; (courtesy Kate Jaffe, Kids in Nature)

Birding in the Willows



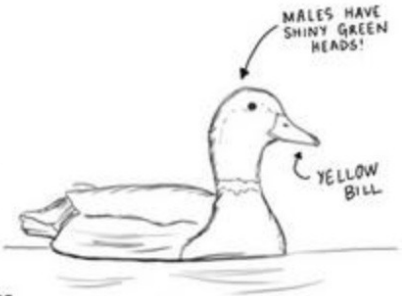


American Coot

(Fulica americana)

Coots have fairly long, yellow green legs that look almost like robot legs. They have red eyes and distinctive white bills. Coots are not ducks, but they certainly do share habitat with ducks. They are mostly vegetarian but occasionally eat insects, snails, and tadpoles. When they take off to fly it looks like they are running on the water. They nest in the tules and have 8-12 spotted eggs. Their babies usually have electric pink and orange feathers. They are famous for laying their eggs in other coots' nests and tricking them into raising their babies for them.

Mallards are a common duck that can be seen all across North America, Europe, and Asia. The males can be identified by their characteristic green head and white "necklace," while females are a brown color with purple patches on the wings. They can be found roaming around the grass picking on vegetation to eat or "dabbling," floating on the water diving forward to eat small aquatic life. They make their nests on dry land, usually under overhanging grasses. Mallards will sometimes mate with ducks from other species, producing many hybrid varieties of mallards. Males court females by shaking or flicking the head side to side, looking over their shoulder, or raising up in the water and flapping their wings.



Mallards

(Anas platyrhynchos)



Cormorants

(Phalacrocorax penicillatus)

Cormorants are black water birds with webbed feet that live by ponds, rivers, or the ocean. They can dive down to 100 feet and can stay underwater for a full minute. They can often be seen drying their wings in the sun by flapping them or holding them out. Occasionally they will use old great blue heron nests in the tops of trees to make their nests. Their name translates to "sea raven" in latin.

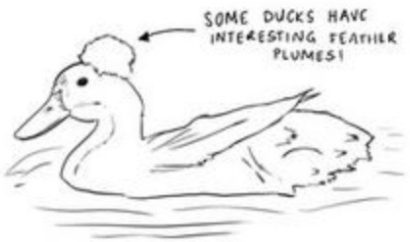
Chestnut backed chickadees are the most common species seen around Westlake Pond, and live all along the West coast between Southern Canada to Southwest California in coniferous forests. Chickadees eat insects by "gleaning" trees, and they typically travel in groups. Listen for their call, which sounds like their name: a short squeaky "chick-a-dee."



Chestnut Backed Chickadee

(Phalacrocorax penicillatus)

Domestic Ducks At Westlake!



Many species of domestic ducks have been bred from the common Mallard. Mallards were first domesticated in Southeast Asia over 4000 years ago and the species that have been bred from them have since been introduced all over the world. Occasionally we can see pet ducks that have been released at Westlake pond, and you will notice that they look different than the mallards!

"Natural and Cultural History Field Guide 2021; (courtesy Kate Jaffe, Kids in Nature)

Dawn Redwoods

(Metasequoia glyptostroboides)

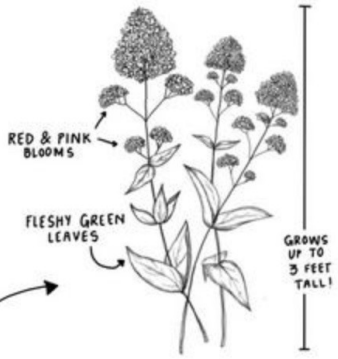


Native to China, Dawn Redwoods are an ancient species of Redwood. Smaller than their cousin, the Coastal Redwood, they grow up to 100 feet. They are the only deciduous species of Redwood tree, meaning that they shed their leaves in the fall. Dawn Redwoods were thought to be extinct until a forester found a species in the Sichuan Province of China. Researchers collected cuttings and seeds and sent them all over the world, to see if they could grow in colder climates, and they now grow in botanical gardens and select places in the US. We have two species here at Westlake Pond!

Activity: How can you tell the Dawn Redwoods and the Coastal Redwoods apart? What differences do you notice?

Jupiter's Beard/ Red Valerian

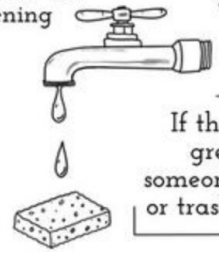
(Centranthus ruber)



Jupiter's beard can be seen all over Westlake Pond and other locations across Santa Cruz. It thrives in "disturbed" places, along fence lines, roadsides, in rocky soils and along riparian corridors. It is native to the Mediterranean, but has been naturalized all over the world. Much like dandelions, the seeds have small tufts that are dispersed by the wind. Many pollinators, butterflies especially, love this plant.

Watch the land dissolve in real time!

When rain water drops onto the soil of UCSC, it slowly seeps into the ground and acidifies. Over time, this acidic water dissolves the rock, making small paths and channels for more water to flow through, which is how the underground river and springs formed. We can watch this process happen in real time by putting pieces of the bedrock in vinegar! We can tell that the rock is lime rock because it fizzles: this indicates it is dissolving the tiny shells and bones compressed within the rock, and releasing Carbon Dioxide. The acid of the vinegar acts like the rainwater that dissolves the calcium carbonate in the rock. What do you think would happen if the limerock stayed in the vinegar for a day? A week? A month? How long do you think it would take for the vinegar to dissolve the rock completely? Can you imagine this happening slowly to the land over thousands and thousands of years?



The year long average flow rate from the Westlake Spring is 93 gallons per MINUTE. That means 5,580 gallons each hour and 66,960 gallons each day. The average home uses 300 gallons of water a day. The water from this spring alone could supply 2,232 homes with 100% of their daily water usage.

If the rock below our soil is like a great sponge, does it matter if someone is putting harmful chemicals or trash in the water in just one spot?

"Natural and Cultural History Field Guide 2021; (courtesy Kate Jaffe, Kids in Nature)

On these pages, I cite and **highlight** passages, **colorize** the footnotes, and add additional info. [in brackets] to the UCSC doctoral thesis of Martin Adam Rizzo, *No Somos Animales: Indigenous Survival and Perseverance in the 19th Century, Santa Cruz, Calif.* Sept. 2016. A book based on his thesis was published in 2021 by the Univ. of Nebraska Press. Dr. Rizzo writes about Geronimo Miguel Pacheco Chugiut and indigenous people who lived in post-contact Santa Cruz.

