

Planning & Building Department

Historic Resources Advisory Board

John Edmonds, Emeritus

Mitch Postel
Deke Sonnichsen
Frederick Hansson
Robert Brown

Elizabeth Bogel
Nancy Oliver
William Howland
Robert Gelb

Robert Crow
Greg Timm
John Root
Maureen O'Connor

County Office Building
455 County Center
Redwood City, California 94063

Notice of Public Hearing

September 16, 2020

3:00 P.M.

*****By Video Conference Only*****

Pursuant to the Shelter in Place Orders issued by the San Mateo County Health Officer and the Governor, the Governor's Executive Order N-29-20, and the CDC's social distancing guidelines which discourage large public gatherings, the regular meeting location of the Historic Resources Advisory Committee is no longer open for public meetings.

Written public comments may be emailed to the HRAB Liaison at kkelley@smcgov.org and should include the specific agenda item on which you are commenting, or note that your comment concerns an item that is not on the agenda. The length of the emailed comment should be commensurate with the five minutes customarily allowed for verbal comments, which is approximately 250- 300 words. If your emailed comment is received at least 24 hours prior to the meeting, it will be made publicly available on the Historic Resources Advisory Board (HRAB) website along with the agenda. To ensure your comment is received and read to the HRAB for the appropriate agenda item, please submit your email no less than 30 minutes prior to the meeting time. The County cannot guarantee that emails received less than 30 minutes before the meeting will be read during the meeting, but such emails will still be included in the administrative record of the meeting and will be provided to the HRAB after the meeting.

The September 16, 2020 Historic Resources Advisory Board meeting may be accessed through Zoom Online by clicking the following link <https://smcgov.zoom.us/j/96552977276>

The September 16, 2020 Coastside Design Review Committee meeting may also be accessed via telephone by dialing US: +1 669 900 6833 or +1 253 215 8782 or +1 346 248 7799 or +1 312 626 6799 or +1 929 205 6099 or +1 301 715 8592 Webinar ID: 965 5297 7276

You will be asked to enter an email address and name. We request that you identify yourself by name as this will be visible online and will be used to notify you that it is your turn to speak during the public comment period. We ask that you follow our time guidelines and limit your speaking to 5 minutes.

AGENDA

1. **Roll Call**
2. **Review and Approve Minutes** of Jul 15, 2020 Meeting.

3. **Oral Communications** to allow the public to address the Historic Resource Advisory Board on any matter not on the agenda. If your subject is not on the agenda, the Board will recognize you at this time. *Speakers are customarily limited to five (5) minutes.*
4. **Old Business**
 - a. Zoning code and HRAB website update – Kanoa
 - b. Status of relocation of Lathrop House – Mitch
 - c. Carriage House Project update – Mitch
 - d. Purisima Cemetery Update - Kanoa
5. **New, Other Business**
 - a. San Mateo Pier Restoration Project – Speaker Tom Spargo
 - b. Fire damage to Green Oaks Ranch House (Pie Ranch) and others- Kanoa
 - c. Historic Properties in APE of new Flight Procedures- Kanoa
 - d. Future topics to agendize? - All
6. **Next Meeting:** November 18, 2020
7. **Adjournment**

SAN MATEO COUNTY HISTORICAL RESOURCES ADVISORY BOARD. revised

Minutes for meeting of July 15, 2020, via online Microsoft Teams application. [draft]

Meeting opened: 3:05 PM

1. Roll Call: Members present: Bob Brown, Jerry Crow, Bob Gelb, Fred Hansson, Bill Howland, Kanoa Kelley, Nancy Oliver, Mitch Postel, John Root.
Absent: Betsy Bogel, Maureen O'Connor, Deke Sonnichsen, Greg Timm.

2. Minutes of January 15 meeting approved.

3. Oral Communications: Dr. Jane Federle voiced a vigorous complaint about the HRAB response to an anonymous assertion about historical status of the house at 2020 Sand Hill Road, Menlo Park. The ensuing discussion was carried on as agenda item 5a.

5. New Business – 5a: The Clark House (2020 Sandhill): Dr. Federle claimed that the indication that HRAB was looking into the historical status caused a potential buyer to back out of the transaction, which caused her financial injury. Her claim was backed up by realtor Janie Barman.

It seems that, when a neighbor stated on a confidential basis that the house was designed by famed architect Birge Clark, Nancy sent a letter to Janie Berman stating that the property “might” of historical significance. Mitch acknowledged that the inquiry was based on incorrect information; the house was not a Birge Clark house.

Kanoa will forward the text of the original emailed request to Dr. Federle. Mitch and Kanoa discussed how best to respond to similar issues that may arise. We should respond following official guidelines and specific regulations in the future.

Bob Gelb asked whether there is a right of confidentiality for requests from the public. Kanoa responded that we must be transparent except for correspondence with attorneys, code enforcement issues and perhaps some other topics – he will research further.

John asked what legal protections we have in case of liability. Information to follow.

4. Old Business:

a. Zoning Code and HRAB Website Update:

b. Relocation of Lathrop House: Additional pest abatement and remodeling pending re-opening. It was necessary to evict some homeless people, so an alarm system is being installed.

c. Carriage House: Planning continues. A report will be sent out soon.

d. Purisima Cemetery: No new developments.

5. New Business:

b. Historic sites/monuments in San Mateo County: the California Heritage Trail has been nominated as a California Historical Landmark. August 14 has been set for a hearing on new sites, including amendments to the Pilarcitos and Montara Mountain trailside markers. The hearing will be open for public comment; information to follow.

Fred Hansson and Bob Gelb have drafted procedures for extending historical protection in San Mateo County; to be refined.

c. Future Topics: none.

d. The Petition to Move the Pacifica Statue of Portolá: An online petition to move the statue has gathered about 2,500 signatures. The petition, sponsored by Jonathan Cordero, of part Ohlone extraction, has been submitted to the Pacifica City Council. The objections are that the fact that the statue rests on a pedestal implies extra respect and that Portolá represents colonialism which was injurious to the Ohlones. Jerry mentioned that the statue is regarded as valuable by Pacificans in general and that it sits on CalTrans property and was originally a gift from the Spanish State of Catalunya to the State of California. Mitch said that, if the site and statue are indeed property of California, State Senator Jerry Hill would be the person to notify.

6. The next regular meeting is September 16, either by Teams or Zoom (Jerry suggested Zoom as a smoother application). The other regular meeting date for 2020 is November 18.

Meeting adjourned at 3:55 PM.

Respectfully submitted by Jerry Crow

Historic Preservation Program Strawman Proposal for Discussion Purposes

The Historic Preservation Program is an effort to create standards and guidelines. The Historic Resources Advisory Board (HRAB) wants to fundamentally change the way we approach to historic preservation in San Mateo County.

The intent and purpose of the Historic Preservation Program are is to ensure the protection and document the historic character of San Mateo County. The Historic Preservation Development Standards and Historic Preservation Design Guidelines are to protect this character by preserving and enhancing historic structures and sites, encouraging complementary and compatible new development.

All buildings and structures built are to be inventoried and are subject to Historical Design Review classification. Use a slow rollout process, such at the time of remodel or specific request.

Criteria

The HRAB may request to the San Mateo County Planning Commission (or suggest to other jurisdictions for consideration) to designate an historic landmark pursuant in accordance with any of the following criteria:

- It exemplifies or reflects a significant element of the County's cultural, social, economic, political, aesthetic, engineering, architectural, geological, or archaeological history;
- It has special aesthetic or artistic interest or value due to elements of design, detail, material, or craftsmanship which represent a significant innovation in architectural or engineering style;
- It is identified with historic persons or events significant in local, state, or national history;
- It embodies distinctive architectural characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction or is a valuable example of the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship;
- It is representative of a type of building which was once common and is now rare;
- It is representative of the notable work of a master builder, designer, or architect; or
- It is a part of or related to a square, park, or other distinctive area and should be developed or preserved according to a plan based on an historic, cultural, or architectural motif.

All structures & projects, residential, commercial, and public projects, are reviewed by the HRAB for historic significance impact. Structures pre 1946 are considered sensitive and should be given a thorough review. Reviews will be used to classify and be added to the Historic Resources Inventory kept by the County. This inventory establishes categories for these buildings and structures based on their historical significance and provides suggestions for potential restoration and documentation opportunities:

- Category A (Essential) – These buildings are the best examples of representing San Mateo County history. They are individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and meet strict criteria for exemplifying the history of the state and nation. Not eligible for significant redesign/remodel of the interior & exterior, nor demolition. Documentation should be done by qualified historical/archaeological experts, e.g. Sánchez Adobe.
- Category B (Contributory) – These buildings contribute significantly to the historic character of the County. They are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places if the community wishes to establish a National Register Historic District much like Nevada City's National Registered Historic District. These are not eligible for significant redesign/remodel exterior. (La Honda, Pescadero)
- Category C (Supporting) – These buildings do not meet the strict criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. However, they still convey the history of the building and enhance the historic character of the County and they remain an important part of our local community. (Quonset hut, coastal greenhouse)
- Category D (Non-Essential) – Although some of these buildings are older than 1945 (or do we want NN (75) years, so it keeps moving?), they are such in poor condition or so many alterations have been made to the building that they no longer convey their history. These buildings are not considered historic for the purposes of the Historic Preservation Program but may still be worthy of documentation. (1950s track home)

Renovations to existing structures over 50 years old

All exterior improvements to residential, commercial, and public, other than paint modifications, to structures which require a land use, or alterations, or building permit approval, or demolition of existing structures over 50 years old (or before 1946?) require the submittal of a Historic Design Review. Applications are to be reviewed by the HRAB for historical compliance, recommendations for Conditions of Approval, and approved by the Community Development Director. Current building codes and safety are an integral part of this process.

Items include but not limited to, Fencing and Walls, Lighting, Roofing, Signage,...

- Fencing and Walls – When used historically, fences were simple wood picket or metal. These were relatively low in height and had a “transparent” character, allowing views into yards and providing interest to pedestrians. New fences should be compatible with the historic setting. A new fence should be similar in character to those seen historically in our area:
 - A fence that defines a front yard is usually low to the ground and “transparent” in nature. A fence should not exceed four feet in height
 - Solid, “stockade” fences do not allow views into front yards and are inappropriate
 - A new wood fence should be painted
 - Chain link, concrete block, unfaced concrete, plastic, fiberglass, plywood, slatted fences, and mesh “construction” fences are inappropriate
 - Natural rock or stone should be used for a new retaining wall
 - Conventional unfinished concrete block is inappropriate
 - Architectural block, with special texturing or color may be considered where it can be demonstrated that the result will appear to be in character with the area
 - Minimize the perceived scale and mass of a new retaining wall:
 - Where a wall is necessary, reflect the scale of traditional development and limit the width and height of a wall to the minimum necessary
 - Also consider varying the setback of individual walls to minimize the perceived overall width of a long wall
- Lighting – Exterior lighting should be a subordinate element, so that the stars in the night sky are visible. Traditionally, exterior lights were simple in character. These were relatively low in intensity and were shielded with simple shade devices. This tradition should be continued. *What about historic Neon or Rotating signs?*
 - Exterior building lights should be functional and be in harmony with surrounding buildings.

- Lights should not attract unnecessary attention to anyone building
- External light fixtures should be simple in design and compatible with and complementary to the style of the building. They may also be contemporary, compatible designs
- Traditional materials such as baked enamel or porcelain, oxidized copper and cast iron should be used
- Steel, anodized aluminum or wood should be used for light standards
- Roofing – Replacement materials should be applied in a manner similar to that seen historically and chosen based on its compatible appearance to the structure and surrounding historic properties. When possible preserve original roof materials. Fire safety should be an important consideration in replacement type:
 - Avoid removing roof material that is in good condition.
 - It is especially important to preserve historic materials, or replace them with similar materials when necessary.
 - Do not cover historic roof materials.

Roofing replacement materials should convey a size and texture similar to those used traditionally:

 - Where replacement is necessary, use materials similar to that seen historically.
 - The roof materials should be earth-toned and have a matte, non-reflective finish.
 - Composition shingles may be considered, if they are colored in earth tones.
 - Sawn wood singles may be considered for most building types.
 - Corrugated metal may also be appropriate.
 - Do not cover historic roof materials.

If they are to be used, metal roofs should be applied and detailed in a manner that does not distract from the historic appearance of the building:

 - Metal roof material should be earth toned and have a matte, non-reflective finish.
 - Seams should have a thin profile.
- Signage – Consider the building front as part of an overall sign program. Design a sign to be subordinate to the overall building composition:
 - A sign should be consistent with the proportions and scale of the elements within the structure's facade.
 - Do not locate signs so that they cover architectural features that may be important to the structure's overall design.
 - Sign materials should be compatible with the design theme and use of materials on the building where the sign is to be placed:
 - Painted wood and metal are preferred materials for signs.
 - Plastic is inappropriate.
 - Highly reflective materials that will be difficult to read are inappropriate.
 - Indirect lighting for a sign is permitted:
 - Direct light at the sign from an external, shaded lamp is preferred.
- Public Improvements – The overall character of the streetscape should not impede one's ability to interpret the historic features of the area.
 - Highly ornamental elements, for example, would suggest an inaccurate heritage of the community.
 - The overall streetscape should be modest in character, while also meeting contemporary functional needs.
 - The overall character of the streetscape also should reflect the subarea within which it is located.

Documentation

Use the California State's form for initial assessment. [DPR 523B Building, Structure, Object](#)
All demolitions should be photo documented and electronically preserved at the SMCHA.

PRIVATE, State of California, The Resources Agency, Primary #	
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION, HR#	
BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD	
*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) _____ *NRHP Status Code _____	
Page _____ of _____	
B1. → Historic Name: _____	
B2. → Common Name: _____	
B3. → Original Use: _____ B4. → Present Use: _____	
*B5. → Architectural Style: _____	
*B6. → Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) _____	
B7. → Moved? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____	
*B8. → Related Features: _____	
B9a. → Architect: _____ b. Builder: _____	
*B10. → Significance: Theme _____ Area _____	
→ Period of Significance _____ Property Type _____ Applicable Criteria _____	
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address <u>integrity</u> .)	
B11. → Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) _____	
*B12. → References: _____	
B13. → Remarks: _____	PRIVATE, Sketch Map with north arrow required.
*B14. → Evaluator: _____	
→ *Date of Evaluation: _____	
PRIVATE, (This space reserved for official comments.)	

1 DPR 523B (9/2013) → *Required information

Towns and Cities with Historic Review Guidelines

City/Town	Historic Preservation Ordinance	Zoning Code	Inventory Date	Historic Age Date	Comments
Atherton	No?				
Belmont	Yes	No?	1991		Historic defined as 1850 to 1926; SMCHA inventory
Burlingame	Draft	Draft		50 yrs.	5 NRHP
Brisbane	No?		1992		General Plan is very vague
Colma	Yes		1992		Uses Dept of Interior (DOI) standards
Daly City	No?				Policy encourages façade preservation
East Palo Alto			1994		SMCHA inventory
Foster City	No?				
Half Moon Bay	Yes		1981		Uses Dept of Interior standards
Hillsborough			1990		SMCHA inventory Menlo Park Yes 1990 50 yrs. Uses DOI standards; SMCHA inventory
Millbrae	No?				Uses Dept of Interior standards
Pacifica	Yes		1985	Application	
Portola Valley	Yes	Yes	1989		CEQA standards
Redwood City	Yes		1980		District Est 1977; Uses DOI stds
San Bruno	No?		2003		Encourages façade preservation, DOI
San Carlos	No		1991		CEQA standards
City of San Mateo	Yes	Yes	1989	45 yrs.	200 Structures, 37 eligible for NRHP
South San Francisco	Yes	State	1986	Nomination	Markers and maps
Woodside	Yes		1988	50 yrs.	22 structures; Uses DOI standards

Excerpt from the San Mateo County General Plan 5.34A

44. Green Oaks Ranch House Coast Highway, south of Franklin Point Built in 1863 by Isaac Steele, this wooden house was originally constructed in a Greek Revival style but later additions have substantially altered its architectural character. The house is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

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Three days later, (March 4), Frederick wrote: "Father raised his house." On March 12: "Moved from the dairy into the house." And on March 14, with the dairy now vacated, "Brought the cows down."

Other brief entries reveal that in July, cows were moved "up to Gushees." On August 18, Olof Lawson went up to Gushees. A page later, there are notes about drawing hay, which prompted Frederick to write: "This was done in apple pie order."

On a July day, the draft animals "drew cheese". Frederick wrote: "July Cheese house Drewed packet with Pady and Selim..."

Thus in just seven months from the signing of the lease, the Steeles had worked to take over the lands, buy more animals, build housing for themselves and the cows, and have cheese ready for shipment on the small packet boats that called at the nearby coves.

Rensselaer moved his family to a home by Cascade Creek, about a quarter mile north of Isaac's home. For a time after his wife's death, Rensselaer moved in with Isaac. But he remarried and after 1868, again resided at the Cascade Ranch.

During the Civil War, because of their devotion to their brother who was a Union general, the Steeles produced a 3,850-pound cheese, believed to be the largest in the world, and transported it to San Francisco to benefit the Sanitary Commission, forerunner of the Red Cross. Sanitary fairs were held across the country to raise money for war victims and the Steele Brothers' cheese was widely publicized. It was over 20 feet in circumference and 18 inches thick.

The cheese was the product of all the dairies of the Pescadero Rancho for two days.³² It was sold for \$1 per pound, eventually netting \$2,820. Pieces were cut and sent to President Lincoln, General Grant and to General Steele. A certificate from the Sanitary Commission dated at San Francisco, January 11, 1864, reads: "This is to certify that Steele Brothers of Santa Cruz County has paid to the California Branch of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, Two Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty Dollars." It is signed by Henry W. Bellows, president of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, F. F. Low, president of the California Branch, R. G. Sneath, Treasurer, and O. C. Wheeler, Secretary.³³

These were busy years for the Steele brothers, as E.W. later recalled. He daily milked 20 cows, as did the hired men. He also made cheese, "attended to the outside business, and kept the books of the firms, working regularly 16 hours a day." By that time, there were 11 dairies in the state, including those at Pescadero and Point Reyes.

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Overwork forced E.W. to lease his Marin dairies and take time off to visit his old home in Ohio. He also toured the Southern States at the end of the war. When he returned to California in 1866, the lease on his Marin properties had expired and he decided in June that he would move the Marin County dairy operations of Steele Brothers to San Luis Obispo County.³⁴ To help with the new enterprise that would introduce dairy farming to San Luis Obispo County, George resigned a judgeship in Marin County. With their experience and \$40,000 cash capital, in the first five years E.W. and George stocked their rancho lands with 600 cows, employed 100 men, and expended \$20,000 a year in improvements. Lumber was shipped from Waddell's mill at Ano Nuevo.³⁵

A visitor to the Steele Ranch at Ano Nuevo learned that "the style of the firms will be 'Steele Brothers of San Mateo' and 'Steele Brothers in San Luis Obispo'."³⁶

This Ano Nuevo ranch was, the visitor wrote, "a model dairy of California." There were two fine 2-story houses on the ranch, a quarter of a mile apart, and "unlike the majority of houses on this part of the coast, are elegantly furnished, surrounded with shade-trees and gardens, and provided with all the comforts of life."

The Ano Nuevo dairy operation involved milking between 600-700 cows early in the season, but as the feed grew shorter with the advance of the dry season, the number was cut by 25-50 per cent. As the cows dried up, they were sent to the mountains and allowed to remain until the rains commenced in November or December. There were, all-in-all, more than 1500 cows on the ranch, grazing on the native wild oats. If only there were more rainfall, the milk production of the cows could be doubled. The distance of the ranch from San Francisco made it impossible for the Steeles to send their fresh milk there and compete in the market, but the cheese and butter would not perish in transit. Fortunately, there was such a demand for cheese and butter that California imported "immense quantities" annually, he concluded.³⁷

These were halcyon days. Even the nearby creeks swarmed with spotted trout in the spring, "one hundred, two hundred, or even three hundred trout are often basketed in a single day's fishing by one individual."³⁸

In 1870, Steele Brothers' holdings were estimated to be worth \$1.5-million. Next to Shafter and Howard of Marin County, the Steeles were the largest owners of milk cows in California. They had 1400 cows, 750 of them in five dairies in San Mateo County. In addition they had beef cattle and hogs.³⁹

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In 1878, Isaac said he had 31,000 acres. In 1883 Steele Brothers were still the most prominent cheese manufacturers on the coast, a writer stated. Bancroft: "The largest cheese makers are Steel (sic) Brothers of s.l. Obispo, who keep fully 1500 cows."⁴⁰

But litigation over land titles and some of E.W.'s speculations forced the Steeles to sell some of their lands.⁴¹ Isaac continued his ranch operations at Green Oaks. Renssalaer died November 14, 1886. When Isaac died, February 25, 1903, age 83, he was the last survivor of the one-time "mammoth"⁴² Steele Brothers firm. His grandson, William F. Steele, later managed Green Oaks until his death in 1956.

Green Oaks was a dairy until recent times. As the herds diminished, farm methods changed. Green Oaks was one of the first ranches on the San Mateo Coastside to install an irrigation system, and it was one of the largest. Members of the Steele family continued to set examples for progressive farm management, working with university extension offices and other agencies.

In 1967, Catherine B. Steele made a gift to San Mateo County of the ranch home and the adjoining 13 acres of Green Oaks to be used for historical and recreational purposes. In November 1972, she gave to Stanford University the papers and photographs that comprise the record of the Steele family and Green Oaks. This collection is now catalogued and includes 17,820 items in 40 linear feet. The preservation of these papers gives special consideration to the historical significance of Green Oaks and invites scholastic inquiry into the state's agricultural history. Mrs. Steele also gave to Stanford the papers of General Steele, who was selected by President Lincoln to be the first military governor of reconstruction.