Chapter 5: "Not finding anything else to appropriate…" [excerpts from pages 261-309]

On a Sunday morning, September 28, 1839, a group of over seventy members of the Indigenous community at Mission Santa Cruz lined up and met with a visitor, William E.P. Hartnell, the *Visitador* General of the Missions of Alta California.828 The London born naturalized Mexican citizen Hartnell was visiting each mission through the fall of 1839 at the orders of Governor Juan Bautista Alvarado. He was charged with inspecting the conditions at each mission, and in particular he was checking to see if the Indians were receiving the lands, animals, and equipment promised to them in the secularization laws. During the meeting, the survivors requested their freedom as well as the fulfillment of promises made by the new liberal Mexican government that they would receive what was left of the mission cattle, horses, livestock and lands that they had tended over the years. Much of these had been taken earlier in the decade by the *Californio* administrators and their friends. One Native man in particular, **Geronimo**, spoke up to Hartnell. **Geronimo** demanded his freedom, saying that he was old and tired of waiting.829

828 Starr P. Gurcke, William Edward Petty Hartnell, and Glenn J. Farris, The Diary and Copybook of William EP Hartnell, Visitador General of the Missions of Alta California in 1839 and 1840 (Arthur H Clark, 2004).

829 "Diary and Blotters of the Two Inspections made by W.E.P. Hartnell, General Inspector of Missions in Alta California, 1839-1840," Sept. 28, 1839, Starr P. Gurcke papers, MS 8, Special Collections and Archives, Univ. Library, UCSC, Box 3:12. Geronimo's outspoken demands are reminiscent of those of Mission San Carlos Indigenous man Manuel Ventura. Ventura's petition for emancipation included reference to "with profound respect to what is owed," cited in Lisbeth Haas, Saints and Citizens: Indigenous Histories of Colonial Missions and Mexican California (Berkeley and LA, UC Press, 2014), 143.

Geronimo did indeed receive lands. Throughout the 1840s, Geronimo Chugiut and his extended kinship network lived on the resource rich lands on Santa Cruz's west side. He and his family kept multiple seasonal gardens, sold produce to the local *Californio* community, had access to the rich freshwater springs on his property [by today's Westlake Pond], and participated in economic and social world that developed after the closing of Mission Santa Cruz. A skilled mason, Geronimo sold access to *Californio* builders to the rock quarry located on his lands. Geronimo's move to these lands took place following the eventual enactment of secularization and emancipation provisions, when Indigenous residents of Mission Santa Cruz spread out into three distinct neighborhoods directly surrounding mission lands. While three distinct Indigenous neighborhoods formed, this

reduction is itself an oversimplification of a much more complex social reality. Each of these neighborhoods were made up of a diversity of families and extended kinship networks.830

The elder Geronimo, a Sayanta [what we today call “Zayante”, in the SC Mts.] man from local lands who had been living and working at Mission Santa Cruz from the earliest days after its establishment, finally was able to expand into the lands that he had cultivated for many years. Geronimo’s life during this era exemplified the promises of emancipation and Indigenous land ownership, when formerly mission bound Indigenous families were emancipated from their conditions under *neófia*. And yet, despite the changing circumstances this was not a time of unrestrained freedom, as new rules and restrictions governed Indigenous labor, mobility, land ownership, and citizenry.831

830 In this chapter I frequently refer to 3 distinct Indigenous groups by linguistic and cultural markers: *Awaswas* Ohlone, Mutsun Ohlone, and Yokuts. Each of these 3 groups refers to multiple distinct tribal nations. These categories are used here to help trace larger patterns.

831 Haas, Saints and Citizens, 9. Haas describes “Emancipation from the condition of *neófia* constituted the first step toward citizenship for Indigenous people in the California missions... The government used the term emancipation in its official decrees, but the nature of unfreedom under *neófia*, and the smaller scale of emancipation, distinguishes this emancipation from emancipation from slavery. The important point is, however, that the process in California involved the problems raised in post-emancipation societies elsewhere and produced similar political resolutions to questions concerning the organization of labor, land, and citizenship.” This chapter explores this process for the Indigenous people living in the Santa Cruz region in the 1830s and 40s.

Not all received lands and accessed resources like **Geronimo**. The overall Indigenous population in the area fell from below two hundred total following a smallpox epidemic that swept through in 1838. Distinct Indigenous communities expanded by moving onto the lands adjacent to the mission. A community of Yokuts, descendants of the famous Coleto, moved onto the *potrero* – the low sitting pasture and orchards behind the mission. Others lived in mission adobes or small parcels of adjacent lands. Others found manual and domestic labor working in the homes of wealthy *Californio* families throughout the larger region. Others returned to their traditional homelands, joining with Indigenous horse thieves, returning to Santa Cruz to rob livestock. Emancipated from their subordinate *neófia* relationship with the mission, the Indigenous communities had witnessed most of the mission lands gifted in large land grants to *Californio* families before finally getting a small portion for themselves.833 This was a time of change with regards to questions of citizenship, land, and mobility these rights overwhelmed the few gains, as subordinate relationships with local *Californios* persisted.835

835 Maynard Geiger, Fray Antonio Ripoll’s Description of the Chumash Revolt at Santa Barbara in 1824 (Santa Barbara: Mission Santa Barbara Archive Library, 1980), 11. The failure of the promises of the liberal Mexican era are summed up by Fray Ripoll’s report on the testimony of 3 Chumash men,

Andrés, Jayme, and Cristóval. These 3 men, who had worked closely with the padres, testified about the reasons for the Chumash War (which was discussed briefly in chapter 4). The men reported that conditions had gotten worse in the Mexican era, and one of the men reportedly said, "Now that they should treat us with even greater kindness, they act in a worse manner."

[excerpts from pp. 272-273 in Martin Rizzo] Finally in late 1839, it appears that some Indigenous folks began to receive small plots of lands, although few received actual legally binding grants or paperwork supporting their land ownership. Likely as a result of the Hartnell report, a new *mayordomo* was appointed late in 1839, Don José Bolcoff.866 Asisara reported that Bolcoff distributed the remaining animals among the few remaining Indians. Asisara also credits Bolcoff with bringing to light records regarding land concessions made by Figueroa to the Indians. Bolcoff was instructed that while the "Indians may work freely in the fields of the establishment at whatever they wish," they remained subordinate to him and "subject to cooperate in whatever work is offered them in the interest of the establishment itself."867 Thus the instructions continued for Indians to remain as second-class citizens.

867 Manuel Jimeno, October 16, 1839, from Kimbro, "The Aftermath of Secularization at Santa Cruz Mission."

Indigenous Neighborhoods [excerpts from pages 280-283 in Martin Rizzo]

In the 1841 census, three distinct Indigenous neighborhoods appear for the first time, showing the expansion of Indigenous people into the lands surrounding Mission Santa Cruz (figure 5.2). 891 These three distinct neighborhoods persisted as homes for local Indigenous people for a short time, as the only two of these persisted as homes for Indigenous families beyond the 1840s – the potrero lands behind the mission given to the Yokuts, and the lands on the west side given to Geronimo and his kin. These three neighborhoods spread out adjacent to the mission. One formed on the former mission agricultural lands (Westside Santa Cruz), one in the orchard fields behind the mission, and the third appears to be on fields adjacent to the orchards. In addition to these were theadobe *neofito* housing that had been built in the early 1820s, which continued to serve as homos to prominent Indigenous families into the 1840s. For example, Petra Nicanor and Victoriano Chuyuco lived in the potrero (the name of the fields behind Mission Santa Cruz) after secularization, likely following Victoriano Chuyuco's ties to the Tejey Yokuts community. At some point in the 1840s they and their family moved into one of the adobe homes in front of the mission.893 It seems likely that Petra Nicanor continued to hold special standing, given her unusual marriage & access to the adobe home.

The first of these neighborhoods was listed in the 1841 census by the name "Rancheria de la Fuentes" (little lands of the Springs). These lands formed a small portion of the larger coastal terrace that has become known as the Westside of Santa Cruz. These larger terrace had been the

agricultural fields tended by the *neofitos* of Mission Santa Cruz. The larger area included three fresh water springs that had been used as the main water source for Mission Santa Cruz.894 The region referenced as "de la Fuentes," became home to Geronimo Chugiut and his family. The 1841 census listed 33 members in 4 households made up primarily of Awaswas- and Mutsun-speaking Ohlone from local lands. The story of Geronimo and his kinship network will be explored in depth shortly.

Geronimo Chugiut, Barbara, and the Lands of the Springs [excerpts from pp. 296-309 in Rizzo]

As discussed in the opening of this chapter, members of the Indigenous population met with William E.P. Hartnell. On this September morning in 1839 a group of seventy one Indigenous people gathered to meet. According to 1839 *padrón,* there were actually 121 Native people living near the mission, so Hartnell's meeting must have only met with representatives of the total community. Hartnell reported the following:

> The Indians ask for their freedom and that the cattle, horses, etc. be apportioned to them. They do not like the Administrator; they are afraid of him. They do not want the orchard taken from them or their houses or the place del Refugio which it is said was given to Juan José Felis. There is a house roofed with the tile belonging to the Mission; they need the area from the Mission to the Arroyo del Matadero, adjacent to the Russian [Joseph Bolcoff], for their plantings and livestock. Geronimo especially wants his freedom because of his old age. José Antonio Rodrigues is trying to administer the Mission and says that with the looms and orchard there is enough to maintain it. The Father also wants the orchard.943

The 60-year-old Sayanta man known as Geronimo Miguel Chugiut finally got his wish, although not all of the groups demands were met. The administrator Bolcoff (and his family ended up with the Rancho Refugio (contemporary Wilder Ranch) and the Arroyo del Matedero. Chugiut received lands that he had previously tended, former Mission Santa Cruz grazing and agricultural lands on the west side of Santa Cruz.

943 "Diary and Blotters of the Two Inspections made by W.E.P. Hartnell, General Inspector of Missions in Alta California, 1839-1840," September 28, 1839, Starr P. Gurcke papers, MS 8, Special Collections and Archives, University Library, University of California, Santa Cruz, Box 3:12. The orchard was down in the potrero, where the Yokuts lived, so it is likely their homes mentioned here.

944 The ten-year-old Sayanta boy, Chugiut, was baptized as Geronimo Miguel (SCZB#184) on February 16, 1793. In the missiondocuments Geronimo appears repeatedly as Geronimo Miguel Chigiut, Chaguit, Chugiat, or some other variation of his Native name. In the 1834 census, the 51-year-old Sayanta mason appeared as "Geronimo Pacheco Leal." His *padrino* was a Spanish soldier named Miguel Pacheco, which was likely the source of his surname. Like many at Mission Santa Cruz, Geronimo appeared to have kept his Native name (Chugiut) as his surname into the 1840s. I will refer to him by the name Geronimo Chugiut, as this was the name he was most frequently known by.

945 Hackel, Children of Coyote, 369—70. Hackel points out that "select Indians – namely craftsmen,

former mission officials, survivors with political and economic ties to the Franciscans or influential *californios*, and those with large and extended family networks – found opportunities in the midst oft he upheavals." Geronimo was both a skilled craftsman (mason) and had an extended kinship network, and his gaining of these resource rich lands fits the pattern identified by Hackel.

He lived on these lands through most of the 1840s, becoming an integral part of the local economy, selling fruits and vegetables to local *Californio*s. In choosing these rich lands of the west side, Chugiut also gained control over the rock quarry and one of the local springs.946 Chugiut and his family lived in a style that relied on Indigenous practices and incorporated elements of Spanish and Catholic practices.947 They continued to speak a mix of Spanish and their *Awaswas* Ohlone language, migrated seasonally, continued to use traditional foods, practiced their own dances, and used their sweat lodges and ceremonies.948

Geronimo lived on the west side with his *Cajastaca* (Aptos) wife Barbara, their immediate family, and extended kinship network.949 Between 1819 and 1840, the couple had ten children.950 Only three survived into adulthood: Cecilia, Acursio, and Luis de los Reyes. By the mid 1840s, their two adult children, Cecilia and Acursio, had married and lived with Geronimo and Barbara on the west side.951 Cecilia had married Gabriel, who was likely a Coast Miwok who had moved into the region shortly before.952 They lived on the west side, where they rotated seasonally between two homes. In the summer months they lived on the lower part of the bluff where they planted their summer crops. In the winter they moved above the bluff by the lake now known as Westlake and planted their winter crops.953 Local *Californio* Roman Rodríguez later testified that:

When I first knew [Geronimo] he was one of the mission Indians living in the mission. After the secularization of the missions he then went to live near the corner of Majors Mill where there is a pear tree. Then he went to live above. When he sowed summer crops he lived at the place below but the most of the time he was living above near the Laguna…

Indigenous women during this period were omitted from even the few rights that Native men experienced at this time. Mexican patriarchal practices, which Indigenous men and women had been exposed to since initial Spanish settlement further cemented sexual hierarchies in these decades. Women were not permitted to vote or to petition for emancipation, instead men had to petition on their behalf.954 Few records are left to give a sense of the life of Barbara or their children, as all of the records, written or remembered by men, focus on Geronimo as head of the household.

946 Haas, Saints and Citizens, 100—1. Haas argued out that rocks played a significant role in Indigenous spiritual life. as their "cracks, crevices, and holes served as portals to the supernatural." Furthermore, Haas points out that shaman often gained control of special rock sites. Geronimo's control over the rock quarry have held meaning beyond the control of a significant resource.