In 1976, Green Oaks is owned by San Mateo County, which is ready to embark upon a preservation and interpretive program that will make the Steele family history available to the public. The property will be administered by the San Mateo County Parks and Recreation Department.

In conclusion, Green Oaks is significant because:

- 1) It was built by Isaac Steele, the first to construct a home in the complex of structures that were part of the Steele Brothers operations at Ano Nuevo.
- 2) It was a focal point for operation of the Steele Brothers dairy and an operating ranch for more than 100 years.
- 3) The preservation of the Steele Brothers records found at Green Oaks (in 1923) indicate that the ranch was a headquarters for extensive business operations.

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Addenda FOOTNOTES

1. The Spanish arriving in 1769 were the first Europeans to engage in agriculture in California. The Russians, who came in 1812 to Fort Ross in Sonoma County, were the first to produce and export butter and cheese. (From a pamphlet by the California Dairy Museum and Educational Foundation. n.d.) For 1843 California dairy conditions, see "Memoirs of Theodore Cordua", California Historical Society Quarterly, Vol. XII, No. 4, December, 1933. For 1850, see "A Frenchman in the Gold Rush..." CHSQ, Vol. V No. 4, December 1926. An 1855-56 dairy in the Santa Cruz Mountains is described in "The Burrell Letters," CHSQ XXVIII. See also, Bancroft, Vol. VII, pp. 52-57.
2. Alley, p. 246, Guinn, p. 758.
3. Angel, p. 166.
4. Evans, p. 53.
5. George was the most political, being elected a county judge in Marin, a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention in 1878, and serving two terms in the State Senate in the 1880's from the district comprising San Luis Obispo, Ventura and Santa Barbara counties. E.W. became a county supervisor in San Luis Obispo. Isaac sought election as delegate to the State Constitutional Convention on the Workingman's Party, but was defeated. He served as master of the state Grange.
6. "Steele Brothers", p. 259.
7. Angel, p. 166.
8. Angel, p. 38. Edgar Willis Steele was born in Delhi, Delaware County, New York, March 4, 1830. He died February 18, 1896.
9. Angel, p. 38.
10. "Steele Brothers", p. 259-260.
11. Isaac Chapman Steele was born August 14, 1820, in Delhi, New York. He moved to Ohio with his parents in 1836. His wife, Hulda Emeline, was a native of Ohio. Their children were Frederick Nathaniel, b. 7-8-1846 in Ohio, d. 9-24-1907 at Ano Nuevo; Effie, b. 1850 Ohio, d. 10-25-1913; Robert Who died at birth; and George Horace, b. 2-8-1860 at Point Reyes and d. 12-10-1913, at Pt. Ano Nuevo.
12. "Steele Brothers" p. 259.
13. Guinn, p. 748.
14. Clarissa A. Jameson Steele, Rensselaer's first wife, died May 31, 1866, and is buried in the family cemetery at the Cascade Ranch. "Steele Brothers", p. 272, fn. 9.
15. Angel, p. 39. In Alley on p. 257, (At Point Reyes) "...Steele Brothers commenced the manufacture of butter and cheese, shipping the first consignment of this character to San Francisco ever manufactured on the immediate coast, and which was sold for the first price on that market."
16. Steele Ranch Papers, Special Collections, Stanford University Libraries.
17. Angel, p. 39
18. Angel, p. 39.
19. John Quincy Adams Warren, p. 199 in CALIFORNIA RANCHOS AND FARMS.
20. Mason, POINT REYES ..., p. 55-57; the Shafter dairies employed tenant farmers.

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21. "Steele Brothers", p. 264-265; Rancho Punta del Ano Nuevo was deeded to Loren Coburn on September 15, 1862. Alley, p. 257: "Here was started the extensive business which the Steele Bros. are at present conducting...".
22. Horace Gushee, Produce commissioner, 319 Washington, residence West side Montgomery between Vallejo and Green. 1862 San Francisco Directory.
23. Angel, p. 39.
24. Alley, p. 246.
25. February 1870, San Francisco Commercial Herald quoted in "Steele Brothers", p. 268.
26. Steele Ranch Papers, Stanford.
27. Horace Gushee at "San Pescadero" to "Friend Willson", November 16, 1862. Steele Ranch Papers, Stanford.
28. I. C. Steele at Pescadero, December 7, 1862, to "Dear Friend", Steele Ranch Papers.
29. Notebook is in Steele Ranch Papers, Stanford.
30. Ella Steele, daughter of Rensselaer and Clarissa Steele, was born August 15, 1844 in Ohio.
31. See fn. 11.
32. Angel, p. 39.
33. "Steele Brothers", p. 266. Alley, p. 257. Guinn notes the cheese was exhibited at the Mechanics Pavilion in San Francisco. p. 748. The area of Ano Nuevo was transferred from Santa Cruz to San Mateo County in 1868.
34. Angel, p. 40.
35. "Steele Brothers", p. 267. Rensselaer had a lumber mill on Cascade Creek about 1868, and there were two additional sites as the operation moved upstream. There was also a Steele lumber mill on Ano Nuevo, operated as early as 1868. From Stanger, Sawmills in the Redwoods, p. 111.
36. Evans, p. 55.
37. Evans, p. 52-56.
38. Evans, p. 72.
39. San Francisco Commercial Herald quoted in Angel, p. 226-227.
40. Alley, p. 257. Bancroft, p. 51.
41. George Steele, a lawyer, wrote on January 1878, that he wanted to sell and leave San Luis Obispo. He died October 21, 1901. "Steele Brothers", p. 270.
42. Guinn, p. 748.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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CONTINUATION SHEET	ITEM NUMBER	PAGE I BIBLIOGRAPHY
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1.	Sketch of Green Oaks, I.C. Steele home. Artist, date unknown. In Steele Ranch papers, Stanford Library. Negative is at San Mateo County Historical Museum, 1700 Hillsdale Blvd., San Mateo, Ca. 94402.		
2.	Photo of Green Oaks, west side. No date. Negative at San Mateo County Historical Museum.		
3.	Telephoto view of Green Oaks from Cabrillo Highway. Left to right, utility building that was called "Machine Shop", residence, barn, and spring or milk house. March 5, 1975. Negative with photographer, Nita R. Spangler, 970 Edgewood Road, Redwood City, Ca. 94062.		
4.	West side of Green Oaks. January 23, 1976. Negative with N.R.S.		
5.	West side of Green Oaks, with I. C. Steele, daughter-in-law (?) and three grandchildren. No date on photo, but would be about 1880. Copied from photo in Steele Ranch papers, Stanford Library.		
6.	Front door, Green Oaks. January 23, 1976. Negative with N.R.S.		
7.	Front stairway and hall in original part of Green Oaks. January 23, 1976. Negative with N.R.S.		
8.	Fireplace in original part of Green Oaks. January 23, 1976. Negative with N.R.S.		
9.	South and rear exterior of Green Oaks. January 23, 1976. Negative with N.R.S.		
10.	Early photo of barn and dairy buildings, Green Oaks. Date unknown. In Steele Ranch papers, Stanford Library.		
11.	Front of Green Oaks, and dairy barn. March 5, 1976. Photo No. 7475 by Wes Tollber, staff photographer with State of Calif. Department of Transportation, District 4, 150 Oak Street, San Francisco, Ca. 94102.		
12.	Barn at Green Oaks with spring or milk house in right background. January 23, 1976. Negative with N.R.S.		
13.	Interior of utility building called "Machine Shop" at Green Oaks. March 5, 1976. Photo No. 7479 by Wes Tollber, California Department of Transportation.		
14.	Trophy room on left, cabin at right, January 23, 1976. Negative with N.R.S.		
15.	Garden and arbor at Green Oaks. January 23, 1976. Negative with N.R.S.		

PH0352195

DATA SHEET

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC ****** GREEN OAKS RANCH house

AND/OR COMMON The (Isaac) Steele Ranch

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER ~~East side of Cabrillo Highway, 3 miles north of Santa Cruz~~
County line, and 13 miles south of Pescadero on CA 1

CITY, TOWN Unincorporated San Mateo County CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 12

STATE Pescadero Ave. California CODE 06 VICINITY OF Point Ano Nuevo COUNTY San Mateo CODE 081

3 CLASSIFICATION

See 76 report
12-18-76

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME San Mateo County
STREET & NUMBER County Government Center
CITY, TOWN Redwood City STATE Ca. 94063
VICINITY OF

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. San Mateo County Recorder
STREET & NUMBER County Government Center, Hall of Justice & Records, Marshall Street
CITY, TOWN Redwood City STATE California 94063

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE POINT OF HISTORIC INTEREST
DATE May 19, 1971 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS California State Department of Parks and Recreation
CITY, TOWN Sacramento STATE California

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The building standing today is a composite of the original (c. 1863) structure and many subsequent additions and remodelings. The 1860's house was a simple two-story, three bay, Greek Revival building with a low gabled roof. A veranda extended the full width of the gabled facade. On the first floor level, the front door was in the first bay on the left. Shuttered windows with six over six sash configurations were in the center and right bays. A shuttered door in the center bay of the second floor opened onto the veranda roof. It was flanked by windows with shutters and six over six sash configurations. Clapboards were the exterior siding material.

The first addition was made on the south side of the house. It had a shed roof and expanded the first floor. Later, a two-story gabled addition with a two-story bay window was made to the north side. Several other one-story shed roof additions were constructed on the rear of the house.

"In spite of the removal of the front gallery, enlargement of the first floor windows and other alterations, much of the 1860's house is intact. The front door and its surround, staircase, and the mantle in the back room appear to be original. Old doors, hardware, and pegged six-over-six sash with thin mullions are found scattered throughout the house and later additions. Much of the flooring and interior tongue-and-groove wall sheathing also appears to be original." (Above from March 23, 1976, report of John Volz, Regional Architect of National Trust for Historic Preservation).

The house was constructed of redwood lumber from the Waddell Mill in Ano Nuevo Creek Canyon.¹ (The Steeles later had three saw mills of their own in Cascade Canyon.)² Some of the milled materials used in the additions may have been brought in from Santa Cruz, Redwood City, or San Francisco.

There are presently four upstairs bedrooms. There are several rooms downstairs, including kitchen, living room, dining room, and the room with an outside door that was the ranch office. There are two downstairs fireplaces. It is believed the north wing was added about 1883. In 1923, the front balcony fell off and was not replaced. The interior was remodeled in 1930.

Behind the house are a trophy room (ca. 1930) that housed a pool table and served as guest quarters, and two utility buildings which are designated on the site map as "cabin" and "shed". All are of wood construction.

Below the house, toward the highway, is the original medium gable 40' x 40' barn with shed room addition. This was constructed on a redwood log foundation, and has a vertical board and batten exterior of redwood and a wooden shingle roof. This barn appears in the earliest photographs and is probably the one used by Isaac Steele as a residence before his own home was ready. Date of the shed addition is unknown.