947 Testimony of Claimant Nicolas Dodero, 591, , Land Case 285 SD, Rancho Tres Ojos de Agua.. Details regarding Geronimo, his family, and his engagement with the *Californio* community were revealed in a series of interviews concerning the land grant known as Tres Ojos de Agua (Three Eyes of Water), referring to the three fresh water springs in the region. The more than six hundred pages of interviews concerning the boundaries of this land grant focus repeatedly on the exact location of Geronimo's lands, as they marked one of the boundary lines. The interviews, recorded in 1862, provide many details regarding the lives, work, and social standing of Geronimo, his family, and extended kin network. Not surprisingly, while many of the Americans interviewed knew little about

Geronimo, members of the *Californio* community provide great detail.
948 Joseph Frey responded that Geronimo spoke "Spanish and Indian," Testimony of Frey, 300, Land Case 285 SD, Rancho Tres Ojos de Agua. Chapter 6 will look at examples of the continued use of sweat lodges. In 1916, Maria Joséfa Velasquez related to ethnographer John Aldon Mason stories of witnessing *Kuksu* dances in her youth, in the 1840s. This too will be discussed in more detail in the next chapter. But both practices continued into the American era.
949 Barbara (SCZB#976) was born at Mission Santa Cruz on January 8, 1802, to two *Cajastaca* parents (*Cajastaca* being the sub-tribe of the Aptos). Barbara and Geronimo married on July 29, 1817 (SCZM#593). 950 SCZB#s 1783 (Barvara), 1829 (Norverta), 1951 (Cecilia), 2045 (Rudesindo), 2094 (Acursio), 2136 (Dolores), 2162 (Fortunato), 2186 (Maria Candelaria), 2205 (Maria del Carmen), and 2238 (Luis de los Reyes).

The family raised and sold melons, onions, squash, tomatoes, potatoes, corn, mutton (sheep), eggs, and chicken.955 When Geronimo did not have what the Californios came to buy, Geronimo, Barbara, or Cecilia would act as go-between and sell the produce of their Indigenous neighbors.956 Geronimo had long worked these same lands while living at the mission, and when finally emancipated, he went to live on the same lands.957 Their seasonal movement, which followed the crop cycle, echoed precontact Ohlone practices, when local tribes followed resource availability. In addition to their crops, they also supplemented their yields with traditional foods. Acorn grinding stones were later used to identify the old homestead, revealing the persistence of acorn grinding, so central to traditional practices.958

Geronimo Chugiut was well respected by *Californios* and Indians alike. When asked in later years by American interviewers if Geronimo had been a chief, *Californio* Roman Rodríguez responded, "He was an Indian like the rest of them—a mason by occupation and in the service of the mission. He was not a captain of the other Indians, or anything of that kind.
955 Testimony of Arana, 93, Land Case 285 SD, Rancho Tres Ojos de Agua.. 956 Arana, when asked whom he bought from when Geronimo was not around, replied, "Of his daughter [Cecilia] or his wife [Barbara]," Ibid. When asked about how he knew it was Geronimo's produce, Arana replied, "I did not know. Geronimo would go and cut what I wanted. At times I considered that what I purchased was raised there, Geronimo was the head of the other Indians and when he had not what I wanted he would take from the other Indians and pay them for it." 957 Ibid., 195. Roman Rodríguez: "Before he had his liberty from the Priests he used to go out there to cultivate there some lands, and after he had his liberty from the Priests he went there to live." 958 Ibid, 273. Dabadio, when asked how to locate where exactly Geronimo's home had stood, testified that he had found "pieces of large stones that had had holes in the centre with which the Indians use to ground the acorns."

He was esteemed by the other Indians and they worked for him for that reason."959 He was seen as a reliable businessman, someone to buy food from, and trustworthy.960 Yet, he lived and worked closely with his community, which included his *Sayanta* kin, David Huallas. 961 David served in multiple roles within the mission's political structure for many years, taking roles as early as 1811 and into the 1830s. 962 When Bolcoff was asked, "Who was the head businessman and the most prominent one among the Indians?" he responded, "David, Geronimo, and Lorenzo.... David was first

and then Geronimo." David died during the smallpox epidemic.963

The lands that Chugiut and his people lived on were rich in resources and included one of the three springs that flowed along the west side, as well as a rock quarry known then as the *Calero.* 964 Geronimo and his people came from local tribal nations, people who had intimate knowledge of these lands going back generations. His deep local knowledge may have informed his selection of these resource rich lands.

959 Ibid. 960 Ibid, 93. 961 This is the aforementioned David Huallas, whose orphaned children worked on the Rancho of Juan Gonzales. 962 January 16, 1823, SFAD# 1424. David served as "alcalde de hombres," SCZM#s 524–31 (1811), 556a–59 (1815),
SCZB#1568. He also served as procurador (deputy). 963 SCZD#2017, July 28, 1838. It is possible that one of David's orphaned sons came to work at Rancho San Andrés. A young man with a similar age to his son and also named Ybon appears on the 1840s *padrones* at Rancho San Andrés. 964 Testimony of Elihu Anthony, 138, Land Case 285 SD, Rancho Tres Ojos de Agua.. Anthony, an American entrepreneur like many of his American counterparts, could not identify Geronimo or any other Indian specifically (this theme will be explored in depth in chapter 6). Yet, he offered his description of these lands: "There was near the Laguna or springs that makes the stream that passes Majors house this mill, to the south and west side of the spring to the best of my recollections. There was a kind of Indian village, part of them on one side and part of them on the other. I will not be certain, they were there circling about the spring." It
is possible that he was observing the distinct Potrero and Westside lands, although he may have just noted the distribution of houses among Geronimo's kin. Regardless, his observations about the centrality of the spring testify to their importance.

The *potrero* lands of the Yokuts did have access to the mission orchards, but did not include access to the rock quarry or springs. Members of the *Californio* community would purchase rock and lime from Geronimo's rock quarry on the upper bluff.965 With his training in masonry, Geronimo would have been familiar with the rock quarry and would have known its potential use for building.966 Picking these fertile lands, Geronimo also had access to the fresh water from the springs, as he frequently lived alongside the small lake made from one of the springs. In fact, he was known to have sold leeches from his pond to community members.967

While gaining control of important resources, Geronimo was also known for sharing, remembered for his generosity and kindness. French immigrant Joseph Frey arrived in Santa Cruz in 1847. He had formerly worked as a blacksmith back home, but sought a piece of land that he could cultivate. After his arrival Frey farmed down on the *potrero,* by permission of the Yokuts community. While working down in the *potrero* one day, Frey met Geronimo and shared with him that he would like to have another piece of land so he could plant a few potatoes. He later recalled that Geronimo offered him a piece of land up in his fields for "so long as [Frey] pleased."968 Frey reported that Geronimo told him, "Here is my land.

965 Testimony of Paul Sweet, 118, Land Case 285 SD, Rancho Tres Ojos de Agua.. Sweet reported that he would buy rock from Geronimo. Rafael Castro testified that he had "taken lime out of [the rock quarry] by the permission of Geronimo," 222.
966 Geronimo was listed as a mason in both the 1836 and 1845 *padrones*. It is likely that he was one of the young men trained in the early 1800s, as discussed in chapter 2.
967 Bautista Dabadio, a fifty-five-year-old carpenter who had arrived in the area in 1843, testified in response to a question about how long Geronimo had lived near the Laguna, "All the time that I knew him I have known him to live in that house. The house was well known, being covered with tile. He was living there when I came to Santa Cruz in 1843. I then went there to buy leeches from him that were found in the laguna," 273.
968 Testimony of Frey, 301, Land Case 285 SD, Rancho Tres Ojos de Agua.