The west portion of the property also contains a concrete-floored spring house (date unknown) and two additional structures including a small garage. The wooden garage with gable roof was constructed in 1905 to house the family's first automobile, a 1905 Reo. The utility building is simply framed with pole rafters and vertical siding. This housed farm equipment and its date is unknown. There is a gabled, wooden packing shed of recent times (about 1933), which fronts on Cabrillo Highway and is still being used, being leased to a nearby farmer.

A small house and carport, a barn, and four buildings used as "barracks" for farm workers were demolished by the Parks and Recreation Department soon after it acquired the property. The structures were delapidated and considered a fire and health hazard.

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There are numerous trees and mature shrubs which remain of extensive gardens, and there is an orchard remnant in the rear.

The site consists of 13 acres with 100 feet fronting on Highway 1 (Cabrillo Highway) and extending 2,040 feet northeast along Green Oak Creek to a narrow easterly boundary of 60 feet. The maximum width of the property is 480 feet. The site is in the gentle sloping flood plain of Green Oak Creek with a lower elevation of 100 feet along the highway and a maximum of 200 feet at the northeast boundary. The legal description from the grant deed is attached.

It is anticipated that recognition of the historical significance of Green Oaks will lead to additional historical studies of other sites associated with the Steele Brothers in the area south of Pescadero. Cascade Ranch (Rensellaer's home, a quarter mile north of Green Oaks), the Gazos Ranch of E. W. Steele, and the site of Isaac Graham's White House are among the locations that were once part of the Steele Ranch holdings. There are nearby homes of Steele descendents, some on properties acquired by the State of California for expansion of Ano Nuevo State Park. The area is still farmed, and zoning is restricted to protect the scenic amenities along Cabrillo Highway. The State has renovated several of the older homes in Ano Nuevo State Park, and local residents recently organized a historical society. San Mateo County plans an interpretive program that will contribute to this historical awareness.

-
1. "Steele Brothers", p. 277.
 2. Stanger, SAWMILLS..., p. 110
-

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Green Oaks at Point Ano Nuevo in San Mateo County was a headquarters ranch for a California pioneer dairy firm, known as the Steele Brothers, who (1) launched the large-scale commercial production of cheese in the state, who (2) were publicized nationally for their giant "Sanitary Cheese" which benefitted the Sanitary Commission during Civil War times, and who (3) made agricultural history in four counties: Sonoma, Marin, San Mateo and San Luis Obispo.

Although neither the first to have a dairy nor the first to make cheese in California,¹ the Steeles were the acknowledged pioneers in the business of cheese sales and marketing. For three decades, Steele Brothers was the largest producer of cheese in California. More than 20 years after their initial venture, a chronicler wrote, "The Steeles were among the first to establish the business of dairying in California, and from the beginning have made it a grand success; first in Marin, then in San Mateo, and in San Luis Obispo."³ On coastal lands previously considered barren and remote⁴ they introduced dairy farming and transformed perishable milk into cheese that could be transported to the distant markets, thereby increasing the economic value of these lands and creating commerce.

The Steeles were recognized state-wide for their enterprise, they sought public office and served on state committees, and they were leaders in politics, banking and Grange activities.⁵

Green Oaks Ranch in San Mateo County was the home of Isaac Chapman Steele, who was the last surviving member of the firm, and the only one with a lifetime career in the dairy industry. This home was the first built by any of the Steeles in California on their own landholdings. Its construction coincided with the expansion plans that moved Steele Brothers from tenant to owner of their holdings, and the present-day house reflects the family growth and rising affluence that accompanied the move to the southwestern corner of present-day San Mateo County.

Although the business structure of the Steele Brothers firm changed over the years, Green Oaks remained a home base and became a repository for an extensive collection of business and family records, which have been preserved.

These papers are now catalogued and a part of the Special Collections at Stanford University Libraries. They document a century of Coastside agriculture and the economic growth of a significant California agricultural industry. From a kitchen experiment in cheesemaking to the round-up of wild Spanish cattle and sheep, to the organization and management of extensive dairy herds, the Steeles evidenced ability and leadership. With changing times, the Steeles were among the first to support farm conservation programs. The irrigation system installed at Green Oaks was one of the earliest and largest in their area.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

SEE ATTACHED

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 13 Acres

UTM REFERENCES

A	1,0	56,15,8,0	4,11,00,8,0	B	1,0	56,11,1,0	4,10,95,2,0
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	1,0	56,10,1,0	4,10,95,6,0	D	1,0	56,11,9,0	4,10,99,1,0

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The site consists of 13 acres with 100 feet fronting on Highway 1 (Cabrillo Highway) and extending 2,040 feet northeast along Green Oak Creek to a narrow easterly boundary of 60 feet. The maximum width of the property is 480 feet. The site is in the gentle sloping flood plain of Green Oak Creek with a lower elevation of 100 feet along the highway and a maximum elevation of 200 feet at the northeast boundary.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	None	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	-	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Nita R. Spangler

February 3, 1976 (Revised)

ORGANIZATION

San Mateo County

DATE

STREET & NUMBER

County Government Center

TELEPHONE

364-5600 Ext. 2486

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL XX

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Heaven Rhodes

8/5/76

TITLE

SHPO

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Acting

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE

11/21/76

ATTEST:

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

11.16.76

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The story of the Steele Brothers in California begins with Captain Frederick Steele, a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, Class of 1843, and a veteran of the Mexican War. He accompanied the U. S. Second Infantry which sailed around the Horn, landing in San Francisco in early 1849. He was an aide to General Bennet Riley and to General Ethan Allen Hitchcock.⁶

When Captain Steele returned East in 1854, he encouraged his younger brothers to go West. George Steele, then 19 years old, was the first to emigrate, traveling with his 42-year-old cousin, Rensselaer E. Steele, in 1855. The two had an unsuccessful try at mining before they moved to Sonoma County.⁷

In 1856, Edgar Willis Steele, 26, brought his parents and Rensselaer's wife and children to California, via the Isthmus.⁸

Rensselaer welcomed them to his rented farm in Two Rock Valley in Sonoma County. E. W.'s earlier ambition had been for a "high, classical and scientific education," and he had taught school in Ohio, but the economic realities of his time had forced him to help his father with his small Ohio farm and to supplement his teacher pay with farm work. E.W.'s first employment in California involved a contract to harvest oats. With his profit, he purchased five cows. By the winter of 1857, he had commenced making butter.⁹

The Steeles worked as a family unit to farm, teach school, give singing lessons, or perform whatever job needed to be done or afforded paying work.¹⁰

On March 29, 1857, Isaac Chapman Steele, 38, with his family, arrived in California from Ohio.¹¹ They had also traveled via the Isthmus, and they went to Two Rock Valley to join his brothers and parents.¹²

Isaac brought with him experience "and scientific knowledge of the best and most practical means of conducting dairying industries."¹³ His arrival set a business operation in motion.

Clarissa A. Jameson Steele, Rensselaer's wife, had experimented with cheese-making. She had first persuaded an Indian to rope and milk some wild Spanish cattle, and from the milk, using a recipe she found in a book, she had made cheese. She sent some cheeses to San Francisco with the butter and other produce and found a ready market.¹⁴

On July 4, 1857, Isaac took possession of lands they had leased at Punta del Reyes, moving his family with him. The Steele Brothers, with 155 cows, now were the first dairy operators on the Marin Coastside. They soon had three dairies or milking stations in this "cow heaven".¹⁵

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July 4, 1857, is also the opening date in a Steele Brothers cash book where one of the earliest entries, October 8, 1858, showed the purchase of cheese presses.¹⁶ It is likely there was little time for keeping books, or was there much cash to account for in the early days of this new business.

E.W. later remembered that butter was sold readily for \$1 per pound and cheese at 27 cents, the demand being greater than they could supply. The cream was taken for the butter and buttermilk was returned to the cheese vats, adding enough value to pay for all the hired help they employed.¹⁷

Three years later, the Steeles had paid for all their improvements and had 400 head of cows on their own. In another year (1861) their cows had increased to 600 head, besides some young stock, all their improvements were paid for, and they had \$10,000 cash from four years of dairying.¹⁸ Cheese production for that season amounted to 640 pounds a day for a total of 45 tons.¹⁹

A change in the Marin County land ownership and better prospects for business expansion took the Steeles to present-day San Mateo County in 1862. The Point Reyes area had numerous land claims, fights between squatters and grant holders, and legal disputes. This had made it possible for the Steeles to operate rent-free for a time until the Shafters took over Rancho Punta del Reyes lands and signed an eight-year lease on 6,000 acres with them. The agreement was modified a year later in 1862, but the Steeles sought expansion and an opportunity to own their own land.²⁰

Isaac first visited Ano Nuevo in 1861, while riding a horse procured from Loren Coburn's San Francisco Livery stable. Arranging for a 10-year lease with Clark and Coburn, the Steele Brothers took possession of their new lands on October 20, 1862.²¹ The lease included an option to purchase.

The Steeles had new business partners for this expansion, Horace Gushee, a San Francisco commission merchant, and Charles H. Willson, who later became a prominent New York lumber dealer.

The lease included more than 15,000 acres south of Pescadero with an option to purchase lands below Gazos Creek on lands of Rancho Punta del Ano Nuevo. The Steeles still retained a Marin County operation.

They brought 1100 head of cows and spent \$18,000 in improvements the first year. E.W. later said they cleared \$17,000 on the cheese made that year.²³

The new leasehold was eventually organized into five dairy farms, each with about 1600 cows.²⁴ Each dairy was a milking station or unit they had determined

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could best be managed. Eighteen or 20 cows were assigned to each "hand,"²⁵ a term that included the Indian laborers, hired men, and the Steeles themselves. The earliest farm records of the operations in San Mateo County refer to the White House, Gazos Ranch and Pescadero.²⁶ Correspondence referred to a Pigeon Point dairy.

On November 16, 1862, Gushee, one of the partners, was staying at Pescadero with Isaac and writing to Willson: "...last week made progress in clearing the ranch. They took off from 350 to 400 head of Spanish stock and will be here tomorrow (we hear) after another lot...The sheep were driven off Friday..." He concluded: "Isaac talks some of moving on to the ranch as soon as we can locate a dairy place to build and put up buildings... We have engaged 20-thousand of pickets at 6½ a thousand and the man is going to work on them at once."

Isaac and Gushee were waiting for Edgar to return from a business trip so that he could help determine where to locate buildings, the letter continued. The two men thought one dairy ought to be at the White House, an 1852 structure that was considered the finest in the region and located on lands previously owned by Isaac Graham. Gushee concluded with the hope that Edgar would bring a wagon and harness. "I do not see how we can get along without it."²⁷

Isaac wrote from Pescadero (where he initially boarded with the Weeks family) on December 7, 1862, to "Dear Friend... I have made a shanty (which will be a good hen coop) at my place and intend to make my abode there and commence the dairy tomorrow." He wrote that Gushee wanted to occupy the White House as soon as Steb (Rensselaer's son) and the Indians (laborers) arrived from Marin County. Steb would be in charge of a dairy there.