You can have it just so long as you please and if you want to pay me something for the rent it is alright. And if you don't it is just the same."969 While Geronimo and his family expanded their land holdings and quickly integrated economically and socially with the *Californio* community, a closer look at land transactions during the 1830s and '40s reveals limitations on the extent of Indigenous landholding.970 Records exist for the titles of a handful of Indigenous land recipients. Recipients include Ricardo Xuclan, the song leader and Matias Jotoime.971 Records indicate that Geronimo Miguel Pacheco received his title for lands on Nov. 27, 1839. 972

969 Ibid., 302. 970 Unfortunately the majority of Indian land grants and documents are lost. As the late Edna Kimbro explains, "early Santa Cruz land ownership is nearly impossible to research successfully because the official land records previous to 1847, including those of the mission and the Villa de Branciforte are missing and have been well over 100 years. Such records are known to have existed up until 1841 when Bolcoff mentions having recorded a grant 'in the respective book in my charge.' They seem to have gone astray sometime between then and 1847 when William Blackburn began 'Alcalde Book A' August 1, 1847, in which to record his indiscriminate grants of Mission lands to all comers. In 1862 when the validity of some of Blackburn's grants to San Franciscans was challenged in court, the Supreme Court of California heard testimony.

Rodríguez said of the land records, 'They were destroyed at the time Fremont came here; I mean by their being destroyed, the house [courthouse] was locked up and they thrown away.'" See folder titled Secularization at SCM, Kimbro Archives. 971 The surviving records are found in the Santa Cruz County Book of Deeds (referred to hereafter as SCCD). For Xuclan (José Ricardo Carrion), see SCCD 1:96. Jotoime (Matias, SCZB# 934), SCCD 1:29. A 1986 study by Rob Edwards and Edna Kimbro examined a 1931 aerial photo that revealed lines of cultivated fields on the Great Meadow area of UCSC campus. They concluded that the fields most likely belonged to Matias (Jotoime), "Mission Fields in the Great Meadow, University of California, Santa Cruz," November 1986, copy on file in the Edna Kimbro Archives. This conclusion and a brief sketch of Jotoime is also printed by Rob Edwards, Cabrillo College Archaeological Program, Annual Report 1986—87. Jotoime died during the smallpox epidemic (SCZD#2019). His brother, Aspan (Pacifico, SCZB#937), appears to have died of a fever a few months before smallpox hit the area (SCZD#1996). Their father, Rojuisi (Juan Antonio, SCZB#991), may have been a *Cajastaca* chief, as he had multiple wives and at least 6 children. Could his standing have influenced Jotoime's land title? His daughter, Maria Agueda (SCZB#2194a),

will be discussed in chapter 6. 972 This record is rewritten into the Santa Cruz County Deeds book, as the originals were likely lost with the alcalde's book. SCCD 1:47. The record was written by José Bolcoff and states that "Miguel Geronimo Pacheco has petitioned for his benefit and that of his family a 100 vara lot for tilling."

On the same day a similar title was given to Canuto, the Tomoi man connected to the Geronimo kinship network.973 On the same page there is a record of a transfer of title from Geronimo to Joseph L. Majors dated April 4, 1843. 974 It appears that within four years, actual title of these lands was no longer held by Geronimo and his people. They continued to live on these lands regardless of title, and years later Majors claimed that he bought up the titles to protect the Indians from being exploited by others. While it is tempting to dismiss Majors's comments for their paternal attitude, the records do show that Majors and his wife, Maria de los Angeles Castro, continued to provide homes for members of Geronimo's kin until the 1890s.975 The Yokuts of the potrero held their lands collectively. These were the initial lands that were cultivated along following the initial founding of Mission Santa Cruz, alongside the San Pedro Regalado River. Ownership of the potrero lands are documented through their sale. The group sold their lands to Thomas J. Farnham for two hundred dollars, which was overseen by Joseph L. Majors in 1847. 976

973 SCCD 1:47. This title was given to an "Indian Correcto Fondador," which most likely is a reference to Canuto. In the land case documents, multiple interviewees referred to Canuto as a relative or cousin of Geronimo's. The real Canuto Sieboo (SCZB#1262) was a Tomoi man who arrived in early 1806. In these interviews, Rafael Castro responded about a question regarding Geronimo's second house, that "there lived there also a man named Canuto, living there together in a body or as one family. Canuto had land sowed there and living together like wolves....." Testimony of Castro, 214, Land Case 285 SD, Rancho Tres Ojos de Agua.. The latter comment is seemingly a critique of the more expansive Indigenous kinship conception of family and communal living. 974 SCCD 1:47.

975 Ibid. The connection between the Majors family and local Indigenous families will be discussed in chapter 6. The transfer to Majors claimed that "On [April 4, 1843] there appeared the Indian Miguel Geronimo in my office to have transferred his rights to the tilling land and the house lot as expressed in the title, to Don José Majors, to which there appeared as witness Don Rafael Castro...."

976 SCCD 1:590-1. The potrero title is signed to a group that included the following: "Bernardino Coleto, Pascual Coleto, Angel Coleto, Mariano Bassillo, Pedro Viejo, Fidel Viejo, Carlos Fidel, Andres Viejo, Alarahio Viejo—Indians of the Mission of Santa Cruz in Alta California, who according to law in such case made and provided are now the owners of the following described premises and free men and citizens by the law in such cases governing for and in consideration of the sum of two hundred dollars lawful money, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged. Do hereby sell and convey in full ownership the following described lands to whit The Potrero lying north of the church of the mission aforesaid..." Note that Coleto's sons and grandson use their patriarch's name as their surname in this document, while others use the Spanish word "viejo" (old). Carlos (SCZB#2007) similarly uses his father's name, Fidel (SCZB#1976), as his surname. Farnham died shortly after the exchange, but his wife, the famous feminist Eliza Farnham came to Santa Cruz, and lived on these lands for many years. Her memoirs and recollections of Santa Cruz are discussed by Jo Ann Levy, Unsettling the

West: Eliza Farnham and Georgiana Bruce Kirby in Frontier California (Heyday, 2004). Throughout her account, there are numerous mentions of unnamed Indians who tended lands.