Continuing, Isaac wrote that Gushee's proposals did not suit Rensselaer who was concerned that he would have no house when winter came. The business partners were still making decisions about buildings; Rensselaer was "anxious to get lumber to Pigin (sic) Point for the dairy there."²⁸

In a notebook filled with scribbles and diary notes, made by 16-year-old Frederick Nathaniel Steele, there are references to the construction of Isaac's home. ²⁹ Frederick wrote that on January 21, "Moved from Pescadero." On January 28, Olof Lawson "commenced work for father." Early in February, "Mr. Chambers and Bowen commenced work for Father."

On March 1, Frederick "Went up the pines in company of Ella³⁰ (a cousin), Uncle Ed, Ef³¹ (his sister) and Mother and Lawson and wife." This was somewhere in the Santa Cruz mountains east of Ano Nuevo and Pescadero, perhaps near what is today's Skyline. Was this Sunday excursion a visit to a mill to see about lumber for a new house?



U.S. Department
of Transportation
**Federal Aviation
Administration**

Office of the Air Traffic Organization
Western Service Area

2200 South 216th Street
Des Moines, Washington 98198-6547

May 13, 2020

David Holbrook
Senior Planner
County of San Mateo
Historic Resources Advisory Board
2200 Broadway
Redwood City, CA 9406

RE: Section 106 Consultation for Identification of Historic Properties in the Area of Potential Effect for the Proposed SERFR FIVE Area Navigation (RNAV) Standard Terminal Arrival (STAR) Flight Procedure at San Francisco International Airport, and the BRIXX THREE RNAV STAR Flight Procedure at Norman Y. Mineta San Jose International Airport

Dear Mr. Holbrook:

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) proposes to amend two air traffic flight procedures for two airports in the San Francisco Bay Area. The first, the proposed SERFR FIVE RNAV STAR (SERFR FIVE STAR) arrival flight procedure serves San Francisco International Airport (KSFO). The second, the proposed BRIXX THREE RNAV STAR (BRIXX THREE STAR) arrival flight procedure serves Norman Y. Mineta San Jose International Airport (KSJC). The FAA has determined the proposed SERFR FIVE STAR and BRIXX THREE STAR flight procedures project is considered the undertaking subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA)(16 U.S.C. § 470 *et seq.*) and its implementing regulations at 36 C.F.R. Part 800.

As part of the Section 106 review of the undertaking, the FAA has determined an appropriate Area of Potential Effect (APE), the efforts for identification of historic properties within the proposed APE, and the methodology for assessing potential effects of the undertaking to historic properties. The purpose of this letter is to initiate consultation under Section 106 of the NHPA and solicit any initial comments you may have on the undertaking and the identification of historic properties within the APE.

The Undertaking

The proposed amendments are part of the recommendations submitted by the *Select Committee on South Bay Arrivals* and would continue to provide safe and efficient operations at KSFO and KSJC.¹ The proposed amendments would move the current SERFR FOUR RNAV STAR (SERFR FOUR STAR) to closely align with the existing BIG SUR THREE STAR conventional flight procedure, for the section from the north shore of Monterrey Bay to the end of the proposed SERFR FIVE STAR. Additionally, when developing the proposed amendments to the SERFR FOUR STAR, Air Traffic Control (ATC) identified an air traffic operational need to amend the BRIXX TWO RNAV STAR (BRIXX TWO STAR), as well as an opportunity to provide additional separation of aircraft between the two arrival flight procedures.²

In addition, the approach procedures associated with the proposed SERFR FIVE STAR, and those associated with the proposed BRIXX THREE STAR, would be amended to connect with these arrival flight procedures. With the shift of the location for the waypoints EDDYY and JILNA, the approach procedures into KSFO runway (RWY) 28 Left (L)/Right (R) and KSJC RWY 30 L/R would be amended to account for the change. The proposed changes are needed so that ATC can efficiently transition aircraft on approach to an assigned runway for landing at the airport.

Table-1 below lists the approach procedures requiring amendment to efficiently transition aircraft from the corresponding proposed STAR flight procedure.

¹ The *Select Committee on South Bay Arrivals (Select Committee)*, which is comprised of county and city officials from the San Francisco Peninsula, is tasked with addressing the airplane noise issue and reviewing the FAA's *Northern California Initiative to Address Noise Concerns of Santa Cruz/Santa Clara/San Mateo/San Francisco Counties*. The *Select Committee* voted to recommend that the FAA design a flight procedure utilizing optimized profile descent that overlays as closely as possible the conventional Big Sur arrival flight procedure into KSFO. Three U.S. Congressional Representatives for California approved the *Select Committee's* recommendations and requested that the FAA implement those recommendations as soon as possible. To the extent the FAA determines a new requested procedure is initially feasible, flyable, and operationally acceptable from a safety point of view, then the FAA will conduct its formal environmental and safety reviews for this new federal action. (References: SC 1.2 R1 (Pg. 11), SC 1.2 R2 (Pg. 11), and SC 1.2 R4 (Pg. 12).

² FAA JO 7110.65Y, *Air Traffic Control*, Chapter 3 Airport Traffic Control – Terminal

Table-1: Proposed Instrument Approach Procedures Amendments at KSFO and KSJC		
Proposed Procedure(s)	Airport	Instrument Approach Flight Procedure Type(s)
SERFR FIVE STAR Proposed Approach Procedures to Runway 28L and Runway 28R	KSFO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ILS OR LOC RWY 28L • ILS OR LOC RWY 28R • ILS RWY 28L (SA CAT II) • ILS RWY 28R (CAT II AND III) • ILS RWY 28R (SA CAT I) • QUIET BRIDGE VISUAL RWY 28L/R • TIPP TOE VISUAL RWY 28L/R • RNAV (GPS) RWY 28L • RNAV (GPS) Z RWY 28R • RNAV (RNP) Y RWY 28R • Visual approach
BRIX THREE STAR Proposed Approach Procedures to Runway 30L and Runway 30R	KSJC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RNAV (RNP) Z RWY 30L • RNAV (RNP) Z RWY 30R • FAIRGROUNDS Visual RWY 30L/R

Definition of Area of Potential Effects

Section 106 regulations define the APE as the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alteration in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties are present. "Effects" are further defined by the regulations as alterations to the characteristics of a historic property qualifying it for inclusion in, or eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (National Register). The APE is influenced by the scale and nature of the undertaking and may vary for different kinds of effects caused by the undertaking. See 36 C.F.R. § 800.16(d).

For purposes of the undertaking, the FAA proposes to delineate an APE based on two factors. First, the APE includes the geographical area that would contain the proposed amendments to the SERFR FOUR STAR and BRIX TWO STAR flight procedures. Secondly, the boundary of the APE would be based on the dispersion of current flight track data of aircraft on the SERFR FOUR STAR and the BRIX TWO STAR flight procedures. Current flight track dispersion is based on ATC vectoring a large number of aircraft off of the SERFR FOUR STAR and the BRIX TWO STAR prior to reaching the end of these flight procedures.³ This vectoring is required in order for ATC to properly sequence and space arrival air traffic on the SERFR FOUR STAR and on the BRIX TWO STAR with other aircraft on other arrival routes. ATC would continue to vector aircraft, as needed, with the implementation of the proposed SERFR FIVE STAR and BRIX THREE STAR flight procedures. The proposed APE has been designed to account for the area outside of the standard expectation of dispersion of two nautical miles for an RNAV

³ Vectors are directional headings issued to aircraft to provide navigational guidance and to maintain separation between aircraft and/or obstacles.

arrival route.⁴ Table-2 lists the latitude and longitude coordinates of the geographical boundary of the APE.

Table-2: Proposed APE Perimeter Boundary Coordinates		
APE Perimeter Coordinates	Latitude	Longitude
northwest corner	37.470444	-122.447030
northeast corner	37.457146	-122.129475
southeast corner	36.957410	-122.004978
southwest corner	36.945221	-122.114087
west corner	37.182124	-122.410639

Figure-1 below depicts the geographical boundary of the proposed APE, with the latitude and longitude coordinates included for each corner point. Figure-1 also depicts the boundary lines for the local counties that are associated with the APE.

Figure-1: Proposed APE Geographical Boundary

Note: Figure not to scale.



⁴ FAA JO 7110.65Y, “Air Traffic Control,” Chapter 4 – Route Separation, Chapter 5 – Radar Separation

Figure-2 below depicts the location of the portion of the SERFR FOUR STAR and the BRIXX TWO STAR flight procedures that would be amended contained within the proposed APE.

Figure-2: Portion of SERFR FOUR STAR and BRIXX TWO STAR to Amend Within the Proposed APE

Note: Figure not to scale.

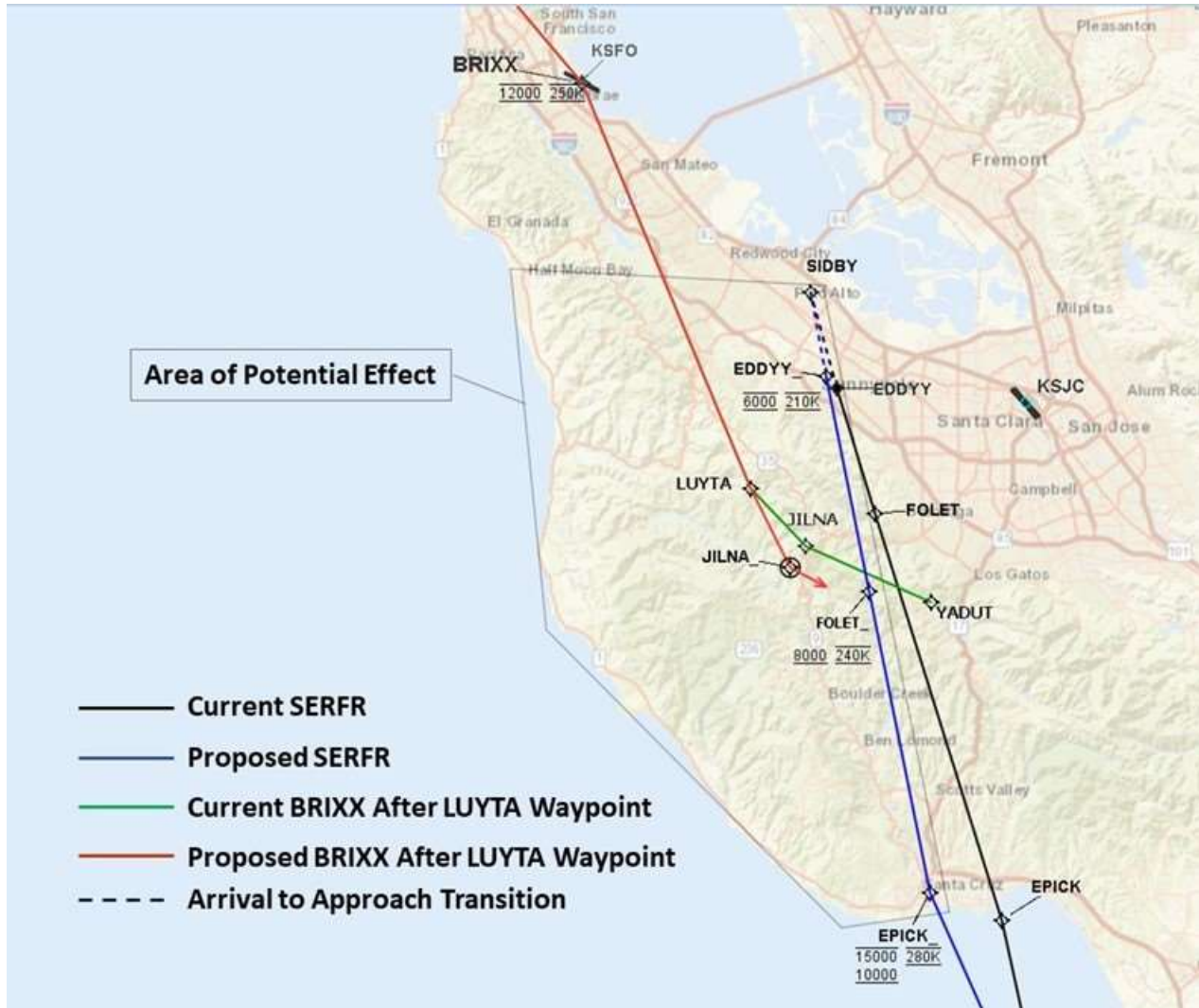
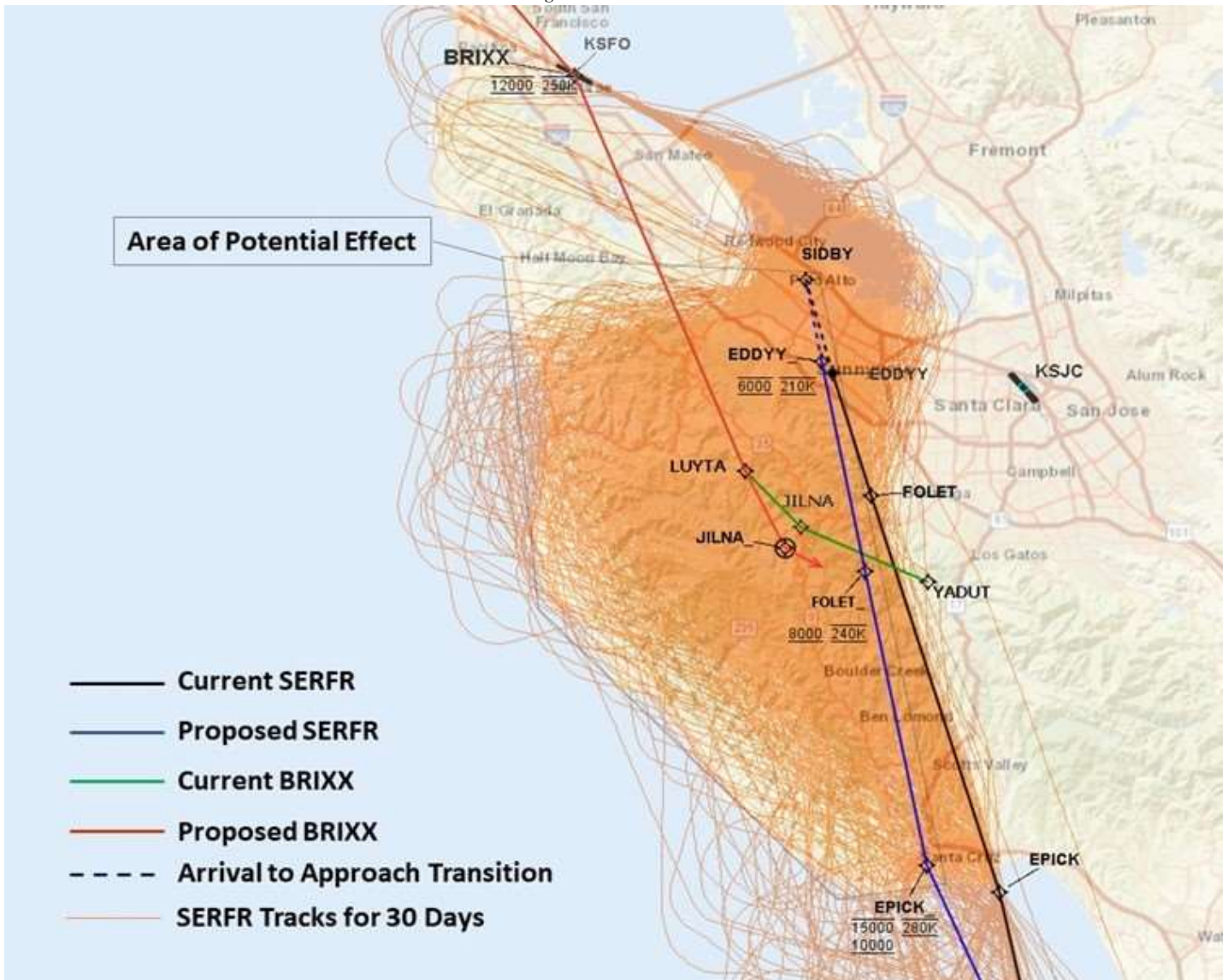


Figure-3 and Figure-4 depict the 30 days of current flight tracks of aircraft on the SERFR FOUR STAR and the BRIXX TWO STAR, which are used to define the boundaries of the proposed APE. Figure-5 depicts the 30 days flight tracks of the SERFR FOUR STAR, overlaid with the 30 days flight tracks of the BRIXX TWO STAR.⁵

Figure 3: Thirty Days of Flight Track Data for Aircraft on the SERFR FOUR STAR Vectored for Arrival to KSFO

Note: Figure not to scale.



⁵ The flight track data is comprised of 30 random days from the calendar year 2019. The radar track data sampled randomly throughout the year provides a conservative representation of an average annual day of air traffic operations at an airport served by specific flight procedures. (MITRE *Guidance for Noise Screening of Air Traffic Actions*, 2012)

Figure-4: Thirty Days of Flight Track Data for Aircraft on the BRIXX TWO STAR Vectored for Arrival to KSJC

Note: Figure not to scale.

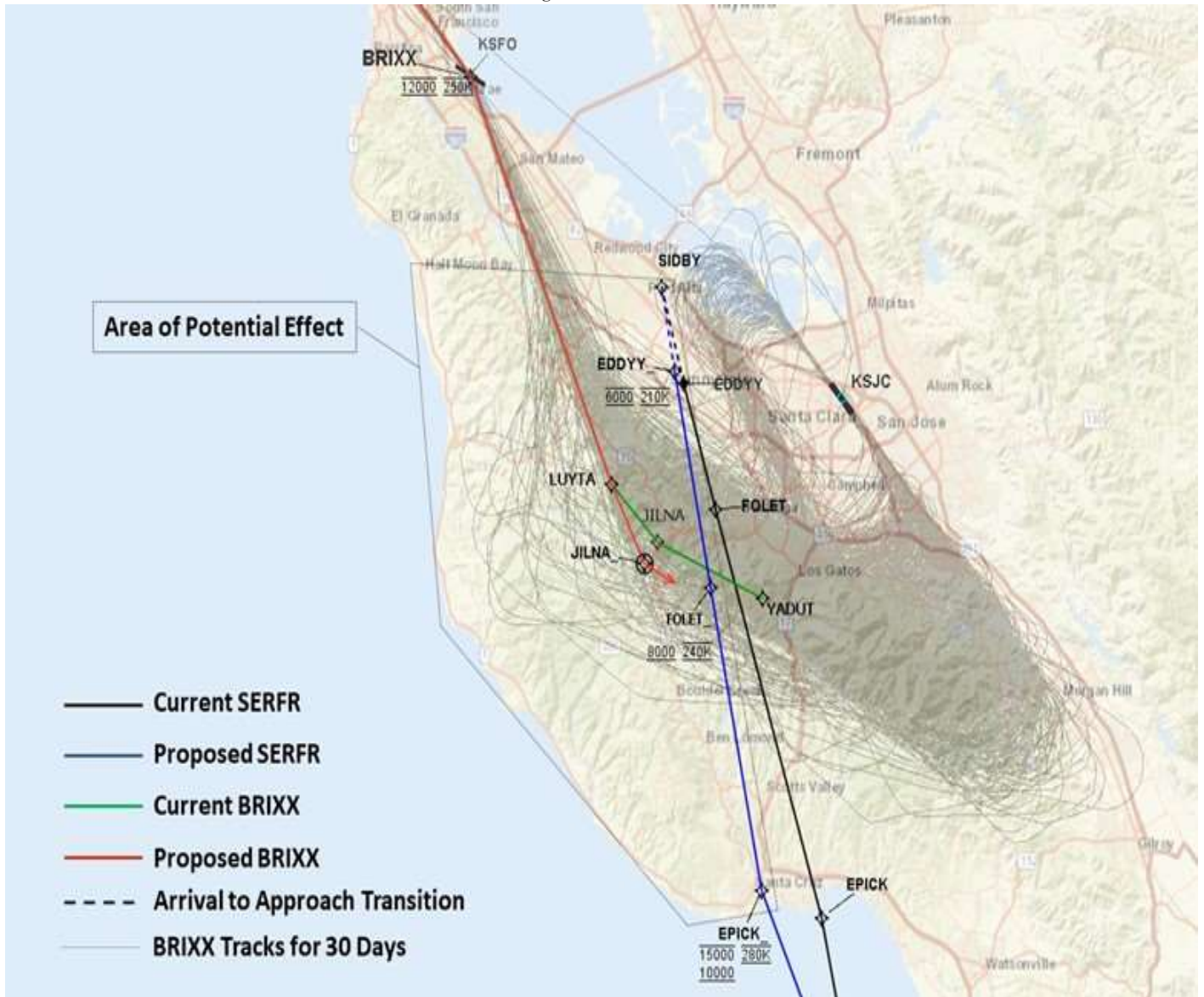
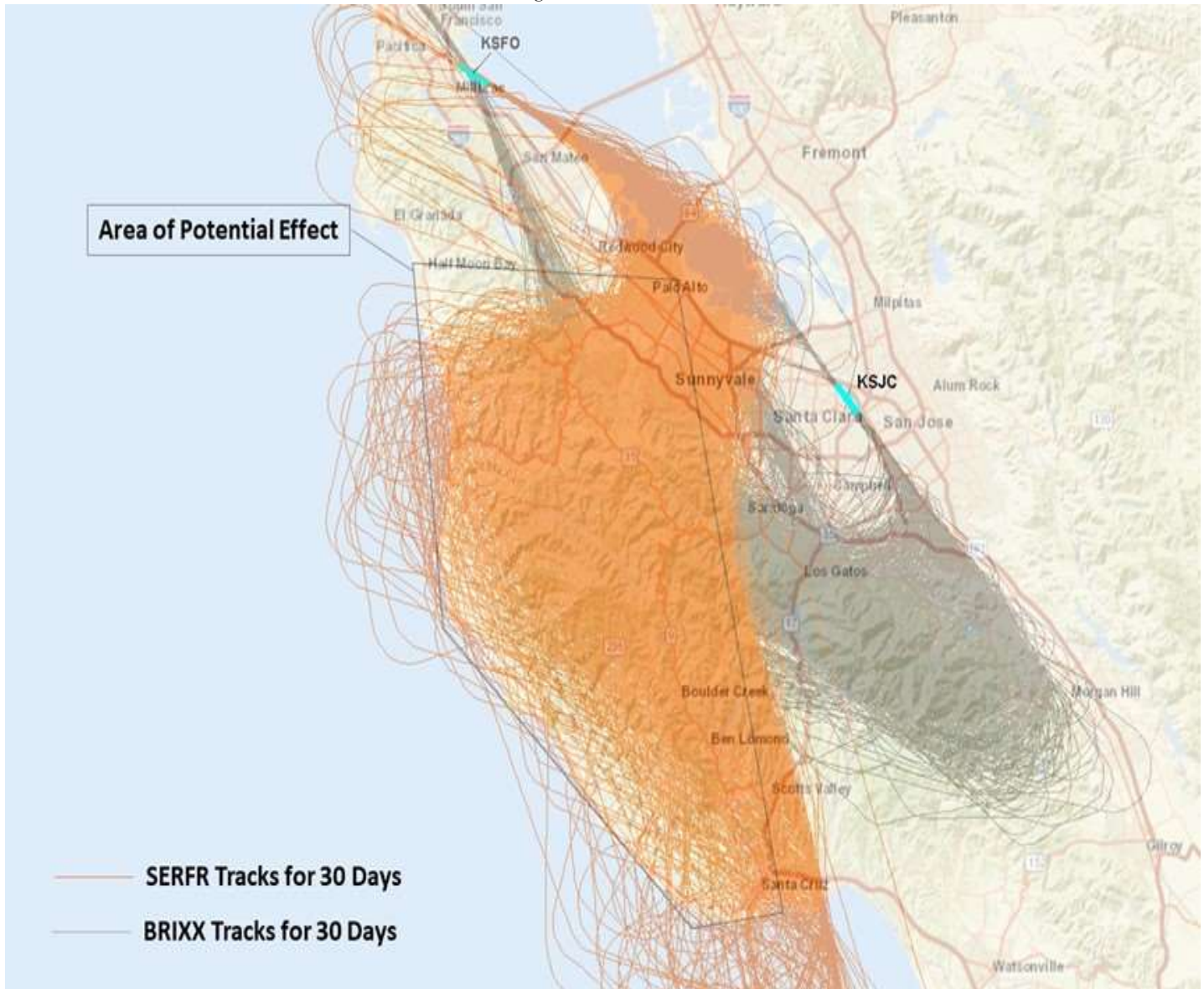