This document was signed by a group of Yokuts men, including Coleto's two surviving sons, Pasqual and Bernardino, as well as the latter's stepson, Angel. Despite the official sale, the Yokuts community continued to live on the *potrero* lands, albeit a much smaller portion of these, well into the American period, as will be discussed in the next chapter. At certain times, members of these distinct communities worked together. Geronimo appeared to help the Yokuts in fighting for their rights and lands. In 1844, the *Californio* José Arana took some of the *potrero* lands without permission of the Yokuts community.977

977 Records of José Arana's petition to Mexican authorities is copied into the Santa Cruz Deeds book. Original land petitions from the Mexican era (1821–48) are mostly lost in the aforementioned missing alcalde's book. Arana's petition claimed that, "having negotiated to make a garden of fruit trees I petition to be granted me a piece of land situated on the bank of the river and also at the edge of the Camino Real which leads to the pueblo, below or adjoining the land of the Indians Pascual and Fidel, the dimensions of which are 500 varas north and south and 150 from east and west, that said land may be used for the work of agriculture and, to the best advantage provide for the maintenance of my increasingly numerous family... Santa Cruz, March 10, 1844." SCCD 1:11.

In 1847, three Indigenous men petitioned the incoming United States officials, because their previous claims made to Governor Micheltorena had been "put in the oven," presumably the back burner. 978 The three men included Bernardino Farias, one of Coleto's sons; Carlos Roun; and Geronimo Real Pacheco.979 By this time, Geronimo and his kin were known to be living up on the west side, not on the *potrero* with Bernardino and Carlos. Did Geronimo attempt to use his clout and standing within the *Californio* community to help the Yokuts to fight for their lands? In later interviews, Arana defended Geronimo's character, saying that he was "honorable, not a common man, not a drunkard, a good man," someone that Arana would trust with his children.980 Did Geronimo join the complaint to lend his weight to their cause? The letter stated the following:

> We, Bernardeno Farias, Carlos Roun, Geronimo Pacheco Real, [sic] present ourselves before you as the principal authority of this jurisdiction of Santa Cruz of the Government of the United States. First, in the year 1834 the missions were secularized by the previous Mexican government and land was apportioned to us, a certain plot for cultivation to each person. In the year [18]44 Sr. José Arana took our land away from us without our knowing by whose order. We made some claims to the Mexican Government which was Sr. Micheltorena who put our petitions in the oven. We therefore beg you to bring this to the attention of the present Government of the United States so that Sr. Arana returns to us our lands which we need for our sustenance. Since our fathers worked for this land, the only gift left to us, we therefore humbly beg that you heed our petition and return to us the land that belongs to us, whereby we will receive mercy and grace.

By the end of the 1840s most of the landholding Indigenous people of the region had sold or lost their lands.981 The exact conditions of these sales aren't known, but the quick turnover shows how quickly the promise of Indigenous land ownership passed. Xuclan retained title to his home, but it appears that everyone else had sold their lands or otherwise never received official title.

978 University of California, Santa Cruz, McHenry Library, Pre-Statehood Documents, Uncataloged Starr Gurke Translations, February 12, 1847, Reel 13, 1013. 979 Carlos and Bernardino appear on the previously cited sale of some of these lands. 980 This quote by Arana was previously cited, 93, Land Case 285 SD, Rancho Tres Ojos de Agua..
979 Carlos and Bernardino appear on the previously cited sale of some of these lands.
980 This quote by Arana was previously cited, 93, Land Case 285 SD, Rancho Tres Ojos de Agua.
981 Hackel, Children of Coyote, 404. Hackel finds the same pattern in Monterey.

Despite the legal dispossession, many surviving members of these Indigenous communities remained in the region, finding ways to maintain homes on former mission lands. Geronimo is said to have died sometime around 1850, but there is no burial ecord for him at the mission. Instead, there is a note requesting reimbursement from the county “Indian fund, to J.L. Majors, for digging grave for Indian Geronimo (deceased) for $3; for making $6 (cut to $4), $7 paid, P. Tracy, clerk.” 982 Did Geronimo make an intentional choice to be buried on his lands, instead of within the mission cemetery? His wife Barbara also does not appear in the mission burial records, though she seems to have passed a few years earlier.983 Perhaps the exclusion of the two is a statement of discontent by Geronimo and Barbara regarding the Catholicism offered at the mission, or a desire to receive a traditional Indigenous burial.

982 Rowland Files, Pre-Statehood Documents, McHenry Special Collections, Rowland Files, B-1, 1062.01, County Government, University of California, Santa Cruz. The county clerk, Peter Tracy, will reappear briefly in chapter 6, benefitting by gaining lands at a time when Indians were forbidden from holding them. It appears that Tracy learned how to navigate American legal policies regarding Indians.
983 Barbara last appears on the *padrón* of 1841. The 1845 *padrón* lists Geronimo as a widower.

Conclusion

The 1830s and 40s were yet another period of rapid change. After years of imposed ties to Mission Santa Cruz, Indigenous families finally experienced emancipation from the limits of *neófia*. After the closing of the mission, three distinct Indigenous communities formed Indigenous neighborhoods surrounding the mission. Some left to work on *Californio* ranchos, while others moved into the area through marriage or for rancho work. Life for those on the rancho was carefully overseen by the *Californios*, and movement in general was subject to permissions and restriction by *Californio* officials. Some left the region to return to ancestral lands. Some of these returned to steal horses from local ranchos, likely building on their regional familiarity and local ties formed from their mission days. A select few of the younger generation, such as Lorenzo Asisara, explored the greater region.

Geronimo Chugiut’s story best exemplifies the promise of social and economic integration with the *Californio* community. His success offers a glimpse of the possibilities during the Mexican National era. Yet, despite his relative success, these gains were always held in check by remnants of the

colonial racial and social laws that had established notions of second-class status.

During the 1840s, large numbers of European and American foreigners began to distinguish themselves from the local *Californio* and Indigenous communities. The demographic shift of the 1840s, the first decade that the Native American population become a minority in the region, resulted in growing power and influence of the Americans. Locals such as Isaac Graham and his friends in Zayante became involved in California politics, helping to undermine Mexican authorities while building momentum for the Bear Flag Revolt. 984

In 1848, after years of tensions between Americans and Mexicans, the whole of the Southwest was turned over to the United States through the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. Despite the lack of formal treaty or title to the large region that constitutes contemporary California, the Mexican government “gave” these lands to the United States. The consequences for local Indians were immense, as new racial and political policies targeted Indians. The promises of the 1830s and ‘40s quickly faded as new challenges and waves entered the land.

984 By the 1840s, Graham and his followers began to actively challenge Mexican authorities, leading to numerous skirmishes and even the arrest and temporary deportation of Graham. See Doyce Blackman Nunis, The Trials of Isaac Graham (Los Angeles: Dawson's Book Shop, 1967). This dissertation does not examine the Mexican American War in depth, as I focus on the perspective of Indigenous people. For the most complete study of the war, see Neal Harlow, California Conquered: The Annexation of a Mexican Province, 1846-1850 (University of California Press, 1989).

Some of the Many Women Who Were Important in the History of the Area of the Rancho Tres Ojos de Agua

(The citations for the sources of these images are provided throughout this book.)