Figure-5: Thirty Days of Flight Track Data for Vectored Aircraft on the SERFR FOUR STAR Overlaid with the BRIXX TWO STAR Vectored Flight Track Data

Note: Figure not to scale.



Identification of Historic Properties

Section 106 regulations direct Federal agencies to make reasonable and good faith efforts to identify historic properties that are either on, or eligible for listing on, the National Register (36 C.F.R. § 800.4(b)(1)). For this undertaking, the FAA will focus its efforts on identifying historic properties within the APE to which an adverse effect would change the character of the property's use, or of physical features within the property's setting that contribute to its historic significance; or introduce an atmospheric, audible, or visual feature to the area that would diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic features (including its setting, provided that the setting has been identified as a contributing factor to the property's historical significance). For this undertaking, there would be no direct physical effects on historic resources. Therefore, potential effects are limited to noise, vibration, and visual intrusions from aircraft overflights.

The FAA is inviting local governments with jurisdiction over land within the proposed APE to participate in consultation. The FAA is inviting the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to participate in government-to-government consultation regarding any concerns that uniquely or significantly affect local Tribes related to the proposed project. Additionally, three local governments were identified to be associated with the proposed APE. We are affording Santa Mateo County the same status in this consultation as the SHPO with respect to potential effects of this undertaking. Figure-1 above depicts the boundaries of the local governments where their boundaries are located within, or partially located within the proposed APE.

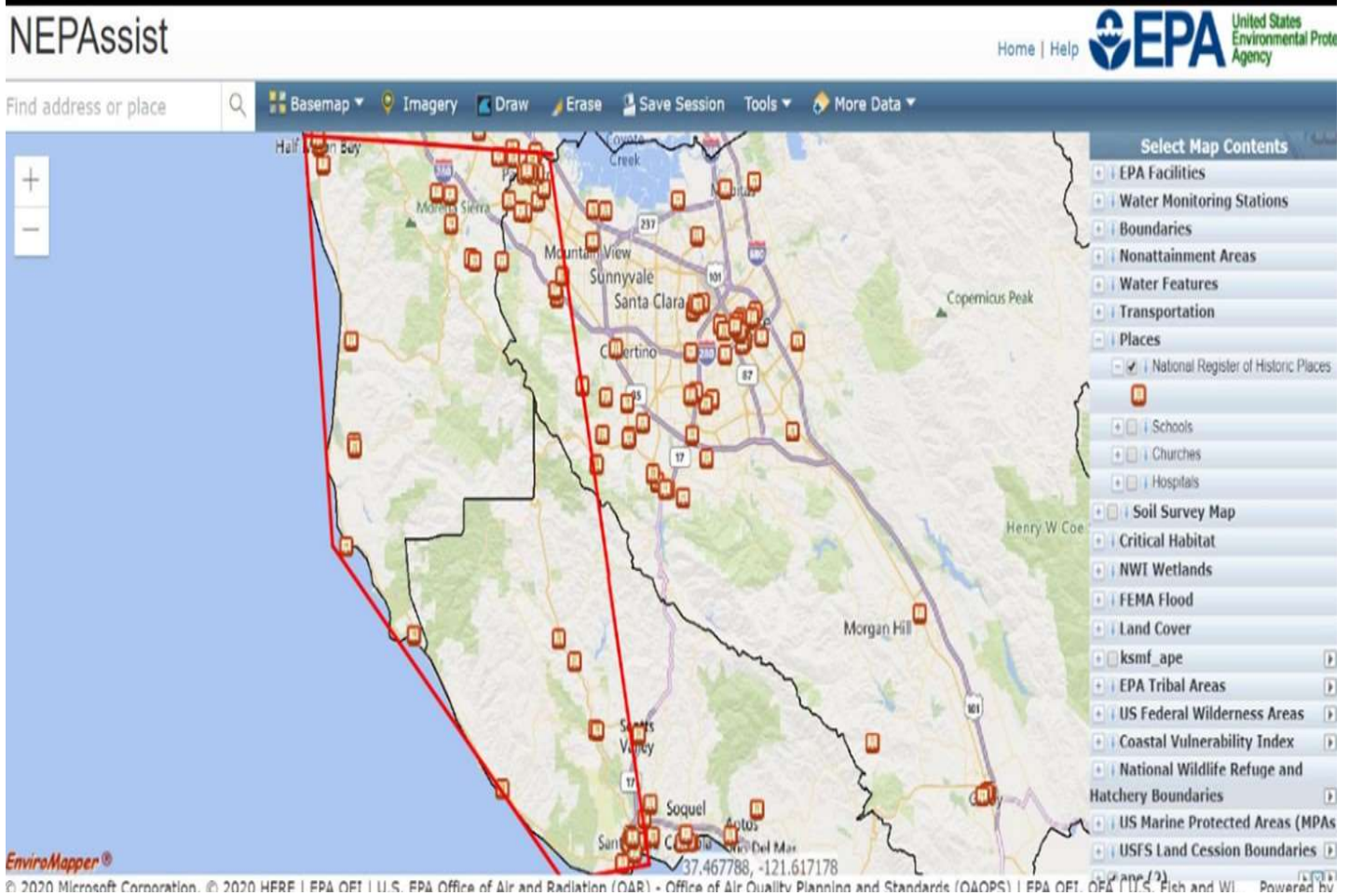
The FAA's initial efforts to identify historic properties within the APE include review of publicly available databases of properties listed on the National Register. A search of the National Register, accessed through NEPAAssist, was completed to identify those properties listed on the National Register within the proposed APE.⁶

Figure-6 below depicts the approximate location of historic properties listed in the National Register accessed through NEPAAssist, which are within the proposed APE. Attachment A contains Table-3, which lists the names of the historic properties depicted in Figure-6, and includes the URL link to the National Archives Catalog entry for each historic property. The name of a historic property listed in Table-3 would be formatted in **bold font**, where a quiet setting is noted as a qualifying characteristic for listing in the National Register.

⁶ NEPAAssist is a web-based application that draws environmental data dynamically from the Environmental Protection Agency Geographic Information System databases and web services and provides immediate screening of environmental assessment indicators for a user-defined area of interest. Located: <https://www.epa.gov/nepa/nepassist>

Figure-6 Location of Historic Properties within the Proposed APE

Note: Figure not to scale.



The FAA requests your assistance in identifying other listed properties, as well as those properties eligible for listing, where a quiet setting is a contributing factor to the property’s historic significance. Your office’s expertise is invaluable in ensuring that appropriate consideration is given to these properties in assessing the effects of the undertaking.

Proposed Methodology for Determination of Effects

Under the NHPA, effects to historic properties and other cultural resources are evaluated. Federal agencies take into account the likely nature and location of historic properties within areas that may be affected, and the nature and extent of potential effects on historic properties. An undertaking would have an effect on a historic property if it altered the characteristics qualifying that property for the National Register. Such effects are considered “adverse” if they would diminish the integrity of a property’s significant historic features (including its setting, provided the setting is a contributing factor to the property’s historic significance).

The FAA proposes to assess the effects to historic resources within the proposed APE that change the character of a property's use, or physical features within the property's setting that contribute to its historic significance; or introduce atmospheric, audible, or visual features to an area that would diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic features (including its setting, provided that the setting has been identified as a contributing factor to the property's historical significance). For this undertaking, no land acquisition, construction, or other ground disturbance would occur. Implementation of the proposed SERFR FIVE STAR and BRIXX THREE STAR flight procedures would involve changes to aircraft flight procedures, and would not include any project components that would touch or otherwise directly affect the ground surface. Therefore, potential effects are limited to effects from aircraft overflights, primarily noise and visual effects.

The analysis for potential adverse effects considers the change in aircraft noise exposure level measured in decibels (dB). Consistent with FAA Order 1050.1F, *Environmental Impacts: Policies and Procedures*, the FAA's noise screening analysis for this undertaking would include identifying any "significant" or "reportable" noise increases. The FAA's noise guidelines for compliance with NEPA define a significant impact as an increase of a day-night average sound level (DNL)⁷ 1.5 dB in a noise sensitive area that is exposed to aircraft noise of DNL 65 dB and higher when compared to the No Action Alternative for the same timeframe. A reportable noise increase is an increase of:

- DNL 3.0 dB or more in areas exposed to aircraft noise of between DNL 60 and DNL 65 dB; or
- DNL 5.0 dB or more in areas exposed to aircraft noise of between DNL 45 and DNL 60 dB.

Recognizing that some types of historic properties may be affected by aircraft overflights even at a noise level below these criteria, the FAA proposes to consider the potential for the introduction of visual elements that could diminish the integrity of the property's historic features.

Pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.4(a)(1), the FAA is seeking your comments on the APE and the identification efforts for this undertaking. Based on the information gathered, and in consultation with the SHPO and any Indian tribe organization that might attach religious and cultural significance to properties within the APE, the FAA shall take the steps necessary to assess the effects to historic properties listed in the National Register, and those properties eligible for listing.

As the FAA was in the process of initiating consultation, the COVID-19 pandemic occurred. The FAA recognizes that this situation affects the consultation timetable and ultimately those of other Federal, state and local agencies. The FAA will continue to evaluate the situation in the coming weeks and will continue to reach out to other consulting and interested parties. We look forward to your response. In the meantime,

⁷ DNL takes into account the noise level of each individual aircraft event, the number of times those events occur, and the time of day in which they occur. DNL includes a 10-decibel (dB) noise penalty added to noise events occurring from 10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m., to reflect the increased sensitivity to noise and lower ambient sound levels at night.

if you have any initial comments or questions about this undertaking, please contact Marina Landis at (206) 231-2238, or marina.landis@faa.gov.

Sincerely,

Shawn M. Kozica
Manager
Operations Support Group
Western Service Center

Attachment

Attachment A

Table-3 – Part 1: Historic Properties within the APE Listed in the National Register of Historic Places	
Listed Historic Property Name with corresponding National Archives Catalog URL entry.	
1.	Allen Theophilus House, 601 Melville Ave., Palo Alto - https://catalog.archives.gov/id/123861639
2.	Norris House, 1247 Cowper St., Palo Alto - https://catalog.archives.gov/id/123861750
3.	de Lemos, Pedro, House, 100-110 Waverley Oaks, Palo Alto - https://catalog.archives.gov/id/123861661
4.	Kee House, 2310 Yale St., Palo Alto - https://catalog.archives.gov/id/123861715
5.	Griffin, Willard, House and Carriage House, 12345 S. El Monte Ave., Los Altos - https://catalog.archives.gov/id/123861689
6.	Lantarnam Hall, 12355 Stonebrook Dr., Los Altos Hills - https://catalog.archives.gov/id/123857310
7.	Picchetti Brothers Winery, SW of Cupertino at 13100 Montebello Rd., Cupertino - https://catalog.archives.gov/id/123861763
8.	Welch-Hurst, 15800 Sanborn Rd., Saratoga - https://catalog.archives.gov/id/123861820
9.	Scott, Hiram D., House, 4603 Scotts Valley Dr., Scotts Valley - https://catalog.archives.gov/id/123861898
10.	Branciforte Adobe, 1351 N. Branciforte Ave., Santa Cruz - https://catalog.archives.gov/id/123861840
11.	Neary-Rodriguez Adobe, 130-134 School St., Santa Cruz - https://catalog.archives.gov/id/123861881
12.	Mission Hill Area Historic District, Mission St., Santa Cruz - https://catalog.archives.gov/id/123861879
13.	US Post Office--Santa Cruz Main, 850 Front St., Santa Cruz - https://catalog.archives.gov/id/123857802
14.	Veterans Memorial Building, 842--846 Front St., Santa Cruz - https://catalog.archives.gov/id/123861908
15.	Bank of Santa Cruz County, 1502 Pacific Ave., Santa Cruz - https://catalog.archives.gov/id/123861834
16.	Octagon Building, Corner of Front and Cooper Sts., Santa Cruz - https://catalog.archives.gov/id/123861883
17.	Hotel Metropole, 1111 Pacific Ave., Santa Cruz - https://catalog.archives.gov/id/123861867
18.	Robinson, Elias H., House, 363 Ocean St., Santa Cruz - https://catalog.archives.gov/id/123861867
19.	Golden Gate Villa, 924 3rd St., Santa Cruz - https://catalog.archives.gov/id/123861859
20.	Carmelita Court, 315--321 Main St., Santa Cruz - https://catalog.archives.gov/id/123861843
21.	Loeff Carusel and Roller Coaster on the Santa Cruz Beach Boardwalk, Along Beach St., Santa Cruz –
22.	https://catalog.archives.gov/id/123858107
23.	Live Oak Ranch, 105 Mentel Ave., Santa Cruz - https://catalog.archives.gov/id/123861873
24.	Cope Row Houses, 412--420 Lincoln St., Santa Cruz - https://catalog.archives.gov/id/123861847
25.	Hinds, A. J., House, 529 Chestnut St., Santa Cruz - https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/database-research.htm#table
26.	Santa Cruz Downtown Historic District, Santa Cruz - https://catalog.archives.gov/id/123861896
27.	Garfield Park Branch Library, 705 Woodrow Ave., Santa Cruz - https://catalog.archives.gov/id/123857800
28.	Davenport Jail - 1 Center St. Davenport - https://npgallery.nps.gov/pdfhost/docs/NRHP/Text/92000422.pdf
29.	Felton Presbyterian Church - 6299 Gushee St., Felton - https://npgallery.nps.gov/pdfhost/docs/NRHP/Text/78000774.pdf
30.	Felton Covered Bridge - Covered Bridge Rd., Felton - https://npgallery.nps.gov/pdfhost/docs/NRHP/Text/73000451.pdf

Table-3 Part 2: Historic Properties within the APE Listed in the National Register of Historic Places
31. Phillipshurst-Riverwood - CA 9, Ben Lomond - https://npgallery.nps.gov/pdfhost/docs/NRHP/Text/83004369.pdf
32. Grace Episcopal Church - 12547 CA 9, Boulder Creek - https://npgallery.nps.gov/pdfhost/docs/NRHP/Text/06001158.pdf
33. Dickerman Barn - Cabrillo Hwy., Pescadero - https://npgallery.nps.gov/pdfhost/docs/NRHP/Text/82002259.pdf
34. Pigeon Point Lighthouse - S of Pescadero at Pigeon Point off CA 1, Pescadero - https://npgallery.nps.gov/pdfhost/docs/NRHP/Text/77000337.pdf
35. First Congregational Church of Pescadero - San Gregorio St, Pescadero - https://npgallery.nps.gov/pdfhost/docs/NRHP/Text/80000856.pdf
36. Methodist Episcopal Church of Pescadero - 108 San Gregorio St. Pescadero - https://npgallery.nps.gov/pdfhost/docs/NRHP/Text/82002260.pdf
37. San Gregorio House - Old Stage Rd., San Gregorio - https://npgallery.nps.gov/pdfhost/docs/NRHP/Text/77000341.pdf
38. Johnston, James, House - Higgins-Purisima Rd., Half Moon Bay - https://npgallery.nps.gov/pdfhost/docs/NRHP/Text/73000446.pdf
39. Woodside Store - 471 Kings Mountain Rd., Woodside - https://npgallery.nps.gov/pdfhost/docs/NRHP/Text/85001563.pdf
40. Independence Hall - 129 Albion Ave. Woodside - https://npgallery.nps.gov/pdfhost/docs/NRHP/Text/78000772.pdf
41. Folger Estate Stable Historic District - 4040 Woodside Rd. Woodside - https://npgallery.nps.gov/pdfhost/docs/NRHP/Text/04000328.pdf
42. Our Lady of the Wayside - 930 Portola Rd. Portola Valley - https://npgallery.nps.gov/pdfhost/docs/NRHP/Text/77000338.pdf
43. Portola Valley School - 775 Portola Rd. Portola Valley - https://npgallery.nps.gov/pdfhost/docs/NRHP/Text/74000557.pdf
44. Casa de Tableta - 3915 Alpine Rd. Portola Valley - https://npgallery.nps.gov/pdfhost/docs/NRHP/Text/73000447.pdf
45. Palo Alto Stock Farm Horse Barn - Fremont Rd. Stanford - https://npgallery.nps.gov/pdfhost/docs/NRHP/Text/85003325.pdf
46. Hanna-Honeycomb House - 737 Frenchman's Rd. Palo Alt - https://npgallery.nps.gov/pdfhost/docs/NRHP/Text/78000780.pdf
47. Hoover, Lou Henry, House - 623 Mirada Rd. Stanford - https://npgallery.nps.gov/pdfhost/docs/NRHP/Text/78000786.pdf
48. MacFarland House - 775 Santa Ynez St. Stanford - https://npgallery.nps.gov/pdfhost/docs/NRHP/Text/06000659.pdf
49. Hewlett--Packard House and Garage - 367 Addison Ave. Palo Alto - https://npgallery.nps.gov/pdfhost/docs/NRHP/Text/07000307.pdf
50. Palo Alto Medical Clinic - 300 Homer Ave, Palo Alto - https://npgallery.nps.gov/pdfhost/docs/NRHP/Text/10000357.pdf
51. Downing, T. B., House - 706 Cowper St. Palo Alto - https://npgallery.nps.gov/pdfhost/docs/NRHP/Text/73000452.pdf
52. U.S. Post Office - 380 Hamilton Ave. Palo Alto - https://npgallery.nps.gov/pdfhost/docs/NRHP/Text/81000175.pdf
53. Ramona Street Architectural District - 518--581 Ramona St. and 255--267 Hamilton Ave. Palo Alto - https://npgallery.nps.gov/pdfhost/docs/NRHP/Text/86000592.pdf

Table-3 Part 3: Historic Properties within the APE Listed in the National Register of Historic Places	
54. Fraternal Hall Building - 140 University Ave. and 514 High St. Palo Alto -	https://npgallery.nps.gov/pdfhost/docs/NRHP/Text/90000119.pdf
55. Palo Alto Southern Pacific Railroad Depot - 95 University Ave. Palo Alto -	https://npgallery.nps.gov/pdfhost/docs/NRHP/Text/96000425.pdf
56. Hostess House - W of University Ave. underpass of El Camino Real, Palo Alto -	https://npgallery.nps.gov/pdfhost/docs/NRHP/Text/76000528.pdf
57. Squire, John Adam, House - 900 University Ave. Palo Alto -	https://npgallery.nps.gov/pdfhost/docs/NRHP/Text/72000255.pdf
58. Wilson House - 860 University St. Palo Alto -	https://npgallery.nps.gov/pdfhost/docs/NRHP/Text/80000862.pdf