An Ohlone woman
(drawn in 1791 Monterey
by José Cardero)
businesswoman



María de los Ángeles (Castro) Dodero
mother of 19 children, businesswoman
(1818-1903)



María Cesaria de Jesús ("Sarah")
(Majors) Dodero (1850-1912)
mom of 6 kids;



Eliza "Lizzie (Bull) Boston
mom, reformer, speaker
(1832-1920)



Eliza Wood (Burhans) Farnham
author, speaker, reformer
(1815-'64)



Lillian Howard
artist, art teacher, vice-principal
1856-1930)



Phyllis (Bertorelli) Patten
genealogist, historian, speaker,
mom, writer (1884-1976)



María Antonia (Rodríguez) Armas
mom, historical preservationist
(1827-1890)



Cornelia Lunes Hopcroft
historical preservationist
(1879-1983)



Ellen (Hogan) Neary
historian, mother,
(1845-1939)



Georgiana (Bruce) Kirby
suffragist, author, abolitionist,
teacher, mom (1818-1887)



Lillian May (Breed) Moore
cultural host, mother
(1873-1959)



Alice M. Neary
preservationist
(1888-1973)



Mary Amney (White) Case.
1st Santa Cruz Public School Teacher,
mother (1800-1889)



Edna (Cleave) Kimbro
architectural conservator,
historian (1948-2005)



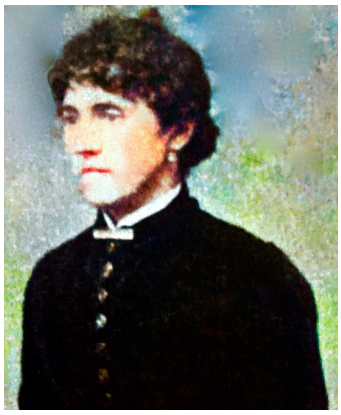
Margaret Neary (b.c. 1810)
and daughters: Kate and Ellen
historians, mothers



Marion Pokriots
Local Historian, Author
(1934- present)



Gail Williamson/Page
gardener, naturalist, activist



Harriet (Mead) Blackburn, mom, Philanthropist, Humanitarian, business person (1831-1920).



Doni (Holden) Tunheim
artist, mom, community activist
(1941-2005)



Josephine Von Ende Clifford McCracken
writer, journalist
environmentalist
(1839–1921)



María Antonia Castro Majors, land owner; granddaughter of Rafael Castro, & Soledad Cota
(1839-1915)



Mary Elizabeth (Perry) Jordan
founded Santa Cruz's first women's social club, mom; landowner ; (1859.-1914)

Cornelia Hopcroft:

An heiress to history

by Steve Maki

Cornelia Hopcroft, at 98 years of age, is the last of a family that has been in Santa Cruz for the last 138 years. Her home, the oldest in the community, is the School Street adobe, built prior to 1795.

Born in Los Angeles, she was taken away from her grandmother at the age of three and placed in an orphanage. When she was 11, Eloise Rodriguez brought her up to Santa Cruz to become a "member of the family that was here when the mission became secularized."

Her adobe home was originally acquired by Roman Rodriguez, Sr., who was a soldier assigned to guard the mission presidio complex. With secularization, he purchased the barn-like structure and renovation started.

The adobe, which is 130 feet long, had several partitions added, with further remodeling done throughout the years as the family increased in size. A five-foot thick wall divides the adjoiing adobe, which has been in the Nealy family since 1964. Family legend has it that the adobe was not a shelter for the mission guards, as historians claim, but a recreation center for the mission Indians. Still in Mrs. Hopcroft's possession is a Spanish document, dated 1850, which establishes the family's claim to the home. In a small red book, the pages becoming discolored with age, is recorded, in Spanish, the family's baptismal history.

According to Santa Cruz historian Leon Rowland in his book *Villa de Branciforte*, the Rodriguez and Castro families were the two most prominent at the time, and "their sons and daughters were to own a quarter of a million acres in what is now Santa Cruz county. Their children were the aristocrats of Branciforte."

Mrs. Hopcroft remembers when the family did, indeed, wield a great deal of power. However, when she came to the adobe to live, Eloise, Ismael and Roman were all that remained of the senior Roman's family. The Rodriguez children never married, and so the Rodriguez part of the adobe was inherited by Mrs. Hopcroft. A fund drive in 1957 resulted in the purchase of the adobe by the Santa Cruz Historical Society for a state monument. Mrs. Hopcroft is able to live there for the rest of her life.

While sitting among the old tapestries in her home and looking at the high ceiling and antique furniture, it is very easy to imagine what it was like in the past as she relates various incidents.

She remembers when the main source of transportation was oxen carts.

"We had oxen teams to travel with. It took two days to [get to] Watsonville Heights and two more days to Monterey."

Even in the lumber industry, which was centered in Ben Lomond and Boulder Creek, the oxen pulled carts laden with redwoods down to the railroad for shipment to ports.

Although she maintains that "everything is different now," she does not judge too harshly the conveniences of

> 'We've lived here longer than any other family.'

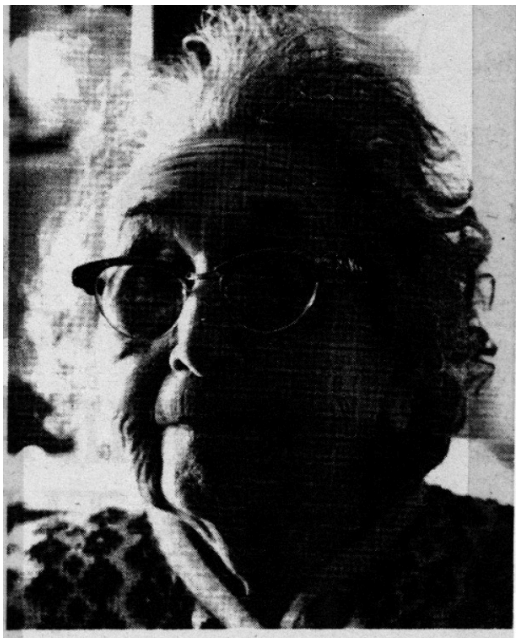
the present. Regarding communication she said, "Telephones and television are a considerable improvement [over the past]. I have to be up to date!"

She is a voracious reader, going over a newspaper and several magazines daily. She followed the political campaign rhetoric closely, and says now she is "glad that it's over. Carter and Ford were fighting like two little kids." She believes that "Ford did a good job, but now it's time for a change. Carter is the man that the people voted for, and maybe he'll do some good for the country."

She was, in the past, politically involved by helping "down at the courthouse during election times," but that job, like others, has become automated. The courthouse she refers to is the old one on Cooper Street.

That courthouse was "leveled to ruins" during the 1906 earthquake. When asked if she remembered the quake vividly, she replied strongly," I'll say I do! I heard a roarin' before the earthquake came and I was paralyzed [with fear]. It happened at about 5 a.m. and I couldn't get out of bed. My brother was yellin' at me to get out and look at the trees swayin', but I couldn't. Everybody was scared! It was terrible!" The only damage to the adobe was a section of the chimney, which has since been repaired. One unusual thing she remembered was her lamp falling from the window ledge and landing on the floor in the exact spot below, four feet down, unbroken.

She currently spends her days "mostly reading." "I hardly go anywhere, and then with companions," she says,



for she is still an avid walker, taking trips to shop on the Mall downtown with her good friend Maria Garza. A short time ago she went up to San Francisco, and recalled with a twinkle in her eye her impressions of "the hussle and bussle of Chinatown."

While talking about the beach she stated that, "Instead of dollin' up and goin' down to the beach, my pals and I would go up to Logan Heights, walk up in the country and have a picnic." She is still spry, alert, aware, healthy and very concerned about such things as prejudice.

When she tried in "years gone by" to join Native Daughters of the Golden West, and couldn't, she attributed the reasons to prejudice.

"They wouldn't take me into Native Daughters because I have Spanish blood in my veins. They (whites) all look down on the Spanish as if they know nothing. They knew enough to discover the Americas!"

So, Mrs. Hopcroft continues with the business of life: reading, walking, attending monthly meetings of the historical society. She would like the name of Rodriguez remembered, especially in connection with the adobe, for she stresses simply, "We've lived here longer than any other family." □

"Cornelia Hopcroft: An heiress to history"; p. 11. “Santa Cruz Independent" 11/25-12/2/1976

Awáswas Ohlone Village, Water, and Earth Terms

(from pages 174-183 in
A Gathering of Voices: The Native Peoples of the Central Calif. Coast;
Santa Cruz County History Journal, Issue Number Five, 2002,
Museum of Art & History, Santa Cruz, Calif.)

abalone (species)=tuppenish
abalone (red, a plural word)=xasan
earth, ground=pirren, pire
east=awetka
fish=wuy, wuyi
floor, ground=ripun
ground=sika, wúrep
headman (of village)=hushk, holom
house=ruwa
lake=pawn (like “pound” without the “d”)
mist=mechekenis, michken
mountain range=paranish
mud=shika, hilok, lo
north=yakmuy
plain, flat place=tyahatyak
rain=ámne
rancheria, village=ruwat (see “house”)
river=rumme
rock=irék
salmon=
sand=urish, uris
Santa Cruz [this is some village name]=amilinta
sea=kallen
south=ukes
spring of water=konót
storm=yasi amni
stream=ittew
sweathouse=túpen
tide= kaw
tide (high)=mallen, happen
tide (low)=kawwen, kawen
trout=tamáya
tule=rookosh, haale
village=usé
water=si, sii
wave (of water)=rúne
west=anós

Awaswas Plant Names

(this first set is from *A Gathering of Voices: The Native Peopls of the Central Calif. Coast*; Santa Cruz County History Journal, Issue Number Five, 2002, Museum of Art & History, Santa Cruz, Calif.)

acorn= rappak
alder=maara, mara
branch of tree= paklan
brush on hillside=payáwa
buckeye-chayá
cane (wild)=ripan
chaparall=huya
cottonwood=oppo
elder (plant)=chishsha, chisa
firewood=tappor, tapor
fruit=amsún
honeysuckle=tuwivan
ivy (ground)=nisis
leaf=hapón
laurel-shokkoche, shokochi
madrone=yukan
mushroom=potolmish
nettle=hapsun, táwjama
oak tree=aruwe
oak tree (little)=sacha
oak (live)=yúkis, yukish, yukees (“ee” as in “Beethoven”)
oak (black)=shata
oak (mountain)=rappak
pine (red)=xiren (could this mean “redwood”?
piñon=saak
poplar=porpoo
root and trunk of a tree=hikoch, xikot
rose (flower)=ripin
sage=katshich
seaweed=ayyi, rukchena
seaweed (kelp)=rukchena
tobacco (native)=macher
toloache (Datura/Jimson weed)=monoy
tree=huya, shipnan
tree/trees=huya
tule=rookosh, haale

From the 1954 “Mission Indian Vocabularies of H. W. Henshaw” there are many animal names shown for the Awaswas language but very few plant names. (There are more plant names are shown for the Rumsien & "Santa Clara” Ohlone languages.)
https://digitalassets.lib.berkeley.edu/anthpubs/ucb/text/ucar015-002.pdf

Awaswas Vocabulary
live oak= yu’-kYs
grass= tra-rYn
buckeye= tca-ya’
tree= ta-pa-rli
rock/stone=i-rk’
meal of seed=mu-yen’
outside bark=pa-ta’
root= hi-kit’

Note in this supplemental list are these plant words:
black oak=ca-ta´
pepper wood=sá-kátc

Name of San Luis Obispo. Yi-ne -ne

SANTA CRUZ

[The following words which occur in Henshaw's list were not entered in the comparative word list because comparable items did not occur in the Soledad, Rumsien, and Santa Clara vocabularies. They do not appear to be of particular significance, but for the sake of completeness are given here. —Ed.]

a seat	u-lĭs´
my home	kan-ru´-wa
floor	ri´-pŭn
wall	pa-le´r
adobe	a-lâ´
street	ya-wun
beaver	hâ-mi´h´l
bush rat	hi-nih´
gray wolf	u-mu
hoof	ko´-ro
skin of fish	pa-ta´
bee	po-truk-mĭn
full moon	pu-mĕn-tra
half moon	a´-lum
water	si
low tide	kau-wĕn
high tide	hop-pen
eclipse of sun	u-i-ka´n
large basket to carry on back	ci-wĕn
milk	mu´s
chaparral cock	u-yu´-i
cormorant (shag)	sa-rai
gull	mau-lo´-ma
blue crested jay	u-yâ-ĭ
screech owl	tâ-ko´-ki
egg shell	mâ-te
black oak	ca-ta´
to cut wood	tuts-ki
pepper wood	sâ-kâtc
mask	tu-lu´p
colt	sĭn-mak
bull	hŏl´-lĕ
cow	pak
hog	ra´-ra´
cat	pe-nĕk
hen	lĕl-lo
boots	lăh´-wĕn´
stockings	ĭt-tu´
handkerchief	cĕl-lŏk
bread	pa-'re-mĭs
flour	mu-i-yĕn
friction match	cer-to
paper	ta´-u
book	hai-yu
well	a´-wĕl
railroad	i-nu (same as road)
my father's elder brother	e-t'nan
my father's elder sister	an-si´
f. s. my father	kan-ap´-nan
f. s. my mother	kan-a´-nan
(h.) my husband	pâ-lup
(h.) f. s. my husband	kan-mak-ko´
name of tribe [Sta. Cruz ?]	he-mĕt-ra-kat ???

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